



WFP Indicator Compendium (2022-2025)

Version 2.3

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The purpose of this Compendium is to **enhance the quality and credibility of Country Office (CO) evidence generation activities and corporate reporting**, through the establishment of clear methodologies that describe how to **collect, interpret, calculate and report** on indicators herein.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The Compendium has been developed for **cross-functional HQ, Regional Bureau (RBx) and CO teams** including but not limited to programme, assessment, monitoring and evaluation staff involved in evidence generation.

WFP's Cooperating Partner and Third-Party Monitors with monitoring and/or reporting roles can also consult and make reference to the Compendium.

Finally, its use can also be extended to WFP's donors and external stakeholders to communicate the methodological rigor that is at the foundation of WFP's evidence generation.¹

THE ROLE OF INDICATORS

Indicators are metrics that provide information to measure progress on WFP's Strategic Plan and CO Country Strategic Plans (CSPs). Indicator results are used to inform strategic decision making (at all levels of the organization) on programme design, implementation or adjustments. Use of evidence, especially on the costs, benefits and impacts of various programmes, extends to **advocacy, fundraising and improved accountability** to affected populations.

Indicator methodological notes allow data collection to be conducted in a systematic manner, in accordance with recognized standards. **Indicators are necessary to enable reliable and consistent reporting of**

quantifiable data that informs food security actions and measures processes, output, outcome and impact. When feasible, quantitative indicators should be **complemented by and triangulated with qualitative data** to show the full results of WFP's assistance and incorporate the perceptions of diverse populations in WFP's evidence base.

CONTENT

The Compendium serves as a comprehensive repository of all existing WFP indicator methodologies, called methodological notes. It is **a practical reference tool to support WFP staff and other partners in understanding, selecting and using indicators** both within and outside of the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2022-2025.

Each methodological note follows a standard format and can vary slightly depending on which category the indicator belongs. For an overview of the standard information fields and content for each indicator, see Table 1.

The essential components of each indicator methodology, include the title and definition; its stated purpose and rationale; its method of calculation, including the description of the numerator, denominator and calculation, where applicable; the description of the data collection methodology, tools and frequency; as well as available disaggregation requirements.

The indicator methodologies also include a field on the applicability of indicators that provide essential guidance to COs in selecting indicators at different programmatic stages, ranging from CSP design to reporting. This section enhances WFP's evidence generation by enabling COs to choose indicators that accurately reflect the context specific work being done while also allowing for

¹ The methodological notes presented herein are available for external stakeholders, but there are many links that are only

internally available. For consideration of access, the external stakeholder should please contact WFP.

aggregation for corporate trend analysis and reporting using a standard rubric.

For household level corporate indicators, data collection can be carried out relying on

questionnaires developed with [WFP Survey Designer](#), to ensure data quality standards are met in alignment with corporate methodologies.

Table 1: Standardized template for WFP indicator methodological notes

SECTION	Description
INDICATOR TITLE	Unique wording per WFP official guidance
VERSION	Version number and date as of publication
INDICATOR CODE	Unique internal WFP code based on corporate systems and guidance
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	Description of the indicator type: XX corporate indicator (CRF); XX corporate indicator (Not in CRF); XX Country specific indicator; High-Level Target (HLT) (not applicable for Management Key Performance Indicators (MKPIs)) *"Positioned for the CRF" references indicators that were piloted in 2023 and will be presented to the Executive Board in 2024.
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Refers to whether COs can include this indicator in their respective CSO Logframes (not applicable for HLTs and MKPIs)
APPLICABILITY	Establishes rules for when to apply this indicator across WFP programmes and if it is mandatory (not applicable for HLTs or MKPIs)
TECHNICAL OWNER	Internal WFP organizational functional area/department/division/unit responsible for the indicator (Note: Ownership subject to change pending completion of the organizational restructure in 2024.)
ACTIVITY TAGS	Internal WFP code based on corporate systems and guidance (not applicable for HLTs and MPKIs)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Unit (e.g. percentage/household level)
DEFINITION	A clear description of what the indicator aims to measure ('Description' for MKPIs)
RATIONALE	More information on why this indicator is important to collect and report on (not applicable to MKPIs)
DATA SOURCE	Where to find the data to calculate the indicator at the first point of recording and type (e.g. primary)
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	Desk review, Programme tracking, or household surveys if applicable
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	Recommended parameters (for outcome and cross-cutting indicators)
INDICATOR CALCULATION	Describing the formula or sequence of operations with detailed instructions to calculate the indicator. ('Methodology' for MKPIs)
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	Required corporate system to report values (not applicable for HLTs or MKPIs)
DISAGGREGATION	Mandatory or recommended disaggregation, namely for corporate systems (not applicable for MKPIs)
FREQUENCY	Mandatory/recommended frequency for data collection (& inputting into corporate systems if applicable)
BASELINE	Defines how to set the baseline (Provides corporately established CRF baselines for HLTs/MKPIs)
TARGET SETTING/ PLANNED FIGURES	Defines how and when to set the annual and/or end-of-CSP targets (For HLTs and MKPIs, provides the corporately established targets for all years in the on-going CRF)
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Defines which focal points at country level or HQ should be collecting or reporting on data

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME	Outlines the indicators that are collected, analyzed and interpreted together to provide better insight on the situation (not applicable to HLTs or MKPIs)
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	Provides guidance on relevant qualitative data (not applicable for HLTs and MKPIs)
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	Provides insight on utilization of results (not applicable for HLTs and MKPIs)
INTERPRETATION	Provides recommendations on how best to evaluate and apply findings
REPORTING EXAMPLES	Examples for how to report on indicators within corporate/external reports (not applicable for MKPIs)
VISUALIZATION	Examples of charts that can be used when visualizing indicators (not applicable for HLTs or MKPIs)
LIMITATIONS	Provides a summary on an indicator's strengths and weaknesses
FURTHER INFORMATION	Provides any additional guidance or links (not applicable for MKPIs)

INDICATOR CATEGORIES AND TYPES

There are five broad categories of indicators: programmatic indicators that measure **outcomes** and **outputs**, as well as **cross-cutting** priorities aligned with specific

policy commitments, **high-level targets** and **management key performance indicators** (KPIs) formulated across seven key management result areas. See Figure 1.

Figure 1: Overview of WFP indicator categories

Outcome Indicators

- Measure the short- to medium-term effects of WFP's programmes, resulting from outputs. These indicators help answer the questions, *Has WFP made a difference in people's lives?* and *What happened to people WFP could not reach?*

Output Indicators

- Measure the targeted assistance provided, such as the number of beneficiaries reached, quantity of food distributed or value of cash transferred. These indicators help answer the question, *Who did WFP reach, with what, when and where?*

Cross-cutting Indicators

- Measure progress towards commitments WFP has made to maximize programme effectiveness, including in the areas of Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations, Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment, Nutrition Integration & Environmental Sustainability.

High-level Targets (HLT)

- Define WFP's level of ambition across the five strategic outcomes of the Strategic Plan (2022-2025). The output- and outcome-level indicators are presented in the CRF.

Management Key Performance Indicators (MKPI)

- Measure management performance that contributes to the implementation of the Strategic Plan (2022-2025). The output-level indicators are presented in the CRF.

Across the indicator categories, there are multiple *types* of indicators measured through various *tools* or *processes* resulting in different *reporting* expectations. See Figure 2.

Within programmatic and cross-cutting indicator categories, there are three types of indicators that are reported annually in the **Annual Country Reports (ACRs)**:²

- i. **Corporate CRF indicators**:³ These indicators, which are mandated by the Executive Board and included in the main body of the CRF, are **mandatory** to be included into COs' CSP logframes where relevant. These indicators are **aggregated** at HQ level and reported on in the **Annual Performance Report (APR)** in addition to ACRs.
- ii. **Corporate non-CRF indicators**: While not part of the CRF, these indicators are also important in measuring progress at country level, some of which are included in the CRF Annexes, and must be included in COs' CSP logframes where relevant. However, these indicators are not reported in the APR.
- iii. **Non-corporate indicators**: These indicators are specific to individual countries, meaning these indicators are proposed by a CO for a context-specific purpose. Each **country-specific** indicator has undergone corporate review but has not been field-tested elsewhere. If relevant and applicable, other COs can select and include country-specific indicators into their own logframes. These indicators are not reported in the APR.

The indicators in the remaining two categories are corporate and mandatory to report on but are not included in CSP logframes.

- iv. **High-level targets**: These indicators, which are also part of the main body of the CRF, measure WFP's key expected achievements from the Strategic Plan. These targets are **analysed at HQ level** and reported in the APR.
- v. **Management KPIs**: Management results are an integral part of the CRF and capture how WFP leverages its organizational enablers, policies and resources to ensure effective implementation of the Strategic Plan. These results are based on the principle that corporate management performance supports programme performance in delivering the Strategic Plan. A KPI is a measurable target that indicates how the organization is performing against expected management results. KPIs are thus key benchmarks to assess performance and help identify successes and areas that need improvement. KPIs are established in the CRF, prioritized in the Management Plan and reported in the APR.

² Indicators are only reported in ACRs when they are applicable and included in the CSP logframe.

³ Within the list of corporate indicators, there are several that are also considered 'complementary' with other UN

agencies/multilateral entities or 'QCPR' (referring to the jointly agreed monitoring framework of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review led by the UN Secretary General).

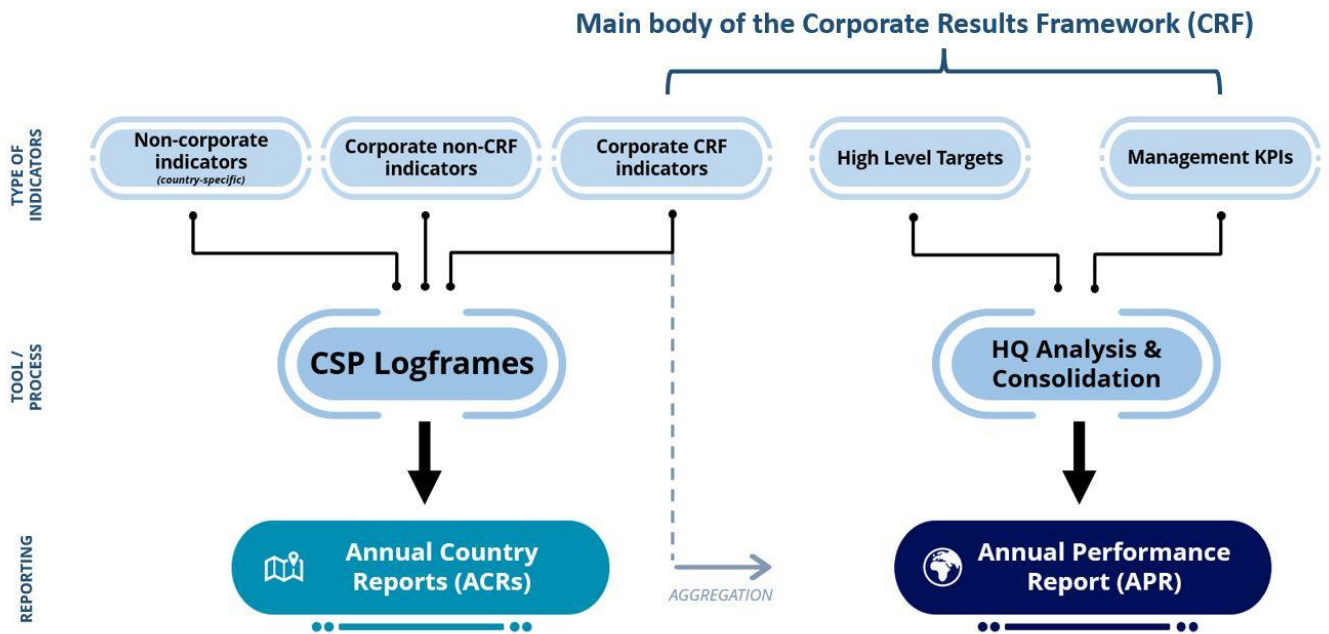


Figure 2: Types of WFP indicators



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ANNEX 1 **1374**

WHAT'S NEW IN THE COMPENDIUM? **1374**



**OUTCOME
INDICATORS**

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

1

1. Food Consumption Score (FCS) [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	1
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.1, SO.2 & SO.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>1. Food security and essential needs</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes for interventions with a food security objective. These interventions should provide food assistance, irrespective of the transfer modality, i.e., i) Unconditional Resource Transfer, ii) Community and Household Asset Creation, and iii) Household and individual Skill and Livelihood Creation activities) to Tier 1 beneficiaries.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring – Needs Assessment & Targeting (RAM-N)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*General Distribution (GD)</p> <p>*Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)</p> <p>*Food Assistance for Training (FFT)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>Note: FCS is recommended for SBP take-home rations that cover half or more of the household caloric intake.</p> <p>More activity tags can be chosen from Annex 5 of the Masterlist (e.g. HIV/TB mitigation and Safety Nets) but it is mandatory to select at least one of the above tags to ensure proper corporate reporting.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households with poor food consumption score • Percentage of households with borderline food consumption score • Percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score
DEFINITION	<p>The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator is a composite score based on households' dietary diversity, food consumption frequency, and relative nutritional value of different food groups. The FCS aggregates household-level food consumption data, in terms of frequency over the previous seven days and weights the data according to the relative nutritional value of the consumed food groups. The FCS is a proxy indicator of households' food intake or caloric consumption.</p> <p>Cut-off thresholds are applied to the FCS to classify households into three groups: poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption as defined in Table 1;</p> <p>Table 1: Food Consumption Score Categories</p>

FCS Category	Standard thresholds	Adjusted thresholds ⁴
Poor Food Consumption Score	0-21	0-28
Borderline Food Consumption Score	21.5 -35	28.5-42
Acceptable Food Consumption Score	>35.5-112	>42.5-112

RATIONALE

The FCS was developed by WFP to measure household food consumption, using a method that is flexible enough to account for different needs and contexts, standard enough to have equally applicable analysis techniques and equally interpretable results, and can be implemented in the field in a reasonable data collection and analysis timeframe.

A high FCS increases the probability that a household's food intake is adequate whereas, a low FCS indicates that the household's food consumption is not sufficient. The FCS is a good proxy for the current food security status and is highly correlated with other food security proxy indicators, including HDDS⁵, rCSI, and FCS-N (Vitamin A, Protein-rich and Hem Iron intake).

DATA SOURCE

Representative household surveys conducted either face-to-face, or by phone calls. In most cases, the FCS module is collected through post-distribution monitoring or food security outcome monitoring questionnaires.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Information on the Food Consumption Score indicator can be collected using the standard food consumption module available [here](#) as well as in the CARI technical guide here (page 15). This XLSForm will help to simplify authoring forms in Excel which can be converted to an ODK form, a popular open-source data collection software. The form can also be generated by selecting the sub-module Food Consumption Score (FCS) in the module Food Consumption in WFP Survey Designer.

The standard food consumption module contains eight food groups plus condiments. The analysis of the FCS only requires eight food groups (Table 2), and the condiments food group is mainly included to help capture foods consumed in very small quantities as 'condiments' and avoid inclusion of these foods under nutritious food groups. It is important that small quantities of the main food groups (e.g., a sprinkle of fish powder on top of a dish) are not considered, but are categorised under 'condiments,' a point which needs to be also stressed during the enumerators' training.

Note: This module focuses on the foods consumed by the majority (50%+) of household members, regardless of whether the food was prepared inside or outside the home. It is important to record the number of days in which food groups were consumed, instead of the number of times.

Table 2: Food Consumption Score Module

FCS: How many days over the last 7 days, did most members of your household (50%+) eat the following food items, inside or outside their home, and what was their source?	Number of days eaten in past 7 days.	Variable names	How was this food acquired? Write the main source of food for the past 7 days.
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⁴ Used in contexts where the consumption of oil and sugar is high. Consult with your CO VAM Officer and/or Regional RAM Officer (VAM-M&E) on applicable thresholds in your country or region.

⁵ Note that Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is a household-level indicator that is collected in food security assessments, and is different to the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS), country-specific Indicator 51. Indicator 51 does not have a methodological note since it is being retired.

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<i>Note for enumerator: Determine whether the consumption of food items (e.g., fish, milk) was only in small quantities and should be recorded as a condiment.</i>				<i>If not eaten, do not specify the main source.</i>
1.	Cereals, grains, roots, and tubers: Rice, pasta, bread, sorghum, millet, maize, potato, yam, cassava, white sweet potato, taro, plantain	__	FCSStap	__
2.	Pulses/legumes, nuts, and seeds: beans, cowpeas, lentils, soy, pigeon pea, peanuts, and/or other nuts	__	FCSPulse	__
3.	Dairy: milk, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products (Exclude margarine/butter or small amounts of milk for tea/coffee)	__	FCSDairy	__
4.	Meat, fish and eggs: goat, beef, chicken, pork, fish, including canned tuna, escargot, and/or other seafood, escargot, insects, eggs (Exclude meat and fish consumed in small quantities)	__	FCSPr	__
5.	Vegetables and leaves: spinach, onion, tomatoes, carrots, peppers, green beans, lettuce, etc.	__	FCSVeg	__
6.	Fruits: banana, apple, lemon, mango, papaya, apricot, peach, etc. (Exclude packaged fruit juice)	__	FCSFruit	__
7.	Oils, fats, and butter: vegetable oil, palm oil, ghee, butter, margarine, other fats or oils	__	FCSFat	__
8.	Sugar and sweets: sugar, honey, jam, candy, chocolate, biscuits/cookies, pastries, cakes, ice cream, and other sweets, including sugary drinks	__	FCSSugar	__
9.	Condiments and spices: tea, coffee, cocoa powder, salt, garlic, spices, yeast, tomato paste; small quantities of other foods, especially meat or fish and small amounts of milk in tea or coffee.	__	FCSCond	__
Food acquisition codes (Source of food, SRf) 100 = Own production (crops, animal husbandry) 200 = Fishing/hunting 300 = Gathering 400 = Loan/borrow 500 = Purchase (with cash) 600 = Purchase (on credit) 700 = Begging or scavenging for food 800 = Exchange labour or items for food (barter) 900 = Gift (food) from family relatives or friends 1000 = Food assistance (in-kind) from WFP, civil society, NGOs, government, etc.				

**SAMPLING
REQUIREMENTS**

Sample size: The recommended sample size is 270 per stratum per round of data collection, with consideration given to the parameters below:

- Population size (beneficiaries per stratum): at least 20,000⁶
- Desired level of confidence: 90%
- Acceptable margin of error: 5%
- Response distribution: 50%
- Simple random sample (design effect): 1

If **cluster sample** is employed, sample size should increase by at least 50% (at least 405 households).

If the **prevalence is lower or higher than 50%**, or the beneficiaries per stratum less than 20,000 then sample size could be lower than 270, use the sample size tool for calculation.

Mandatory stratification:

- Programme activity
- Transfer modality
- Optional stratification: Beneficiaries/non-beneficiaries (when relevant)

Guidance on sampling is available [here](#).

Sample size tool: [Raosoft](#) sample size calculator

**INDICATOR
CALCULATION****To analyse the FCS, please consider the following calculation steps:**

- I. Using standard VAM 7-day food frequency data group all the food items into specific food groups (see 8-groups in table below).
- II. Multiply the value obtained for each food group by its weight (see food group weights in table below) and sum the weighted food group scores, thus creating the food consumption score (FCS)
- III. Using the appropriate thresholds, recode the variable food consumption score, from a continuous variable to a categorical variable.

For more information on how to calculate FCS, refer to the tools posted in the [VAM Resource Centre](#).

An example of collected FCS and its calculation for a single household:

⁶ Sampling requirements using the cluster sample are based on statistical rules and the sample size is not greatly impacted (only marginal increases) for populations larger than 20,000.

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Food group	Frequency of consumption	Weights	Frequency x weight
Cereals, grains, roots and tubers	7	2	14
Legumes/ nuts	2	3	6
Milk and other dairy products	3	4	12
Meat, fish and eggs	2	4	8
Vegetables and leaves	2	1	2
Fruits	1	1	1
Oil/fat/butter	7	0.5	3.5
Sugar, or sweet	7	0.5	3.5
Condiments	7	0	0
Sum of score			50

If more than eight food groups such as FCS-N module (7 additional sub-groups) are collected, then the main eight food groups must be asked in an aggregated way before disaggregation. FCS must be calculated from the direct answers on the consumption of the aggregated eight food groups (above). This is done to reduce the risk of overestimation of food consumption that would derive from calculations made on the sum of every single food item comprised under the respective food groups.

Link to SPSS syntax [here](#):

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Results generated will be entered into COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation:

- Programme activity

Recommended disaggregation (when sample size allows):

- Sex of household head
- Transfer modality
- Rural/urban
- Admin and livelihood zone
- Displacement status
- Beneficiaries/non-beneficiaries (when relevant)

For COMET reporting: If the sample size is not representative of the mandatory disaggregation groups, please include a note indicating that the results are indicative for that specific group in both the COMET and ACR note sections.

For regular reporting: Ensure that the reporting accurately reflects categories with a representative sample size.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Minimum: twice/year

It is strongly recommended that data collection for one of the follow-ups happens in the same period to the baseline. In addition, all follow-ups are to be conducted within the same period/number of days after food distributions. The data collection must take place between seven to 21 days after food/cash distributions take place.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

In line with the business rules, baseline values should be established within three (3) months before and no later than three (3) months from the start date of activity implementation. However, it is strongly recommended to collect FCS baseline values before the start of the activity implementation. The baseline could also be determined from a relevant WFP assessment conducted within three months prior to the start of a programme activity.

TARGET SETTING

Annual targets:

Reduced prevalence of households with poor food consumption

OR

Reduced prevalence of households with poor and borderline food consumption (SUM).

End of CSP target:

Reduced prevalence of households with poor food consumption compared to the pre-assistance baseline value.

OR

Reduced prevalence of households with poor and borderline food consumption (SUM) as compared to the pre-assistance baseline value.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

M&E Officer

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Household level indicators:

- 2. FCS-N
- 3. rCSI
- 4. LCS-FS OR
- 5. LCS-EN
- 6. ECMEN

Individual level indicators: 10. MAD, 11. MDD-W (if applicable)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Focus group discussions can be conducted in addition to the household level data collection to triangulate the qualitative information about dietary habits with quantitative information on the regular consumption of the 8 food groups. In addition, while the FCS does not consider the quality of the foods consumed, quality aspects can be discussed during FGDs. For example, “in an area of Country X, 97% of households consumed fruits in the last 7 days, and qualitative data explained that the consumed fruits were rotten or nearly spoiled.”

Here are some example questions for a focus group discussion:

- Can you describe the typical foods consumed by households in your community? What are the 3 main staple food commodities consumed in your community?
- What are the 3 main sources of food in your community in the last 7 days? In your opinion, how do households in your community make decisions about what foods to purchase or consume?
- Are there any specific challenges or barriers people in your community face in accessing and consuming a diverse range of foods?

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

- On average how many meals do people consume a day, what factors influence this practice?
- Are there any cultural or traditional practices that influence the food consumption choices in your community? Can you provide examples?
- Can you share any changes or shifts you have observed in the food consumption patterns of households in your community over time? What factors do you think have influenced these changes?
- What is the general perception of the assistance that people are receiving in your community?

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The FCS is used for programme activity monitoring to determine the outcomes of the provision of WFP assistance. When the FCS is monitored over time, for each activity and modality of assistance, it can provide insight into the effectiveness of the interventions and evaluate their appropriateness for the targeted or assisted households. By tracking this indicator over time, consider contributing factors such as seasonality, various shocks as well as programme activity design and assistance levels, FCS can provide informative details for improving interventions. In addition to examining stratified results, disaggregated results are important as they help us to understand the effectiveness of WFP interventions for households with different socioeconomic situations.

The FCS indicator plays a part in classifying households according to their level of food security, through [Consolidated Approach for Reporting on food Insecurity \(CARI\)](#), and likely targeting decisions. The prevalence of households with poor and borderline food consumption provides essential information on people's current diets and is helpful in deciding the most appropriate type and scale of food security intervention as well as the right target group for the assistance.

The FCS is also one of the food security outcome indicators in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute food insecurity [reference table](#).

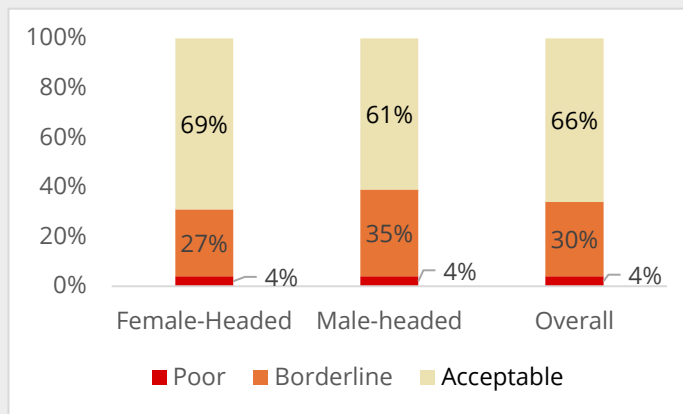
INTERPRETATION

The FCS is a proxy of households' food access and a core WFP indicator used to classify households into three different groups: household with poor consumption, borderline consumption, and acceptable consumption. Following the provision of assistance, it is expected that the proportion of households with poor and borderline consumption decreases and the proportion of households with acceptable consumption increases. Besides the three food consumption groups, it is recommended to present the average number of days different food groups are consumed.

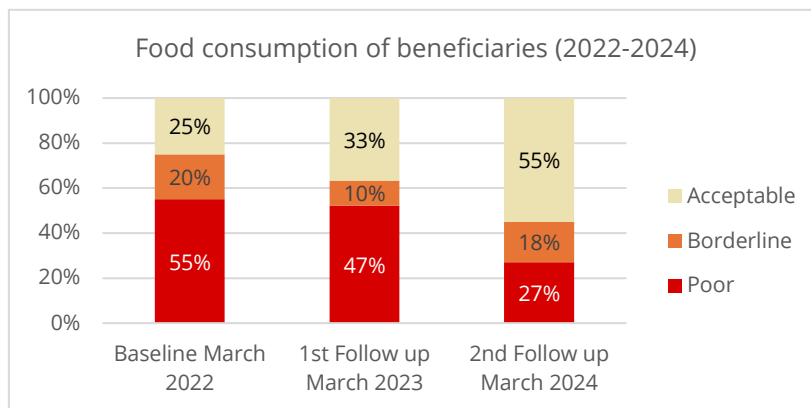
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Analysis results of the FCS indicate that one in three households have inadequate food consumption levels.

A higher proportion of male-headed households have inadequate food consumption, an 8-percentage point difference compared to female-headed households (39% and 31%, respectively).



VISUALIZATION



Note: always add dates of baseline and follow-ups in the graph.

LIMITATIONS

FCS reflects the current food consumption status and does not provide an indication of the households’ ability or capacity to remain food secure over time. It is a household-level indicator that does not provide information about intra-household differences and does not make the link between household access to food, individual dietary intake and nutritional outcomes – stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies. For nutrition-sensitive programmes, it is recommended to measure the FCS-N in addition to the FCS.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the [VAM FCS](#) page on the VAM resource centre or contact the Needs Assessments and Targeting Unit in HQ RAM (RAM-N) at global.assessmentandtargeting@wfp.org.

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2. Food Consumption Score – Nutrition (FCS-N) [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	2
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	Type: Outcome corporate indicator (In Annex II of the CRF) Reported in ACR 1. Food security and essential needs
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under the relevant outcomes for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that are nutrition sensitive, irrespective of the transfer modality.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring – Needs Assessment & Targeting (RAM-N)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*General Distribution (GD)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of households that never consumed Protein-rich food Percentage of households that never consumed Vitamin- A rich food Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron-rich food
DEFINITION	The Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis (FCS-N) is a tool derived from the Food Consumption Score indicator, that looks at three main nutrients (Vitamin A, Protein and Hem Iron) of the food items consumed.

RATIONALE

The data gathered from the FCS-N module is useful for understanding the nutritional health and well-being of households; it attempts to improve the link between household food access/consumption and nutritional outcomes. FCS-N goes a step further than FCS and takes a closer look at the consumption of protein-rich, iron-rich or Vitamin A-rich foods.

The selection of the three nutrient-rich groups of interest is supported by research and based on:

Protein-rich foods: protein plays a key role in the growth and is crucial for the prevention of wasting as well as stunting which take place largely within the first 1,000 days.

Hem Iron: Iron deficiency, one of the main causes of anaemia, affects approximately 25 percent of the world's population, mainly pre-school children and women. The Lancet series (2008 and 2013) has documented long-term impacts on productivity and quality of life.

Vitamin A: Vitamin A deficiency, if tackled before the age of five, can reduce mortality and infectious diseases such as measles, diarrhoea, and malaria by up to a third.

Going beyond the FCS, the FCS-N provides the following benefits:

- Indicates nutrient inadequacies at the household level;
- Can show trends in nutrient inadequacy at the household level;
- Provides a useful indicator for monitoring nutrient-sensitive programme outcomes;

- Alongside other indicators and process tools, outputs from this innovative analysis can help select the appropriate food transfer modalities (food, cash, or vouchers).

DATA SOURCE

Household surveys conducted face-to-face. Possibly remote surveys (e.g., mVAM) through live calls, but well-trained operators are required. In most cases, FCS-N module is collected through Post Distribution Monitoring or Food Security Outcome Monitoring questionnaires.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The same module used to calculate FCS is applied for FCS-N – however, the expanded module must be applied. Some of the food groups are split into sub-groups to facilitate differentiation of the consumption of nutrient-rich foods from other less nutrient-rich items belonging to the same general food group:

The **vegetables group** is sub-divided into dark green leafy vegetables (iron-rich) and deep yellow/orange vegetables (Vitamin-A rich) and less nutrient rich vegetables such as onions, white cabbage, etc.

For the **fruits group**, it is important to distinguish between fruits rich in vitamin A – the deep yellow/orange ones – and less nutrient rich fruits such as apples, lemons, and oranges.

It is important to distinguish the consumption of different types of flesh meats, rich in **protein** and **iron**, or organ meats that are also rich in **Vitamin A** from those that are less nutrient rich.

Fortified foods (including CSB and Super Cereal) are of specific interest for FCS-N analysis and supplementary questions should be asked about consumption of these specific food groups as part of the food consumption module.

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<p>FCS: How many days over the last 7 days, did most members of your household (50%+) eat the following food items, inside or outside their home, and what was their source?</p> <p><i>Note for enumerator: Determine whether the consumption of food items (e.g., fish, milk) was only in small quantities and should be recorded as a condiment.</i></p>		Number of days eaten in past 7 days.	Variable names	How was this food acquired? Write the main source of food for the past 7 days. <i>If not eaten, do not specify the main source.</i>
1.	Cereals, grains, roots, and tubers: Rice, pasta, bread, sorghum, millet, maize, potato, yam, cassava, white sweet potato, taro, plantain	__	FCSStap	__
2.	Pulses, legumes, nuts and seeds: beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, soy, pigeon pea and/or other nuts	__	FCSPulse	__
3.	Dairy: milk, yogurt, cheese, and other dairy products (Exclude margarine/butter or small amounts of milk for tea/coffee)	__	FCSDairy	__
4.	Meat, fish and eggs: goat, beef, chicken, pork, fish, including canned tuna, escargot, and/or other seafood, escargot, insects, eggs (Exclude meat and fish consumed in small quantities)	__	FCSPr	__
If 0, skip to question 5				
4.1	Flesh meat: beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds	__	FCSNPrMeatF	__
4.2	Organ meat: liver, kidney, heart and/or other organ meats	__	FCSNPrMeatO	__
4.3	Fish/shellfish: fish and other seafood, including canned tuna (fish in large quantities and not as a condiment)	__	FCSNPrFish	__
4.4	Eggs	__	FCSNPrEggs	__
5.	Vegetables and leaves: spinach, onion, tomatoes, carrots, peppers, green beans, lettuce, etc	__	FCSVeg	__
If 0, skip to question 6				
5.1	Orange vegetables: carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes	__	FCSNVegOrg	__
5.2	Green leafy vegetables: spinach, broccoli, amaranth, cassava leaves, and/or other dark green leaves	__	FCSNVegGre	__
6.	Fruits: banana, apple, lemon, mango, papaya, apricot, peach, etc	__	FCSFruit	__
If 0, skip to question 7				
6.1	Orange fruits: mango, papaya, apricot, and peach	__	FCSNFruiOrg	__

	(Exclude oranges which are not rich in vitamin A)			
7.	Oils, fats, and butter: vegetable oil, palm oil, butter, margarine, other fats or oils	__	FCSFat	__
8.	Sugar and sweets: sugar, honey, jam, candy, chocolate, biscuits/cookies, pastries, cakes, ice cream, and other sweets, including sugary drinks	__	FCSSugar	__
9.	Condiments/spices: tea, coffee/cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast/baking powder, tomato paste, meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including the small amount of milk/tea coffee.	__	FCSCond	__
Food acquisition codes (Source of food, SRf) 100 = Own production (crops, animal husbandry) 200 = Fishing / Hunting 300 = Gathering 400 = Loan/borrow 500 = Purchase with cash 600 = Purchase on credit 700 = Begging or scavenging for food 800 = Exchange labour or items for food (barter) 900 = Gift (food) from family relatives or friends 1000 = Food assistance (in-kind or value voucher) from WFP, civil society, NGOs, government, etc.				

The module must be designed carefully based on knowledge of local diets and typical food items consumed. The above list can help the designers to group different food items correctly by sub-group. Extensive training of enumerators using visuals such as sample foods or pictures is essential. This [XLSForm](#) will help in designing forms in Excel which can be converted to a [MoDA](#) or ODK form data collection software. The form can also be self-generated by selecting the sub-module *Combined (FCS/FCSN)* in the module *Food Consumption* in [WFP Survey Designer](#).

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Sample size: The recommended sample size is 270 per stratum per round of data collection, with consideration given to the parameters below.

Population size (beneficiaries per stratum): at least 20,000

Desired level of confidence: 90%

Acceptable margin of error: 5%

Response distribution: 50%

Simple random sample (**design effect**): 1

If cluster sample used, sample size should increase by at least 50% (at least 405 households).

If the prevalence is lower or higher than 50%, or the beneficiaries per stratum less than 20,000 then sample size could be lower than 270, use the sample size tool for calculation.

Mandatory stratification:

- Programme activity
- Transfer modality

Optional stratification: Beneficiaries/non-beneficiaries (when relevant)

Guidance is available [here](#)

Sample size tool: [Raosoft sample size calculator](#)

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INDICATOR CALCULATION

To analyse the FCS-N (Vitamin A rich, Protein-rich, Hem iron-rich), please consider the following calculation steps:

1. Aggregate the individual food groups into nutrient rich food groups:

Vitamin A rich foods: Dairy, Organ meat, Eggs, Orange vegetables, Green vegetables and Orange fruits.

Protein-rich foods: Pulses, Dairy, Flesh meat, Organ meat, Fish and Eggs.

Hem iron-rich foods: Flesh meat, Organ meat, and Fish.

2. Sum up the frequency of consumption of each food group to calculate the aggregated frequency of consumption by nutrient-rich food groups

Example of calculating the Vitamin A rich group:

Vitamin-A rich foods	Frequency (days consumed 7 days before the interview)	Sum of frequencies
Dairy	3	13
Organ meat	4	
Eggs	1	
Orange veg.	3	
Green veg.	2	
Orange fruits	0	

Note: this same process should be repeated for Protein-rich foods & Hem iron-rich foods

3. Build categories of frequency of food consumption groups

For analysis, the consumption frequencies of each nutrient-rich food group are recoded into three categories:

1 = 0 times (Never consumed)

2 = 1-6 times (Consumed sometimes)

3 = 7 times or more (Consumed at least 7 times)

Following the example above, the frequency of a household's consumption of Vitamin-A rich foods is 13. Thus, the household falls under the third group: '7 times or more'.

4. Calculate the percentage of households by frequency of consumption category ('never', 'sometimes' and 'at least 7 times') for each one of the three nutrient-rich food.

NOTE: If any disaggregation of the food groups is to be carried out by Country Offices for specific information needs, then only the main food groups included in the standard module will be considered in the calculations of both FCS-N and FCS. For example: if the 'Milk & other dairy products' is broken down into detailed food items, such as powder milk, and liquid yoghurt, then only direct responses to the main food group 'Milk & other dairy products' will be part of the calculation. Information on disaggregated food items outside the standard food groups should not be aggregated.

For more details and syntax, please refer to [Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis - Data Analysis - WFP VAM Resource Centre](#) Scripts in R, STATA and SPSS and [sample data](#) are also available on [github](#) for calculating this indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Results generated will be entered into COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation:

- Programme activity

Optional disaggregation (when sample size allows):

- Sex of household head
- Transfer modality
- Rural/urban
- Admin and livelihood zone
- Displacement status

For COMET reporting: If the sample size is not representative of the mandatory disaggregation groups, please include a note indicating that the results are indicative for that specific group in both COMET and ACR note sections.

For regular reporting: Ensure that the reporting accurately reflects categories with a representative sample size.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Minimum: twice/year

It is strongly recommended that data collection for follow-ups happens in the same period to the baseline. In addition, all follow-ups are to be conducted within the same period/number of days after food distributions.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline values should be established within three (3) months before and no later than three (3) months from the start of activity implementation. However, it is strongly recommended to collect FCS-N baseline values within one month before the start of the activity implementation. The baseline could also be determined from a relevant WFP assessment conducted within the three months prior to the start of a programme activity.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

- Reduced prevalence of beneficiaries **never** consuming protein-rich foods compared to the pre-assistance baseline value;
- Reduced prevalence of beneficiaries **never** consuming Hem iron-rich foods compared to the pre-assistance baseline values;
- Reduced prevalence of beneficiaries **never** consuming Vitamin A-rich foods compared to the pre-assistance baseline values.

End of CSP Target:

- Reduced prevalence of beneficiaries **never** consuming protein-rich foods compared to the pre-assistance baseline value;
 - Reduced prevalence of beneficiaries **never** consuming Hem Iron foods compared to the pre-assistance baseline value;
- Reduced prevalence of beneficiaries **never** consuming Vitamin A compared to the pre-assistance baseline value.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

- M&E Officer, with technical support from the Nutrition Unit

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Household level indicators:

- 1. [FCS](#)
- 3. [rCSI](#)
- 4. [LCS-FS](#) OR
- 5. [LCS-EN](#) and

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- 6. [ECMEN](#)
- Individual level indicators: [MAD](#), [MDD-W](#) (if applicable)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Focus group discussions can be conducted in addition to the household level data collected to triangulate the information about dietary habits and the regular consumption of (1) Vitamin A-rich foods, (2) Protein-rich foods and (3) Hem iron-rich foods.

Example questions for a focus group discussion:

- Can you describe the typical foods consumed by households in your community? What are the three main staple food commodities consumed in your community?
- From your own perspective, how would you define a nutritious diet?
- Are there any specific foods that you consider to be important for meeting the nutritional needs of households in your community? Why are these foods important?
- Are there any specific challenges or barriers people in your community face in accessing and consuming a diverse range of foods?
- Are there any cultural or traditional practices that influence the food consumption choices in your community? Can you provide examples?
- What is their general perception of the assistance people receiving in your community?
- Etc.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The three indicators (Protein-rich food, Vitamin A-rich food, Hem Iron-rich food) calculated from the FCS-N questionnaire module are essential for assessing the effectiveness of a WFP's nutrition-sensitive intervention in meeting the nutrient needs of assisted households. These indicators provide valuable insights into the nutritional quality of the assistance provided and can help identify any gaps or areas for improvement in the intervention design.

This analysis can help select the appropriate food transfer modalities (food, cash, or vouchers) and feed into decisions on nutrition-sensitive programming. Furthermore, it can provide information to stakeholders in the nutrition sphere for analysis regarding the population's nutritional intakes, such as REACH and SUN.

INTERPRETATION

Results should be analysed and reported over space and time and across relevant sub-groups. It is expected that the consumption of protein-rich, iron-rich and Vitamin A-rich foods will increase if food assistance programmes are designed in a nutrition-sensitive way in terms of food composition, modality and nutrition-messaging. During the analysis, it is important to consider the possible influence of bias, as certain food items may only be consumed on a seasonal basis (e.g., during the mango season). Furthermore, under each of the three nutritional groups, it is important to pay close attention to the frequency of individual item consumption, as high consumption of protein could be driven by pulses from WFP in-kind assistance. Findings should be shared and discussed with the nutrition team.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Example from Goma AO (DRC):

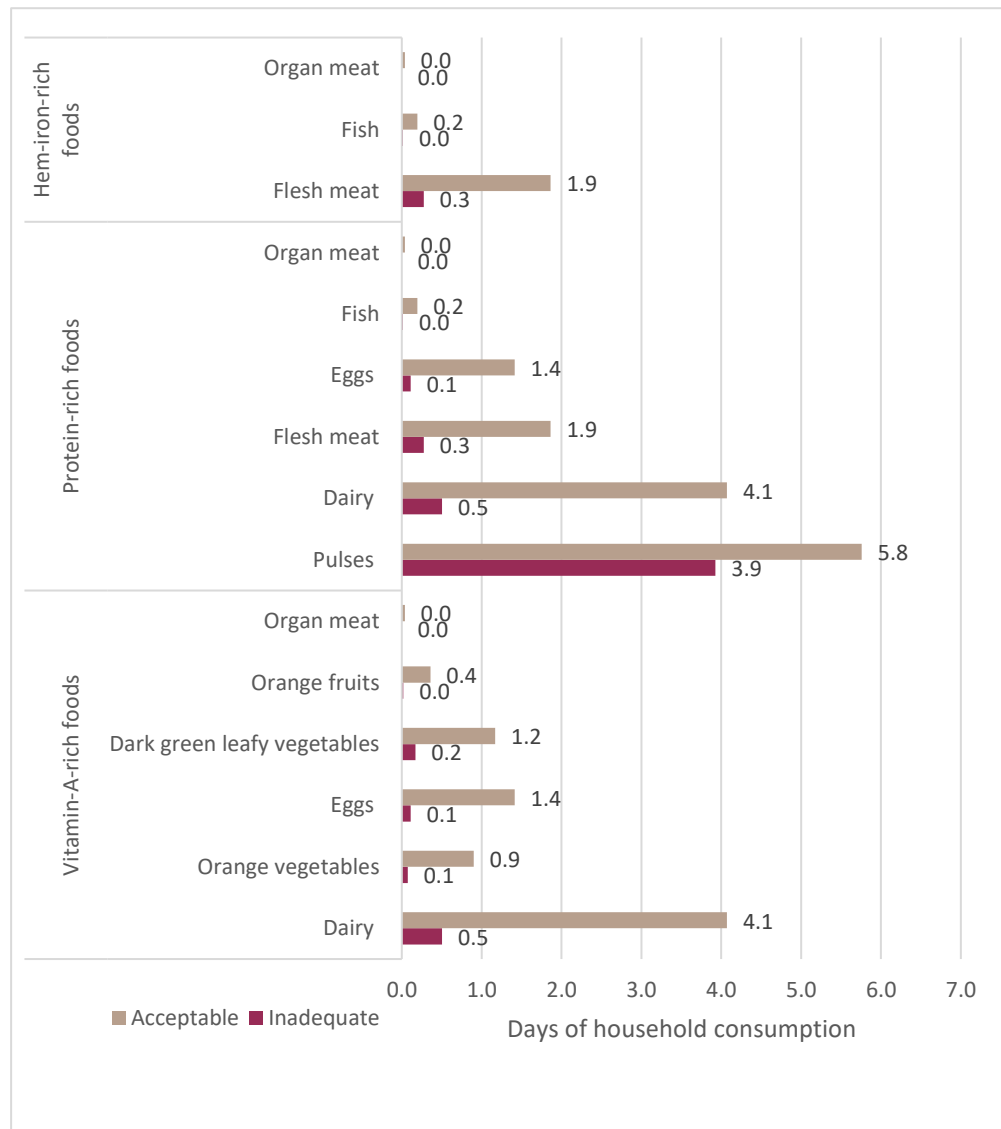
Les bénéficiaires du PAM ont une bonne consommation quotidienne des aliments riches en protéines (19%) que les non bénéficiaires (5%). Cependant, aucune amélioration n'a été observée dans la consommation quotidienne des aliments riches en Fer (1%) pour les bénéficiaires. Des disparités sont observées selon que le ménage est dirigé par un homme

ou une femme concernant les aliments riches en protéines, en fer et en vitamine A pendant la période de la collecte des données. Ci-dessous les tendances:

WFP beneficiaries have a higher daily consumption of protein-rich foods (19%) than non-beneficiaries (5%). However, no improvement was observed in the daily consumption of iron-rich foods (1%) for beneficiaries. Disparities are observed between male and female headed households regarding protein-rich, iron-rich and vitamin A-rich foods during the data collection period. Below are the trends:

Score de Consommation Alimentaire Nutrition selon le sexe du chef de ménage (% des ménages)											
Type d'enquête		Genre du CM	PROTEINES			FER			VITAMINE A		
			0 jour	1-6 jours	Chaque jour	0 jour	1-6 jours	Chaque jour	0 jour	1-6 jours	Chaque jour
PDM février 2023	Bénéficiaires	Masculin	4%	79%	18%	50%	49%	1%	17%	72%	10%
		Féminin	6%	72%	22%	48%	52%	0%	8%	80%	12%
		Ensemble	4%	77%	19%	49%	50%	1%	15%	74%	11%
	Non Bénéficiaires	Masculin	7%	89%	4%	75%	25%	0%	20%	63%	18%
		Féminin	33%	56%	11%	100%	0%	0%	22%	56%	22%
		Ensemble	11%	85%	5%	78%	22%	1%	20%	62%	18%
	Ensemble	Masculin	4%	80%	15%	54%	46%	1%	18%	71%	11%
		Féminin	9%	70%	21%	53%	47%	0%	10%	78%	13%
		Ensemble	5%	78%	17%	53%	46%	1%	16%	72%	12%

VISUALIZATION



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LIMITATIONS

FCS-N is a household-level indicator and does not provide information about individual level intake or the consumption of different nutritionally vulnerable groups within the household such as infants, young children, pregnant & lactating women.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the [FCS-N](#) page on the VAM Resource Centre or contact the Needs Assessments and Targeting Unit in HQ RAM (RAM-N) at global.assessmentandtargeting@wfp.org.

3. Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) (rCSI) [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	3
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.1, SO.2 & SO.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>1. Food security and essential needs</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes for interventions with a food security objective. These interventions should provide food assistance, irrespective of the transfer modality i.e.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Unconditional Resource Transfer ii) Community and Household Asset Creation and iii) Household and individual Skill and Livelihood Creation activities) to Tier 1 beneficiaries.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring – Needs Assessment & Targeting (RAM-N)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*General Distribution (GD)</p> <p>*Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)</p> <p>*Food Assistance for Training (FFT)</p> <p>More activity tags can be chosen from Annex 5 of the Masterlist (e.g. HIV/TB mitigation and Safety Nets) but it is mandatory to select at least one of the above tags to ensure proper corporate reporting.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Household
DEFINITION	<p>The Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (CSI) (alternatively referred to as reduced Consumption-based Strategy Index (rCSI)) is used to assess the level of stress⁷ faced by a household due to food shortages. It is measured by combining the frequency and severity of the reduced strategies that households engaged in to cope with lack of food or money to buy food. It is calculated using the five standard⁸ strategies using a 7-day recall period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rely on less preferred and less expensive food; 2. Borrow food or rely on help from relative(s) or friend(s); 3. Limit portion size at meals; 4. Restrict consumption by adults to allow small children to eat;

⁷ Stress is intended here as the level of hardship faced by a given household translating into specific behavioural responses when confronted to food shortages.

⁸ Standard strategies are defined in the *The Coping Strategy Index* manual (CARE, USAID, WFP, TANGO, Feinstein IC, 2008).

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5. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day.

RATIONALE

The rCSI measures the frequency and severity of coping mechanisms adopted to meet basic food needs, using a seven-day recall period. A higher rCSI score indicates that more frequent and/or extreme coping mechanisms were adopted. The rCSI is impacted by short-term needs, combined with seasonality. It is important to note that in sudden periods of food shortfalls (and at the onset of emergencies) households tend to adjust their food consumption reflecting consumption-based coping. If the situation persists or worsens, households shift to long-term coping behaviours that impact their livelihoods (refer to the Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index). Weights are set for five strategies across countries and regions – facilitating comparison over space, time and between groups. Research has confirmed that the rCSI correlates well with other food security proxy indicators.

DATA SOURCE

Representative household surveys using face-to-face, or voice calls. In most cases, rCSI module is collected through Post Distribution Monitoring or Food Security Outcome Monitoring questionnaires.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

This XLSForm will assist in designing forms using Excel which can be converted to MoDA/ODK form, data collection software. The form can also be generated by selecting the sub-module *Reduced Coping Strategies (rCSI)* in the module *Coping Strategies* in [WFP Survey Designer](#).

During the last 7 days , were there days (and, if so, how many) when your household had to employ one of the following strategies (to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it)?	Frequency (number of days from 0 to 7)	rCSI
READ OUT STRATEGIES		
1. Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	__	rCSILessQty
2. Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	__	rCSIBorrow
3. Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	__	rCSIMealNb
4. Reduced portion size of meals	__	rCSIMealSize
5. Restricted consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	__	rCSIMealAdult

Comparisons of rCSI over time, especially for assisted populations, might not show major changes, unless shocks and/or new interventions and modalities occur. Cultural habits should also be considered when collecting and reporting on rCSI. In contexts where a protracted crisis exist, enumerators must remind respondents to compare their household consumption situation to recent times, not pre-protracted crisis times. For example, *'Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods'* strategy should be compared to the current situation.

Country-specific strategies can be added but are not included in the rCSI calculation. Please refer to [VAM Resource Centre](#) page for more information.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Guidance is available [here](#)

Sample size: The recommended sample size is 270 per stratum per round of data collection, with consideration given to the parameters below.

- Population size (beneficiaries per stratum): at least 20,000
- Desired level of confidence: 90%
- Acceptable margin of error: 5%
- Response distribution: 50%
- Simple random sample (design effect): 1

If cluster sampling is employed, sample size should increase by at least 50% (at least 405 households).

If the prevalence is lower or higher than 50%, or the beneficiaries per stratum less than 20,000 then sample size could be lower than 270, use the sample size tool for calculation.

Sample size tool: [Raosoft sample size calculator](#)

Mandatory stratification:

- Programme activity
- Transfer modality

Optional stratification: Beneficiaries/non-beneficiaries (when relevant)

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To calculate the rCSI follow the below steps:

- For each coping strategy, the frequency score (0 to 7) is multiplied by the universal severity weight (see table below);
- The weighted frequency scores are summed up to calculate the rCSI. The minimum possible rCSI value is 0, while the maximum is 56.
- Then the average (mean) is computed (all households should be considered, also those who are not applying any strategies)

The relevant syntax can be found in [VAM Resource Center](#). Scripts in [R](#), [STATA](#) and [SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are also available on [GitHub](#) for calculating this indicator.

Strategies	Weight
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	1
Borrow food or rely on help from relative(s) or friend(s)	2
Limit portion size at meals	1
Restrict consumption by adults to allow small children to eat	3
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	1

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Results generated will be entered into COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation:

- Programme activity

Recommended disaggregation (when sample size allows):

- Sex of household head
- Transfer modality
- Rural/urban
- Admin and livelihood zone
- Displacement status
- Presence of disabled/chronically ill/unaccompanied minor members within household

For COMET reporting: If the sample size is not representative of the mandatory disaggregation groups, please include a note indicating that the results are indicative for that specific group in both the COMET and ACR note sections.

For regular reporting: Ensure that the reporting accurately reflects categories with a representative sample size.

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FREQUENCY DATA COLLECTION / DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Minimum: twice / year

For multi-annual projects, it is extremely important to collect data in the same seasons and periods to avoid seasonal biases limiting the scope for comparative analyses overtime.

It is strongly recommended that data collection for follow-ups happens in the same period to the baseline. In addition, all follow-ups are to be conducted within the same period/number of days after food distributions. The data collection should take place seven (7) to 21 days after food/cash distributions.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline values should be established within three (3) months before and no later than three (3) months from the start of activity implementation. However, it is **strongly recommended** to collect rCSI baseline values within one month before the start of activity implementation. Baseline data could also be determined from a relevant WFP assessment conducted within the three months prior to the start of a programme activity.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Stabilized or reduced average rCSI compared to pre-assistance baseline value.

End of CSP Target:

Reduced average rCSI compared to pre-assistance baseline value.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

M&E Officer

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Household level indicators:

1. Food Consumption Score ([FCS](#))
2. Food Consumption Score-Nutrition ([FCS-N](#))
- Livelihood Coping Strategies Food 4. [LCS-FS](#) OR 5. [LCS-EN](#)
6. [ECMEN](#)

Individual level indicators: 10. [MAD](#), 11. [MDD-W](#) (if applicable)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Focus Group Discussions can be conducted in addition to the household level data collection to triangulate qualitative and quantitative information about coping strategies that communities take in the face of shocks and when there is a lack of food or money to buy it.

For example, the following questions can be explored to help detect outliers and explain quantitative household level findings:

- 1) What are the most recent shocks that this community faced?
- 2) How did households generally adapt to these shocks?
- 3) What do people do when they do not have enough food to eat or money to buy food?
- 4) Which of these coping strategies are common in your community (on a regular basis vs. in the face of shocks)?
- 5) Are there any seasonal or environmental factors that affect your food consumption? How do you adapt your diet during different seasons or circumstances?

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The rCSI can be used in a range of ways, including for programme activity monitoring. These strategies play a role in assessing households' accessibility to food, as food availability alone does not suffice. As consumption-based coping is typically the first response to household stress regarding food accessibility, it provides an immediate alert of any deterioration or shocks experienced by households. Similarly, when rolling out food assistance interventions, the impact of the assistance should be mirrored in a reduction of the rCSI. If the change is not positive, then this may trigger programme design adjustments.

The rCSI indicator also plays a part in classifying households according to their level of food security through Consolidated Approach for Reporting on food Insecurity (CARI), determining the food security situation, and population-level targeting.

The rCSI is one of the food security outcome indicators in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute food insecurity [reference table](#).

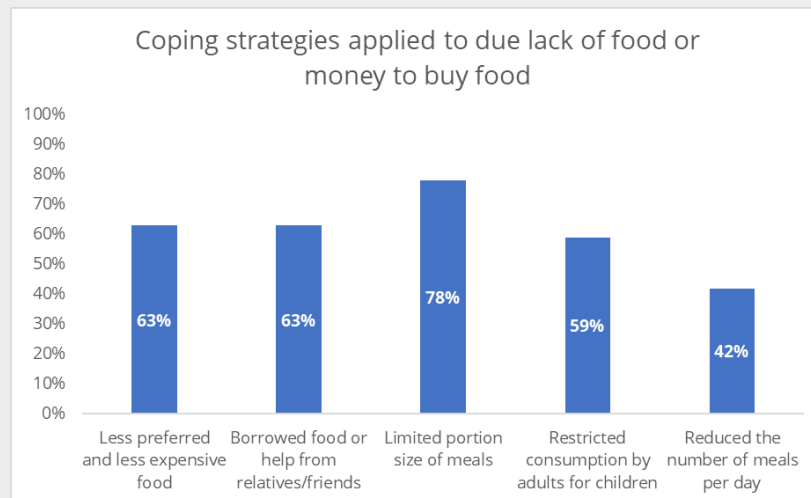
INTERPRETATION

rCSI measures behavioural strategies that people apply when they cannot access enough food or when they foresee a decrease in food security. A higher score indicates a higher stress level. Therefore, the rCSI is useful to monitor the effects of food assistance. With the provision of assistance, it is expected that the rCSI will reduce.

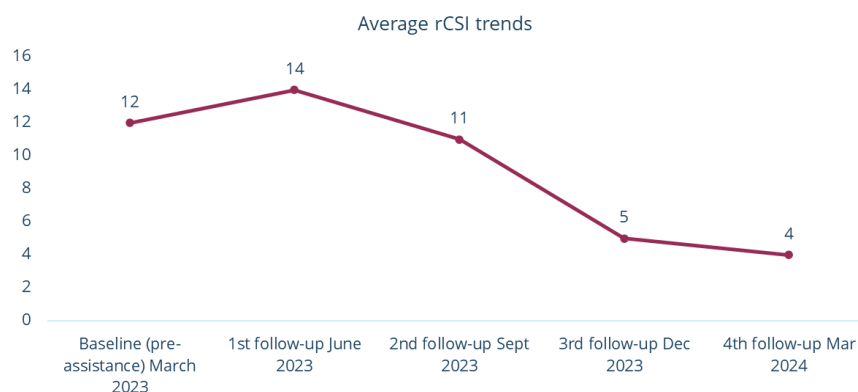
Seasonality has an impact on rCSI and needs to be considered when comparing rCSI scores. For longer-term programmes, it is important to ensure that surveys are conducted during the same season as the initial pre-assistance baseline survey.

Aside from reporting the average rCSI, for each of the strategies, it is recommended to report on the proportion of households that did not apply consumption-based coping strategies.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)



VISUALIZATION



1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

If data is only available from a single round of data collection, then the results can be visualised to highlight differences based on certain sub-groups, geographical, and/or demographics (e.g., sex of head of household).

LIMITATIONS

The rCSI reflects the current coping status, and it does not provide an indication of the households' ability/capacity to cope over time. It is a household-level indicator that does not provide information about intra-household differences.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the [rCSI](#) page on the VAM Resource Centre or contact the Needs Assessments and Targeting Unit in HQ RAM (RAM-N) at global.assessmentandtargeting@wfp.org.

4. Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (LCS-FS) [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	4
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Corporate outcome indicator (CRF under S.O.1)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>1. Food Security and Essential Needs</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes for interventions with a food security objective. These interventions should provide food assistance, irrespective of the transfer modality, i.e.,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Unconditional Resource Transfer ii) Community and Household Asset Creation and iii) Household and individual Skill and Livelihood Creation activities) to Tier 1 beneficiaries.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring – Needs Assessment & Targeting (RAM-N)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*General Distribution (GD)</p> <p>*Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)</p> <p>*Food Assistance for Training (FFT)</p> <p>More activity tags can be chosen from Annex 5 of the Masterlist (e.g. HIV/TB mitigation and Safety Nets) but it is mandatory to select at least one of the above tags to ensure proper corporate reporting.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households not applying coping strategies due to lack of food • Percentage of households applying stress coping strategies due to lack of food • Percentage of households applying crisis coping strategies due to lack of food • Percentage of households applying emergency strategies due to lack of food
DEFINITION	<p>The Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (LCS-FS) is an indicator used to measure the extent of livelihood coping mechanisms that households needed to utilise as a response to a lack of food or money to purchase food during the 30-day period prior to the survey.</p> <p>The formulation of an LCS-FS module requires the selection of four stress strategies, three crisis strategies and three emergency strategies from the standardised available master list while taking into consideration the local context. The list of strategies can be found on the VAM resource centre page alongside the recommended severity already assigned to each strategy.</p> <p>However, the severity of some strategies can also be slightly adjusted based on local cultures and customs. Additional new strategies should be consulted with the responsible technical unit in HQ.</p>

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

RATIONALE

The collection of data on livelihood coping is especially useful when there is a good understanding of the strategies typically employed by households in difficult situations and the relative severity of the strategies when compared to each other. LCS is also a powerful indicator to assess hardship and deprivations faced by households during new emergencies and protracted crises. Responses are used to understand mechanisms used by households to cope with internal and external shocks.

While the complementary food security indicators (e.g., FCS and rCSI) are proxy indicators that measure the adequacy of households' food consumption at the time of the survey, the LCS-FS helps in assessing households' coping capacity and productive capacities in the longer-term, as well as the future impact on access to food for households. For instance, the sale of productive assets is likely to affect the sustainability of a household's livelihoods and may therefore translate into reduced physical and/or economic access to food in the medium- to long-term.

Households relying on livelihood coping strategies due to a lack of food are classified based on the severity associated with the strategies applied. The higher the category, the more severe and longer-term the negative consequences are for households. The application of stress strategies indicates a decrease in the households' capacity to manage future shocks, while crisis and emergency mechanisms reduce the future household productivity with an increasing intensity passing from the former (i.e., crisis) to the latter (i.e., emergency).

Emergency	Crisis	Stress
affects future productivity but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.	directly reduces future productivity, including human capital formation.	indicates a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.

DATA SOURCE

Representative household surveys conducted either face-to-face, or remotely by phone calls. Examples of household level surveys include Post Distribution Monitoring (PDMs), Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), and Food Security Assessment (FSA).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Important: Please do not include the exact coping strategies provided as an example in the module below. Please refer to the full list of strategies to explore the livelihood coping strategies for food security, along with their explanations and relevance for different contexts (i.e., urban and rural) and populations (i.e., residents, refugees, etc.) It is important to also keep alignment and CATI/mVAM questionnaires to allow for comparisons.

The list of possible livelihood coping strategies can also be selected through from the [WFP Survey Designer](#) by choosing the sub-module Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS-FS) or Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS-FS Rural) in the module Coping Strategies. Please see examples of LCS-FS modules in the word file version and additional information on the VAM resource centre [page](#).

Example of LCS-FS module:

During the past 30 days , did anyone in your household have to engage in any of the following activities due to lack of food or money to buy it?	10 = No, because I did not need to 20 = No, because I already sold those assets or have engaged in this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue to do it 30 = Yes 9999 = Not applicable (don't have access to this strategy)	Indicative severity of the strategy (Country office to attribute the relevant severity, the following is just an example)	LCS
1.1 Sold household assets/goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewelry, etc.) due to lack of food	_	Stress	Lcs_stress_DomAsset

1.2 Borrowed money to cover food needs due to lack of food	_	Stress	Lcs_stress_BorrowCash
1.3 Spent savings due to lack of food	_	Stress	Lcs_stress_saving
1.4 Sent household members to eat elsewhere due to lack of food	_	Stress	Lcs_stress_EatOut
1.5 Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc.) due to lack of food	_	Crisis	Lcs_crisis_ProdAsset
1.6 Reduced expenses on health (including medications) due to lack of food	_	Crisis	Lcs_crisis_Health
1.7 Withdrew children from school due to lack of food	_	Crisis	Lcs_crisis_OutSchool
1.8 Mortgaged/Sold house or land due to lack of food	_	Emergency	Lcs_em_ResAsset
1.9 Begged (asked strangers for money/food) or scavenged due to lack of food	_	Emergency	Lcs_em_Begged
1.10 Engaged in socially degrading, high-risk, exploitive or life-threatening jobs or income-generating activities (e.g., smuggling, theft, join armed groups, prostitution) due to lack of food	_	Emergency	Lcs_em_IllegalAct

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Guidance is available [here](#).

Sample size: The recommended sample size is 270 per stratum per each round of data collection, with consideration given to the parameters below.

- Population size (beneficiaries per stratum): at least 20,000
- Desired level of confidence: 90%
- Acceptable margin of error: 5%
- Response distribution: 50%
- Simple random sample (design effect): 1

If cluster sample is used, sample size should increase by at least 50% (at least 405 households).

If the prevalence is lower or higher than 50%, or the beneficiaries per stratum is less than 20,000 then sample size could be lower than 270. Use the sample size tool for calculation.

Sample size tool: [Raosoft sample size calculator](#)

Mandatory stratification:

- Programme activity
- Transfer modality

Optional stratification: Beneficiaries/non-beneficiaries (when relevant)

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Build a dichotomous variable for each coping severity level, representing if a household adopted or exhausted any strategy with that level of severity.

Three dichotomous variables need to be created:

- stress_coping
- crisis_coping
- emergency_coping

Then, a categorical variable is built, representing the severity level of the most severe strategy that a household adopted or exhausted. The categorical variable ranges from 1 to 4 and reflect one of four groups in which households are allocated:

- no use of stress, crisis, or emergency strategies
- use of stress strategies
- use of crisis strategies
- use of emergency strategies

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on GitHub for calculating this indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Yes

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation:

- Programme activity

Recommended disaggregation (when sample size allows):

- Sex of household head
- Transfer modality
- Rural/urban
- Admin and livelihood zone
- Displacement status

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Minimum: twice/year

For **multi-annual projects**, it is extremely important to collect data in the same seasons and periods to avoid seasonal biases limiting the scope for comparative analyses over time.

It is strongly recommended that data collection for follow-ups happen in the same period as the baseline. In addition, all follow-ups are to be conducted within the same period/number of days after food distributions (i.e., two weeks after food distributions).

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

In line with the business rules, baseline values should be established within three (3) months before and no later than three (3) months from the start date of activity implementation. However, it is strongly recommended to collect LCS-FS baseline values within one (1) month before the start of the activity implementation.

The baseline could also be determined from a relevant WFP assessment conducted within the three months prior to the start of programme activity.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Reduced proportion of households applying crisis and emergency strategies compared to pre-assistance baseline value or previous yearly follow-up in case of multiannual projects.

AND

Reduced proportion of households applying emergency strategies compared to the pre-assistance baseline value, or previous yearly follow-up in case of multiannual projects.

End of CSP target:

Reduced proportion of households applying crisis and emergency strategies compared to the pre-assistance baseline value, or previous yearly follow-up in case of multiannual projects.

AND

Reduced proportion of households applying emergency strategies compared to the pre-assistance baseline value, or previous yearly follow-up in case of multiannual projects.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

M&E Officer

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Household level indicators:

- 1. [Food Consumption Score](#) (FCS)
- 2. [Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis](#) (FCS-N)
- 3. [reduced Coping Strategies Index](#)
- 6. [Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs](#)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Focus group discussions can be conducted to inform the design of the LCS-FS questionnaire module by providing information for selecting appropriate strategies and for better understanding the relevance of the module to the local population. A list of coping behaviours can be established through focus group interviews with members of the local community only when the strategies provided in the available master list do not suffice or when the phrasing of the strategies needs to be slightly re-phrased for the context.

Questions that can be asked during a focus group discussion may include:

1. How do households in your community cope with this specific shock (e.g., flood, drought, economic crisis, etc.)?
2. How do households in your community cope to increase household resources to access food?
3. How do households cope to reduce the demand for food needs?
4. How do households cope to distribute food resources within the household?

For more information, please see the [LCS-FS technical guidance note](#) and the [LCS-FS Qualitative Tool](#) on the VAM Resource Centre.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The provision of assistance to targeted households may result in positive effects over time, without the presence of external shocks. The reduction of reliance on livelihood coping strategies may be observed when comparing the results of LCS-FS with the baseline or previous rounds. These effects may not be immediate, as not all livelihood strategies can be easily reversed by households. If no change is observed over time, some consideration may be needed to adjust the design of an intervention. For example, results can be used to inform beneficiary targeting and prioritization and the selection of transfer modalities. The recommendations can be applied in a wide array of responses and can be particularly helpful in multi-partner interventions.

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

The LCS-FS indicator plays a part in classifying households according to their level of food security, through the Consolidated Approach for Reporting on Food Insecurity (CARI). The LCS-FS is one of the four indicators used to calculate the CARI composite indicator and is one of the two in the 'coping capacity' domain which measures households' economic capacity and livelihood coping strategies to reflect how households can sustain their food security over time.

Furthermore, the LCS-FS indicator is one of the food security outcome indicators in the IPC acute food insecurity reference table. The indicator and the distribution of individual strategies used by households are key factors in classifying populations into the five phases of acute food insecurity (none/minimal, stress, crisis, emergency, and catastrophe/famine).

INTERPRETATION

Report the proportion of households within each coping strategy category. The higher the severity level of strategies, the longer the recovery process would be for affected households. Further, some of the crisis and emergency strategies can even be irreversible.

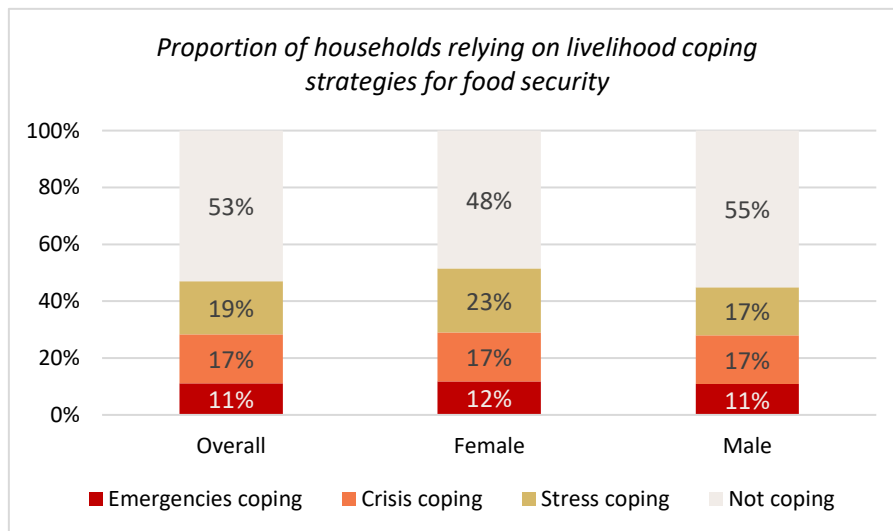
The objective of WFP's food/cash assistance programme activities are to lower the need of affected households to apply livelihood coping strategies and, if possible, to prevent the need to apply any crisis and/or emergency coping strategies.

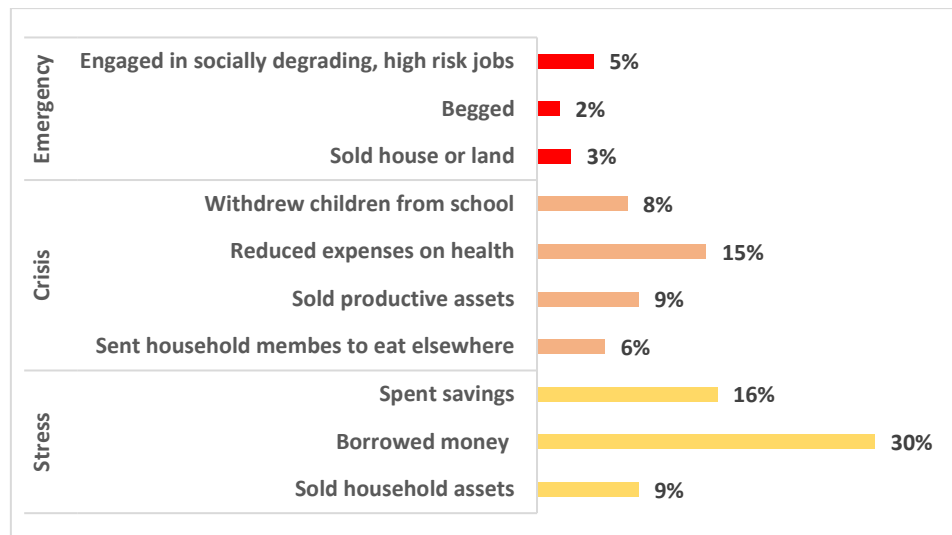


REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The proportion of households adopting crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies declined substantially overtime from the pre-assistance period (22.7%) to the first (17.4%) and second follow-up (4%). Resorting to crisis and emergency based coping strategies has long-term consequences on the livelihoods of affected households which may be difficult to reverse. Further analysis shows a reduction of households of the individual livelihood based coping strategies borrowing money for food to cover food need, spending savings, reducing expenses for health, the distress sale of productive assets also reduced.

VISUALIZATION





LIMITATIONS

Type of strategies implemented are largely context and livelihood-dependent, therefore comparisons between regions and countries can be limited. Furthermore, the ability to draw the line and differentiate between households applying strategies due to lack of food and local customs and traditions can be challenging.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the [LCS-FS page](#) on the VAM Resource Centre or contact the Needs Assessments and Targeting Unit in HQ RAM-N at global.assessmentandtargeting@wfp.org.

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

5

5. Livelihood Coping Strategies for Essential Needs (LCS-EN) [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	5
INDICATOR TYPE	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under S.O.1)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>1. Food Security and Essential Needs</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under all outcomes for interventions where multipurpose cash transfers are being implemented, and the value of the assistance provided covers several essential needs that are broader than the food needs (modality of assistance is cash transfers).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring – Needs Assessment & Targeting (RAM-N)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*General Distribution (GD)</p> <p>*Home-grown school feeding (HGSF)</p> <p>Note: LCS-EN and ECMEN are recommended for HGSF to monitoring smallholder households' capacity to meet essential needs</p> <p>More activity tags can be chosen from Annex 5 of the Masterlist (e.g. HIV/TB mitigation and Safety Nets) but it is mandatory to select at least one of the above tags to ensure proper corporate reporting.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households not applying coping strategies due to lack of food • Percentage of households applying stress coping strategies due to lack of food • Percentage of households applying crisis coping strategies due to lack of food • Percentage of households applying emergency strategies due to lack of food
DEFINITION	<p>The livelihood coping strategies for essential needs (LCS-EN) is derived from a series of questions related to households' experiences with livelihood stress and asset depletion due to lack of resources (food, cash, else) to meet essential needs (shelter, education, health, food) during the 30 days prior to the survey. This involves longer-term alteration of income earning or food production patterns, and one-off responses such as asset sales to meet essential needs.</p> <p>The formulation of an LCS-EN module requires the selection of four stress strategies, three crisis strategies and three emergency strategies from the standardised available master list, while taking into consideration the local context. The list of strategies can be found on this VAM resource centre page along with the recommended severity already assigned to each strategy.</p>

However, the severity of some strategies can also be slightly adjusted based on local cultures and customs. Additional new strategies should be consulted with the responsible technical unit in HQ.

The module collects additional information about households who did not rely on a particular livelihood coping strategy.

RATIONALE

The LCS-EN helps in assessing longer-term household coping capacity and productive capacities, as well as the future impact on their ability to meet their essential needs. For instance, the sale of productive assets or reduction of expenditure on health and education are likely to impact the sustainability of a household's livelihoods. Hence, could translate into reduced physical and/or economic access to essential needs in the medium- to long-term. That said, responses are used to understand mechanisms used by households to cope with internal and external shocks.

Households relying on livelihood coping strategies to meet their essential needs are classified based on the severity associated to the strategies applied - the higher the category, the more severe and longer-term are the negative consequences for households.

<p>Stress</p> <p>indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.</p>	<p>Crisis</p> <p>directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation.</p>	<p>Emergency</p> <p>affect future productivity but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.</p>
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DATA SOURCE

Representative household surveys conducted either face-to-face, or remotely by phone calls. Examples of household level surveys include Post Distribution Monitoring (PDMs), Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), and Essential Needs Assessment (ENA).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

You can also select through the list of possible livelihood coping strategies in the [WFP Survey Designer](#) by selecting the sub-module *Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS-EN)* or *Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS-EN Rural)* in the module *Coping Strategies*. Please see examples of LCS-EN modules in word file version and additional information on the VAM resource centre [page](#).

IMPORTANT: Please do not include the exact coping strategies provided as an example in the module below. Please refer to the full [list of strategies](#) to explore the livelihood coping strategies for essential needs, along with their explanations and relevance for different contexts (i.e., urban and rural) and populations (i.e. residents, refugees, etc.). It is also important to also keep alignment between assessment and CATI/mVAM questionnaires to allow for comparisons.

Example of LCS-EN module:

<p>During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to engage in any of the following activities due to a lack of resources to access essential needs (e.g., food, shelter, education, health services, etc.)?</p>	<p>10 = No, because we did not need to 20 = No, because we already sold those assets or have engaged in this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue to do it 30= Yes</p>	<p>Indicative severity of the strategy <i>(Country office to attribute the relevant severity, the following is just an example)</i></p>	<p>Variable names</p>
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1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

	9999= Not applicable (don't have access to this strategy)		
1.1 Sold household assets/goods (radio, furniture, television, jewellery, etc.) <i>due to a lack of resources to access essential needs</i>	_	Stress	LcsEN_stress_DomAsset
1.2 Borrow money <i>due to a lack of resources to access essential needs</i>	_	Stress	LcsEN_stress_BorrowCash
1.3 Spent savings <i>due to a lack of resources to access essential needs</i>	_	Stress	LcsEN_stress_Saving
1.4 Sold, shared or exchanged in-kind assistance (e.g. food rations or non-food items) <i>due to a lack of resources to access essential needs</i>	_	Stress	LcsEN_stress_SellRation
1.5 Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc.) <i>due to a lack of resources to access essential needs</i>	_	Crisis	LcsEN_crisis_ProdAssets
1.6 Reduced expenses on essential health (including medicines) <i>due to a lack of resources to access essential needs</i>	_	Crisis	LcsEN_crisis_Health
1.7 Withdrew children from school <i>due to a lack of resources to access essential needs</i>	_	Crisis	LcsEN_crisis_OutSchool
1.8 Mortgaged/sold the house where the household was permanently living or land <i>due to a lack of resources to access essential needs</i>	_	Emergency	LcsEN_em_ResAsset
1.9 Begged (asked strangers for money/food) or scavenged <i>due to a lack of resources to access essential needs</i>	_	Emergency	LcsEN_em_Begged
1.10 Engaged in socially degrading, high-risk, exploitive or life-threatening jobs or income-generating activities (e.g., smuggling, theft, joining armed groups, prostitution) <i>due to a lack of resources to access essential needs</i>	_	Emergency	Lcs_em_IllegalAct
2. What are the main reasons - i.e. to access which essential needs - that you or other members in your household applied these coping strategies? <i>Note to enumerator: do not list the below as options to the respondent. Instead, mark all those that apply based on the answer provided.</i>			LhCSIEnAccess
			1 To buy food 2 To pay for rent 3 To pay school, education costs

	<p>4 To cover health expenses</p> <p>5 To buy non-food items (clothes, small furniture...)</p> <p>6 To access water/sanitation facilities</p> <p>7 To access essential dwelling services (electricity, energy, waste disposal...)</p> <p>8 To pay for existing debts</p> <p>999 Other specify</p>
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SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Guidance is available [here](#).

Sample size: The recommended sample size is 270 per stratum per each round of data collection, with consideration given to the parameters below.

- Population size (beneficiaries per stratum): at least 20,000
- Desired level of confidence: 90%
- Acceptable margin of error: 5%
- Response distribution: 50%
- Simple random sample (design effect): 1

If cluster sample is used, sample size should increase by at least 50% (at least 405 households).

If the prevalence is lower or higher than 50%, or the beneficiaries per stratum is less than 20,000 then sample size could be lower than 270. Use the sample size tool for calculation.

Sample size tool: [Raosoft sample size calculator](#)

Mandatory stratification:

- Programme activity
- Transfer modality

Optional stratification: Beneficiaries/non-beneficiaries (when relevant)

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Build a dichotomous variable for each coping severity level, representing if a household adopted or exhausted any strategy with that level of severity.

Three dichotomous variables need to be created:

- stress_coping
- crisis_coping
- emergency_coping

Then, a categorical variable is built, representing the severity level of the most severe strategy that a household adopted or exhausted. The categorical variable ranges from 1 to 4 and reflect one of four groups in which households are allocated:

- no use of stress, crisis, or emergency strategies
- use of stress strategies
- use of crisis strategies

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

- use of emergency strategies

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on GitHub for calculating the LCS-EN indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Yes

DISSAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation:

- Programme activity

Optional disaggregation:

- Sex of the head of household
- Transfer modality
- Rural/urban
- Admin and livelihood zone
- Displacement status

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Minimum: twice / year

For **multi-annual projects**, it is extremely important to collect data in the same seasons and periods to avoid seasonal biases limiting the scope for comparative analyses over time.

It is strongly recommended that data collection for follow-ups happen in the same period as the baseline. In addition, all follow-ups are to be conducted within the same period/number of days after food distributions (i.e., two weeks after food distributions).

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

In line with the business rules, baseline values should be established within three (3) months before and no later than three (3) months from the start date of activity implementation. However, it is strongly recommended to collect LCS-EN baseline values within one (1) month before the start of the activity implementation.

The baseline could also be determined from a relevant WFP assessment conducted within the three months prior to the start of programme activity.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Reduced proportion of households applying crisis and emergency strategies compared to pre-assistance baseline value or previous yearly follow-up in case of multiannual projects.

AND

Reduced proportion of households applying emergency strategies compared to the pre-assistance baseline value, or previous yearly follow-up in case of multiannual projects.

End of CSP target:

Reduced proportion of households applying crisis and emergency strategies compared to the pre-assistance baseline value, or previous yearly follow-up in case of multiannual projects.

AND

Reduced proportion of households applying emergency strategies compared to the pre-assistance baseline value, or previous yearly follow-up in case of multiannual projects.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

M&E Officer

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Household level indicators:

1. [Food Consumption Score](#) (FCS)
2. [Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis](#) (FCS-N)
3. [reduced Coping Strategies Index](#) (rCSI)
6. [Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs](#) (ECMEN)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Focus group discussions can be conducted to inform the design of the LCS-EN questionnaire module by selecting appropriate strategies and gaining a better understanding of their relevance to the local population. The choice of the strategies also depends on the context and should be informed by qualitative information.

Qualitative tools (focus group discussions, key informant interviews, community-based discussions and direct observation) help identify the livelihood coping strategies for essential needs relevant for a given community in each context and highlight the sociodemographic and economic characteristics of the most vulnerable households.

Questions that can be asked during a focus group discussion:

1. How do households in your community cope with this specific shock (e.g., flood, drought, economic crisis, etc.)?
2. How do households in your community cope to meet their essential needs (e.g., food, education, health, shelter, etc.)?
3. How do households cope to reduce the demand for essential needs (e.g., food, education, health, shelter, etc.)?
4. How do households cope to distribute resources within their households?

For more information, including the Technical Guidance Note and Qualitative Tool for the LCS, please see the [VAM Resource Centre](#).

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The provision of assistance to targeted households may result in positive effects over time, without the presence of external shocks. The reduction of relying on livelihood coping strategies may be observed when comparing the results of LCS-EN with the baseline or previous rounds. These effects may not be immediate, as not all livelihood strategies can be easily reversed by households. If no change is observed over time, some consideration may be needed to adjust the design of an intervention. For example, results can be used to inform beneficiary targeting and prioritization, the selection of transfer modalities. The recommendations can be applied in a wide array of responses and can be in particular helpful in multi-partner interventions.

INTERPRETATION

Report the proportion of households within each coping strategy category. The higher the severity level of strategies, the longer the recovery process would be for affected households. Further, some of the crisis and emergency strategies can even be irreversible.

The objective of WFP's multi-purpose cash assistance programme activities is to reduce the need of affected households to apply livelihood coping strategies and, if possible, to prevent the need to apply any crisis and/or emergency coping strategies.

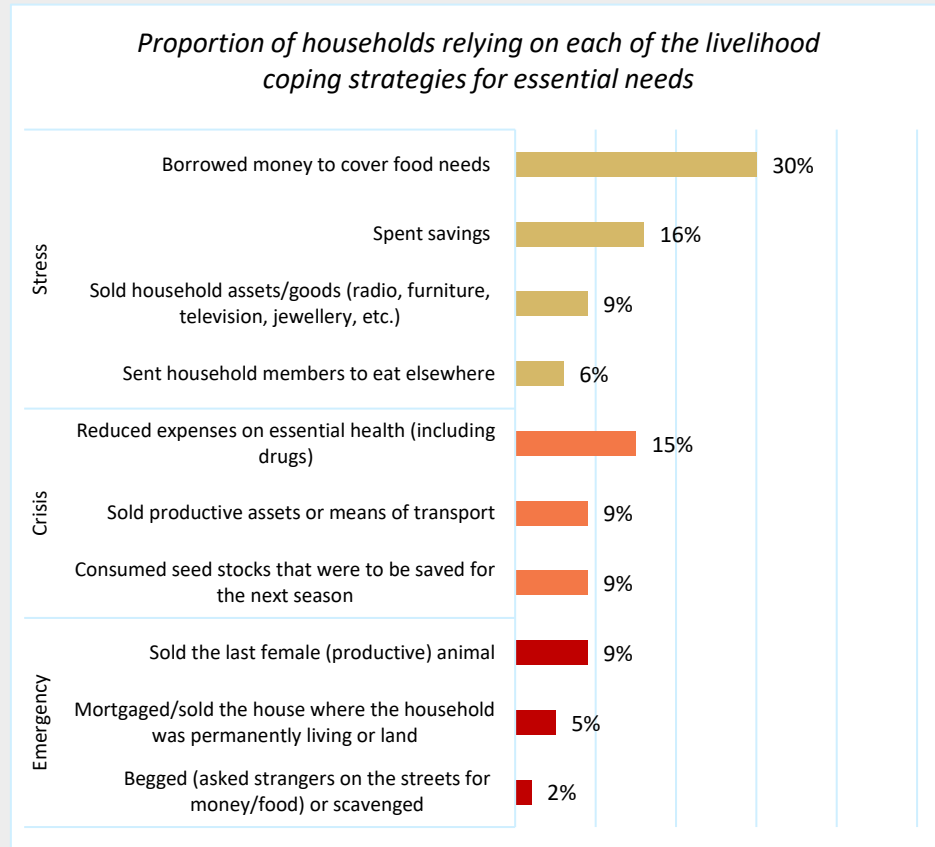
% Households applying no livelihood coping strategies
% Households applying stress coping strategies
% Households applying crisis coping strategies

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

% Households applying emergency coping strategies

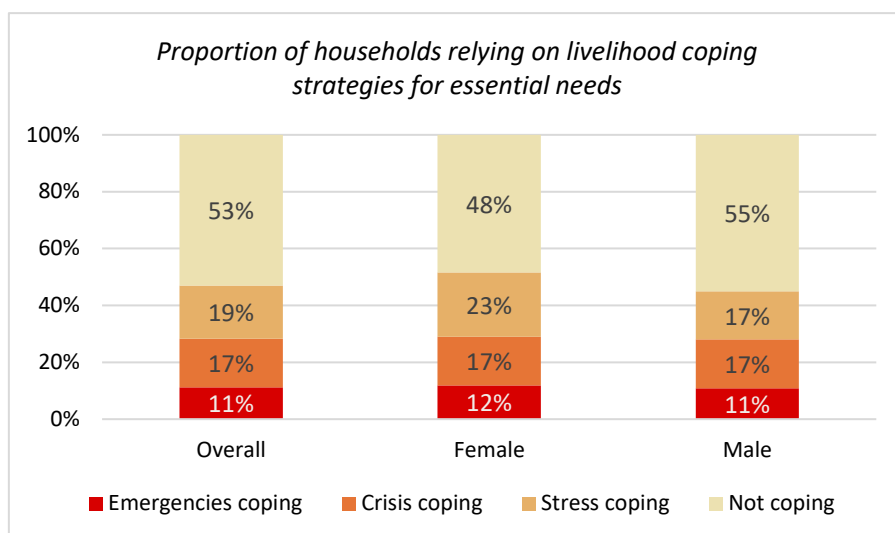
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

"When looking at the analysis results by the individual coping strategies, it becomes apparent that borrowing money to cover food needs (30%), spending of savings (16%), as well as the reduction of expenditures on essential health (15%), are the strategies most often applied by households.



In addition, a relatively high proportion of households (9%) resorted to selling their last female animal. Resorting to this strategy may come with negative long-term consequences on the livelihoods of the affected households as it may be difficult to reverse this strategy; female animals are the reproductive assets for livestock owners, which provide their households with milk and more animals for income generation. The majority of households (96%) reported 'food needs' as one of the main reasons they had to resort to these strategies."

VISUALIZATION



Severity	Livelihood Coping Strategies for Essential Needs	Female	Male	Overall
Stress	Borrowed money to cover food needs	34%	28%	30%
	Sent household members to eat elsewhere	7%	5%	6%
	Sold household assets/goods (radio, furniture, television, jewellery, etc.)	12%	7%	9%
	Spent savings	21%	14%	16%
Crisis	Consumed seed stocks that were to be saved for the next season	10%	9%	9%
	Reduced expenses on essential health (including drugs)	16%	15%	15%
	Sold productive assets or means of transport	10%	8%	9%
Emergency	Begged (asked strangers on the streets for money/food) or scavenged	3%	2%	2%
	Mortgaged/sold the house where the household was permanently living or land	6%	4%	5%
	Sold the last female (productive) animal	10%	9%	9%

LIMITATIONS

Although the LCS-EN can be used as a proxy of household ability to meet essential needs, it cannot detect the extent to which households are able to meet their needs. The indicator is better suited to clarifying findings from other outcome indicators regarding the sustainability of households' ability to meet essential needs. When analysed in conjunction with the ECMEN or the MDDI, the LCS-EN can provide insightful information on why certain needs are being met or not.

In addition, the type of strategies is largely context and livelihood-dependent, therefore comparisons between regions and countries can be limited. Furthermore, the ability to draw the line and different between households applying strategies to meet their essential needs and local customs and traditions can be challenging.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information, please refer to the [LCS-EN page](#) on the VAM resource centre or contact the Needs Assessments and Targeting Unit in HQ RAM-N at global.assessmentandtargeting@wfp.org.

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

6

6. Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN) [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	6
INDICATOR TYPE & AREAS	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.1)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>1. Food Security and Essential needs</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under all outcomes for interventions where multipurpose cash transfers are being implemented, and the value of assistance provided covers several essential needs that are broader than the food needs (modality of assistance is cash transfers).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring – Needs Assessment & Targeting (RAM-N)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*General Distribution (GD)</p> <p>*Home-grown school feeding (HGSF)</p> <p>Note: LCS-EN and ECMEN are recommended for HGSF to monitor smallholder households' capacity to meet essential needs.</p> <p>More activity tags can be chosen from Annex 5 of the Masterlist (e.g. HIV/TB mitigation and Safety Nets) but it is mandatory to select at least one of the above tags to ensure proper corporate reporting.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of households with economic capacity above the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) threshold
DEFINITION	<p>Economic capacity to meet essential needs (ECMEN) measures households' economic capacity to meet all their essential needs, including food and non-food needs; Economic capacity is calculated by aggregating expenditures based on ECMEN methodology.</p> <p>The MEB is defined as what households require to meet their essential needs, on a regular or seasonal basis, and its cost. The MEB covers those essential needs that households meet fully or partially through the market. It serves as a monetary threshold that can be used to assess if households have the economic capacity to meet their essential needs. A country could have more than one MEB.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The ECMEN indicator contributes to the understanding of food security in a population since the ability to meet essential needs through the market encompasses and can be a significant factor in accessing food. Assessing the economic capacity of households receiving food assistance can be challenging when considering their expenditures on both food and non-food items. The ECMEN overcomes this challenge by examining the household capacity, either excluding or including assistance, with reference to a recognized threshold such as the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).</p>

The MEB serves as a benchmark against which we evaluate households' economic capacity to meet essential needs through the ECMEN indicator. Households whose economic capacity does not reach the MEB threshold can be considered economically vulnerable.

A household's ability to meet its food and nutrition needs also depends on its ability to meet other essential needs. When households have limited resources, they will constantly have to prioritize between often equally urgent needs. A comprehensive understanding of essential needs therefore helps in the design of effective food security responses.

DATA SOURCE

- Face-to-face household surveys including a full [expenditure module](#). Examples of household level surveys include PDMs, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), Essential Needs Assessment (ENA).
- MEB constructed using information from primary or secondary sources

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

To calculate the indicator, the full expenditure module is required, including food and non-food expenditure submodules, disaggregating expenditures from purchases, gifts/assistance and own production, and information on received cash transfers (i.e., ENA assistance submodule). Additionally, the household size and housing related questions are required. The housing module is needed in contexts where rent is included in an already-established MEB, but many households do not spend on rent as they own their dwelling or occupy it for free.

The standard module can be accessed as [XLS Form](#) to be used with MoDA or ODK, or be created through the [WFP Survey Designer](#) by selecting the indicator **Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN)** in the indicator area **Food Security and essential needs**. Keeping standard variable names allows for an easy application of standard syntax to calculate the indicator. Additional information, including word versions of the module, can be found in the [VAM resource center page](#).

The accuracy of the indicator is closely connected to the methodological rigor used to construct the MEB. For best practices on constructing MEBs, we recommend using WFP's [MEB guidance note](#).

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Guidance is available [here](#).

Sample size: The recommended sample size is 270 per stratum per round of data collection, with consideration given to the parameters below.

- Population size (beneficiaries per stratum): at least 20,000
- Desired level of confidence: 90%
- Acceptable margin of error: 5%
- Response distribution: 50%
- Simple random sample (design effect): 1

If cluster sample is used, sample size should increase by at least 50% (at least 405 households).

If the prevalence is lower or higher than 50%, or the beneficiaries per stratum less than 20,000 then sample size could be lower than 270, use the sample size tool for calculation.

Sample size tool: [Raosoft sample size calculator](#)

Mandatory stratification: Programme activity

Optional stratification: Beneficiaries/non-beneficiaries (when relevant)

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To compute the ECMEN, household expenditures are used as a proxy for household economic capacity against the MEB and SMEB of the same population group. Both economic capacity and MEB are usually calculated on a per capita basis.

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Calculating the ECMEN requires undertaking the following four steps:

1. Identify the relevant MEB
2. Aggregate consumption expenditures to establish household economic capacity
3. Compare the economic capacity of each household against the MEB to establish whether a household is above this threshold
4. Compute the ECMEN indicator by calculating the percentage of households whose economic capacity is equal or greater than the MEB threshold

Note: When used for monitoring purposes, economic capacity also includes the value of consumed in-kind assistance. If the objective of the analysis is to understand and estimate needs, ECMEN can be calculated excluding assistance, as is done in assessments. It should be clearly marked if assistance is included or excluded.

Syntax for ECMEN can be found in the [VAM resource center](#) or scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and sample data are available on [Github](#) for calculating this indicator.

- More details and instructions for ECMEN excluding assistance can be found in the [ENA guidelines](#) and on the [VAM Resource Center](#).

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Yes

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation:

- Programme activity

Recommended disaggregation (when sample size allows and relevant MEB is available):

It is recommended to disaggregate results by one or more of the following factors depending on their application and relevance in line with the specific programmatic interests:

- Sex of household head
- Rural/urban
- Admin and livelihood zone
- Displacement status (**MEB value for residents vs IDPs/refugees may differ**)
- Household size (**if relevant for transfer value adjustments**)

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

It is recommended to conduct at least one comprehensive household survey with a full expenditure module twice per year. Seasonality has a strong influence on the indicator. It is therefore highly recommended to collect data at the same time of the year or at least in the same season.

It is highly recommended to increase the frequency of data collection in case of any changes in the assistance modality or transfer value provided to a beneficiary population.

Furthermore, it is recommended to increase the frequency of data collection in case of contextual changes affecting needs and livelihoods such as inflation; change in availability of free services, etc.,), or in case of adjustments of the MEB.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline values should be established within 3 months before and no later than 3 months from the start of activity implementation. However, it is strongly recommended to collect ECMEN baseline values within one month before the start of the activity implementation.

The baseline could also be determined from a relevant WFP assessment conducted within the three months prior to the start of a programme activity. For the sake of comparability, baselines, follow-ups and end-line surveys must be conducted using the same sampling frames and disaggregation/stratification criteria.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets (in terms of percentage increase in the share of households with economic capacity > MEB) should be context specific.

It is however recommended to set annual targets as improvements from previous years (i.e., a higher share of households with economic capacity above the MEB compared to the previous year).

End of CSP target:

Project targets (i.e. percentage increase in the share of population of interest with economic capacity above MEB) should be set individually for each assistance project, as the expected outcomes will largely depend on the transfer value provided to the beneficiaries as opposed to actual needs.

For example, it might be that the MEB agreed upon with all humanitarian stakeholders is set at 150 USD per month for a household of 6 persons and an unrestricted cash transfer value is set at 100 USD. Without another significant source of income, it may be difficult for the household to reach an economic capacity level above the MEB. The outcomes will thus always be dependent on these parameters and setting targets should be context specific.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

M&E Officer

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator should be collected as part of periodic face-to-face household surveys that cover other outcome indicators as well as cross-cutting indicators and process indicators, such as: 1. FCS, 2. FCS-N, 3. rCSI, 5. LCS-EN, as well as other qualitative and quantitative information about access to water, housing, education, and health services.

When a Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) exists, it is strongly recommended to also report the percentage of households with economic capacity above the SMEB. The SMEB is the minimum amount required to maintain existence and cover lifesaving needs. Households with economic capacity below the SMEB are unable to meet even the most pressing essential needs for their survival – including their minimum food needs – and are therefore considered highly vulnerable.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

As ECMEN indicator provides quantitative results on households that fall either above or below the MEB, qualitative information could complement the results to get further insights into the ability of households to meet essential needs and cope with financial challenges.

Here are some example questions for a focus group discussion or for a face-to-face interview with key informants:

- How would you describe the economic situation of households in your community?
- How do households in your community prioritize their expenses? What are the items that households in your community need but haven't been able to access and why have they not been able to access?
- What are specific challenges or barriers that households face in meeting their essential needs (i.e., food, shelter, education, health, etc.)?
- What are seasonal variations in the economic capacity of households to meet their essential needs?
- How do households cope with unexpected expenses?

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

- Do households in your community prepare for future shocks? If yes, how? Can you tell me whether household in your community are able to access credit or loans? And if so then what are the reasons?

Which institutions or entities are the primary sources of credit or loans in your community?

Essential Needs Assessment: Guidance Note, December 2020:

[Essential Needs Assessment guidance | WFPgo](#)

Qualitative Research Guidance for WFP Monitoring:

<https://newgo.wfp.org/documents/qualitative-research-guidance-for-wfp-monitoring>

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The ECMEN indicator helps in assessing the effectiveness of WFP's interventions in improving access to essential needs for targeted or assisted households. By monitoring ECMEN over time, trends can evaluate whether their interventions are achieving the desired outcomes and positively impacting the well-being of households.

For example, if the ECMEN does not show significant improvement or if there is a persistent economic vulnerability despite assistance, it may indicate the need to reassess the modality of assistance or explore additional support mechanisms to address the underlying causes of vulnerability.

INTERPRETATION

The percentage of households with economic capacity above the MEB can be considered as able to meet their essential needs. Investigating economic capacity can help to understand what prevents households from meeting their essential needs – those for which no supply-demand constraints apply – and thereby formulate the most appropriate recommendations.

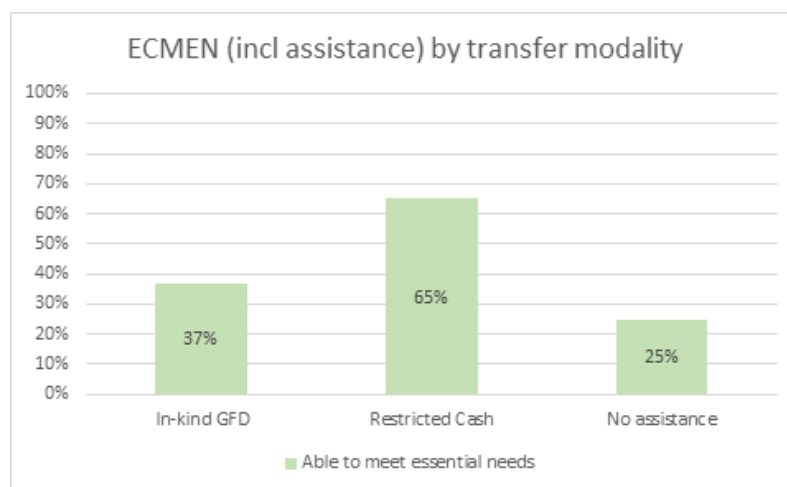
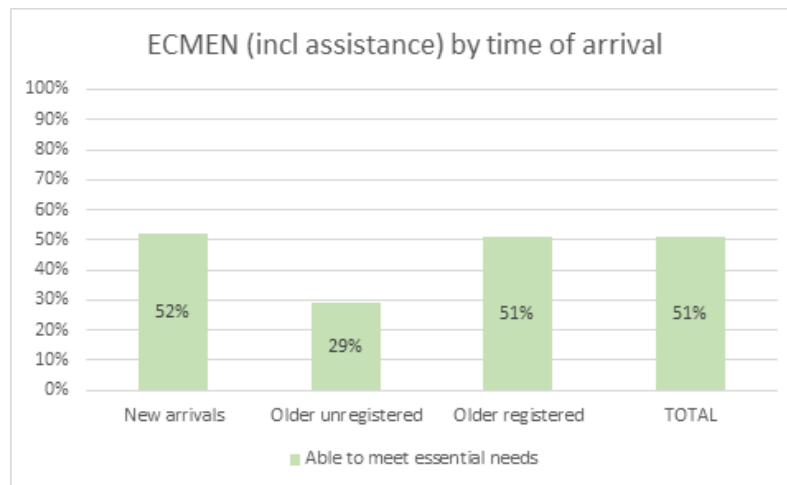
If a high proportion of households are not meeting essential needs, the following actions could be recommended:

- Review transfer value, possibly to include other essential needs, in coordination with partners (multi sectorial or multi-purpose cash intervention).
- Review targeting and prioritization.
- In parallel, it is important to monitor the adoption of livelihood coping strategies as households may revert to meet their needs.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The analysis shows that new arrivals and registered refugees have the highest share of households with economic capacity equal or above the MEB (52% and 51% percent, respectively) and therefore able to meet their essential needs. Conversely, old unregistered refugees have the highest proportion of households unable to satisfy their essential needs due to their limited financial capacities. Refugees receiving in-kind GFD are less able to meet their essential needs (37% are above MEB) compared to those receiving cash assistance (65% above MEB). Food assistance seems to be playing a key role to meet essential needs: only one in four refugee households that did not receive any assistance is able to meet their essential needs.

VISUALIZATION



LIMITATIONS

- This indicator measures households' capacity to meet essential needs as a whole rather than as a specific sectoral outcome. The interpretation of ECMEN should ideally be paired with sectoral outcomes (e.g., food consumption, access to clean water, school attendance, health treatment coverage). The indicator's accuracy in depends on the analytical rigor with which the MEB has been constructed and on data quality.
- Expenditure data can contain outliers that must be cleaned. Training of enumerators, using standard modules, and data collection monitoring are essential to prevent poor data quality.
- MEB and ECMEN only cover needs that can be met through the market. Other structural gaps in the service-delivery systems - linked to poor facilities, limited commodities and/or human resources - or chronic infrastructural gaps may hinder accessibility to commodities and services required to meet needs.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information, please refer to the [ECMEN page](#) on the VAM Resource Centre or contact the Needs Assessments and Targeting Unit in HQ RAM-N at global.assessmentandtargeting@wfp.org.

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

87

87. Percentage of essential need items available to beneficiaries in the targeted markets where WFP operates [NEW] [REVISED]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	87
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under SO.1)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>1. Food security & essential needs</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain Retail and Markets (SCOL-R)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *General Distribution (GD) *Home-grown school feeding (HGSF) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *Food assistance for asset (FFA) *Food assistance for training (FFT)
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes for activities that involve voucher-based transfer interventions under which WFP has contracted retailers.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage – Market level
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator aims to measure how many of the total essential needs items are available to beneficiaries at WFP contracted shops, expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>Below are some key terminologies for this indicator:</p> <p>Retailers: A person or business that sells goods and/or services to the public for use or consumption. WFP engages with retailers for CBT activities globally. The term “retailer” is being used broadly to represent any actor in a market that can be contracted by WFP for redemption of CBT voucher. It refers to commercial or non-commercial entity (e.g NGO). See “retailer” definition in CBT Glossary WFPgo.</p> <p>Essential Needs Items:</p> <p>A list of items commonly agreed upon by WFP's Research Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) and Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) divisions, which comprise <i>the essential goods and services required on a regular or seasonal basis by households to ensure survival and minimum living standards, without resorting to negative coping mechanisms or compromising their health, dignity and essential livelihood assets.</i> (see Essential Needs Analysis).</p> <p>In situations where specialized shops are contracted, only the agreed specific items are considered to be available.</p>

Availability to Beneficiaries in the targeted markets where WFP operates: The availability of essential need items, is defined by their accessibility to beneficiaries through WFP contracted retailers. It is the responsibility of the contracted retailers to ensure the uninterrupted supply of these essential items.

The markets in which WFP operates are the physical marketplaces where people receiving assistance from WFP go to purchase their essential items. *in the case of CV, the essential needs items list is composed from a restricted list of items that the contracted retailer has obligations to avail to beneficiaries in fixed or agreed quantities.

RATIONALE

The Retail engagement and Market Development frameworks require the use of indicators to measure the impact of interventions in market systems and supply chains. This framework emphasizes the importance of analyzing the underlying market systems, understanding the different actors and linkages involved, and measuring changes in market efficiency, competitiveness, resilience, inclusiveness, and sustainability.

Considering WFP's role in preparedness and response to shocks through market systems and local supply chain intelligence data, a vital aspect is measuring whether WFP beneficiaries can acquire all their essential needs items in targeted markets and via contracted retailers, as intended in the program's design.

By ensuring the availability of a wide range of essential items at WFP-contracted shops, we enable beneficiaries to access essential items at affordable prices, thereby improving their overall food security. This rationale supports the need for an indicator to measure the availability of essential items. Moreover, ensuring the availability of essential items in the markets where WFP operates serves not only WFP beneficiaries but also benefits the wider population served by these markets.

DATA SOURCE

The availability of essential need items at the shop will be monitored during the Retailer Performance Monitoring Evaluation (RPME) survey ([link](#)).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The availability of the commodities at the shop will be monitored during the Retailer Performance Monitoring Evaluation (RPME) survey ([link](#)). Below list of mandatory questions (which country offices may expand and adapt):

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Only WFP contracted retailers should be surveyed. Each individual retailer should be surveyed at least once in the life-cycle of the contract or representative percentage of stores, when contracting large retail chain networks. Sampling follows RPME sampling guidelines ([link](#)).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To calculate availability of essential need items at shop level:

$$= \left(\frac{\text{Number of essential needs items available per shop}}{\text{Total number of essential need items}} \right) \times 100\%$$

where:

- *number of essential need items available per shop* ($n_1+n_2+n_n$) refers to the intervention-specific essential needs basket items, where n is calculated by observing the presence of 5 or more unique essential need items in the shop (n can only be equal to 0 or 1)
- *total number of essential need items* is equivalent to the total number of items in the intervention-specific essential needs basket

Then, Calculate the Average percentage of availability across all shops in an intervention area following the example (Market A):

Market A	% of availability of essential need items
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1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Shop 1	100%
Shop 2	70%
Shop 3	80%

Hence, the indicator, Percentage of essential need items available to beneficiaries in Market A where WFP operates is equal to $(100+70+80)/3 = 83\%$.

Detailed indicator calculation:

To determine the percentage of essential needs items available in the market, the calculation begins by assessing the availability at the shop level. This can be obtained by dividing the number of essential need items available at a particular shop by the total number of essential items that make up the essential needs basket that is specific for the intervention and informs the beneficiary transfer value, and then multiplying the result by 100.

To obtain the indicator, the percentage of essential need items available, calculate the average across all the shops.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe. Analysis and data entry should be conducted twice a year.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	It is recommended that data be further disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geographic Area (cities and markets) - Modality
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	The recommended frequency of shop data collection is recommended at least quarterly, as this indicator is derived from data collected during the Retailer Performance Monitoring Evaluation (RPME). Analysis and data entry should be conducted twice a year.
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	The baseline will be based on the value calculated from the first RPME data collection at the onset of CBT and vouchers operations.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets should be set at 100% availability of essential needs items.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>CSP targets are for WFP contracted shops to be able to provide beneficiaries with 100% of essential items, and thus CSP targets must be set at 100%.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	<p>The Supply Chain unit is responsible for conducting the surveys and data collection from contracted retailers.</p> <p>The analysis and reporting will be at the CO-level. However, if the Country office collects data using the corporate and digital RPME tool, the calculation process will be automated.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	88. Percentage increase in purchasing power of WFP voucher beneficiaries

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

To be further explored if required.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can be used to make decisions on the type of response (regarding design and implementation) through the following areas:

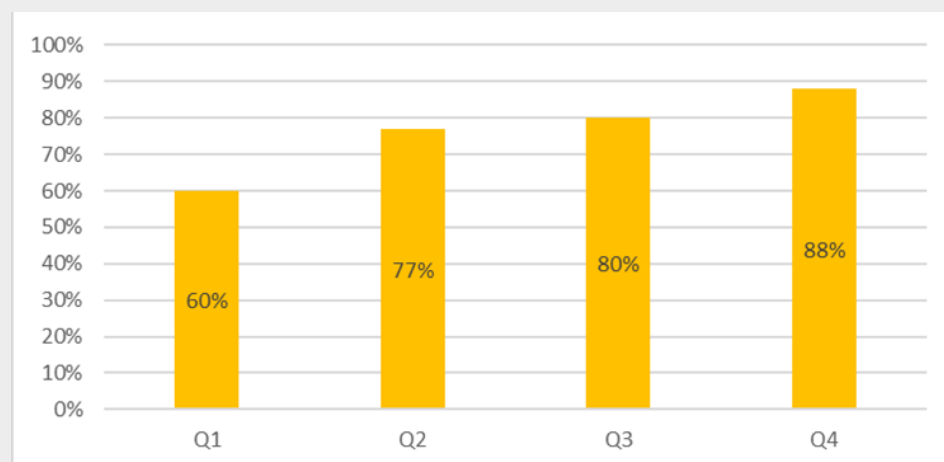
- 1) Whether the CO needs to pay more attention to the selection of retailers.
- 2) Whether the CO should intervene with existing contracts.
- 3) Whether the CO should look for substitutes for the commodities in the essential need basket.
- 4) Whether the CO should facilitate market development activities to address the availability issue.

INTERPRETATION

High percentage of availability of essential need items, indicates that beneficiaries have greater access to a broader variety of food and non-food items. This also demonstrates that the contracted shops and markets where WFP operates can effectively meet the demand of people in need.

VISUALIZATION

This indicator can be visualized as a time series to track the % of availability of essential need items over time.



REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

For Afghanistan, in 2023, the average % of availability of essential need items is 98.5% across all the assessed contracted shops. The average % of availability in Ethiopia is 69% across 202 shops assessed due to less supply of certain vegetables and seasonality.

LIMITATIONS

It is important to consider that the percentage of availability of essential needs items does not reflect the absolute gap between beneficiaries' needs and contracted retailers' supply capacity. Similarly, an aggregate indicator cannot be used to identify which specific commodities are in shortage, nor identify the causes for any shortages but provide an overall sense of satisfaction of beneficiary needs. In addition, seasonality of certain essential need items can adversely impact COs results if they don't account for it in the list of items at the time of monitoring shops. Monitoring of a shop is happening on a month (distribution cycle) and results of availability depends on the stocks available at the time of the visit.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Retailer Performance Monitoring & Evaluation Guidance ([Link](#))

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

88

88. Percentage increase in purchasing power of WFP voucher beneficiaries [NEW] [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0- 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	88
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under SO.1)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>1. Food security and essential needs</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain Retail and Markets (SCOL-R)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *General Distribution (GD) *Home-grown school feeding (HGSF) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *Food assistance for asset (FFA) *Food assistance for training (FFT)
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under SO.1 for activities that involve voucher-based transfer interventions under which WFP has contracted retailers.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other SO if relevant</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage – Market level
DEFINITION	<p>The percentage increase in purchasing power of WFP voucher beneficiaries is determined by measuring the difference between prices at contracted shops and market prices. This measurement serves as an indicator of how much more or less beneficiaries can afford to purchase redeeming their vouchers (of determined transfer value) in contracted retailers compared to purchasing the same items in general markets. It quantifies the extent to which the prices at contracted shops deviate from the prices in the broader market, thus influencing the beneficiaries' ability to purchase more or less quantities of their essential need items.</p> <p>*in the case of CV, the essential needs items list is composed from a restricted list of items that the contracted retailer has obligations to avail to beneficiaries in fixed or agreed quantities.</p> <p>Below are some key terminologies for this indicator:</p> <p>Retailers: A person or business that sells goods and/or services to the public for use or consumption. WFP engages with retailers for CBT activities globally. The term “retailer” is being used broadly to represent any actor in a market that can be contracted by WFP for redemption of CBT voucher. It refers to commercial or non-commercial entity (e.g NGO).</p>

See “retailer” definition in [CBT Glossary | WFPgo](#).

Market Price:

The market price monitored and reported by RAM for the same target market, the same set of commodities of the same stock keeping unit, and within the adjacent time period (+/- 3 month).

Price Deviation:

The price difference between the market price data reported by the RAM and the price collected at the contracted shop can have varying effects on the purchasing power of WFP beneficiaries in terms of their ability to buy essential commodities. Positive values indicate that the price at the contracted shop is lower than the market price, potentially enabling beneficiaries to purchase more essential items with the same amount of assistance. On the other hand, negative values suggest that the shop's price is higher than the market price, which could reduce beneficiaries' purchasing power, making it more difficult for them to afford essential items. Furthermore, it indicates a potential violation of the contractors' obligations to sell items to WFP beneficiaries at prevailing market price or cheaper. (e.g. the average price deviation per basket takes into consideration 1 unit of each item in the list of essential needs items. For instance, if the essential need items list composes of 1 kg of wheat flour and 1 litre of vegetable oil, the price deviation per basket will be the sum of the price deviation of 1kg of wheat flour and 1 litre of vegetable oil.)

Essential Needs Items:

A list of items commonly agreed upon by WFP's Research Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) and Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) divisions, which comprise the essential goods and services required on a regular or seasonal basis by households to ensure survival and minimum living standards, without resorting to negative coping mechanisms or compromising their health, dignity, and essential livelihood assets. (see [Essential Needs Analysis](#))

Per Basket:

The average price deviation per basket takes into consideration 1 unit of each item in the list of essential needs items. For instance, if the essential need items list composes of 1 kg of wheat flour and 1 litre of vegetable oil, the price deviation per basket will be the sum of the price deviation of 1kg of wheat flour and 1 litre of vegetable oil.

RATIONALE

The Retail engagement and Market Development framework require the use of indicators to measure the impact of interventions in market systems and supply chains. These framework emphasize the importance of analyzing the underlying market systems, understanding the different actors and linkages involved, and measuring changes in market efficiency, competitiveness, resilience, inclusiveness, and sustainability.

Considering WFP's role in preparedness and response to shocks through market systems and local supply chain intelligence data, a vital aspect is measuring whether WFP beneficiaries can acquire all their essential needs items from the contracted retailers, as intended in the program's design.

This measurement encompasses not only the availability of essential items but also the purchasing power of beneficiaries.

We enable beneficiaries to access essential items at fair, preferential and affordable prices, thereby enhancing their purchasing power and their overall food security via WFP-contracted shops. This rationale supports the need for indicators to measure the availability and purchasing power of essential items. Moreover, ensuring the fair price of essential items in the markets where WFP operates serves not only WFP beneficiaries but also benefits the wider population served by these markets.

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

DATA SOURCE

The price of the commodities at the shop will be collected by RPME survey. The analysed data will be available in data-bridges and displayed in the retail contract management system ([link](#)).

The market price will be retrieved from VAM's [Dataviz](#).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The full RMPE survey can be found at this link: [RMPE Guidance](#)

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Only WFP's contracted retailers. Each individual retailer should be surveyed at least once in the life cycle of the contract or representative percentage of stores, when contracting large retail chain networks. Sampling follows RPME sampling guidelines ([link](#)).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Calculation steps:

- 1) Calculate the average price deviation for each essential commodity at a specific shop by determining the difference between the market price and the price collected at the contracted shop. Sum up these deviations for each commodity and divide the total by the number of shops where that commodity is available.

$$\Delta \text{Price deviation} = \left(\sum \frac{\sum_1^n \text{price deviation of each essential commodity at a given shop}}{\text{number of all shops where this commodity is available}} \right)$$

Price deviation of each essential commodity at a given shop =

Market Price collected by RAM – Price collected at WFP contracted shop through RPME

where *n* is the number of shops where this item is available

- 2) Divide the price deviation obtained in the previous step by the average market price collected by RAM for each commodity. This step helps to normalize the deviation as a percentage.

$$\% \text{ Price deviation compared to market price} = \frac{\text{Price Deviation for each commodity}}{\text{Avg. Market price for the same commodity}} \times 100$$

- 3) Compute the total average of the percentage of price deviation for the entire *essential needs* basket. This average percentage reflects the overall measure of the purchasing power of WFP beneficiaries at the contracted shops compared to the market.

The indicator is obtained at the end as the Average of % price deviation compared to market price, for example;

<i>Essential needs basket</i>	% Price deviation compared to market price
Commodity 1	10%
Commodity 2	-2%
Commodity 3	25%
Commodity 4	3%
<i>Total % increase in purchasing power</i>	9%

The indicator, percentage increase in purchasing power is equal to $(10-2+25+3)/4 = 9\%$

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe. Analysis and data entry should be conducted twice a year.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>It is recommended that data be further disaggregated by the following dimensions:</p> <p>Specific commodities:</p> <p>This indicator can be broken down into specific commodities to identify which commodities contribute most to the deviation and reflect abnormalities.</p> <p>Local markets:</p> <p>The deviation can be broken down to smaller admin levels.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>The recommended frequency of shop data collection of this indicator is quarterly, as this indicator is using data collected during the Retailer Performance Monitoring Evaluation (RPME). Analysis and data entry should be conducted twice a year.</p> <p>The collection of market price is conducted by VAM on a monthly basis.</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	<p>The baseline will be based on the value calculated from the first RPME data collection at the onset of the CBT and Voucher operations (first cycle).</p>
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets should aim to achieve zero or positive value in the deviation between market prices and prices in WFP-contracted shops, but this may be related to context analysis.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>CSP targets should be set at zero or a positive value.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	<p>The Supply Chain unit is responsible for collecting prices from contracted retailers as a component of RPME, while RAM is responsible for gathering market price data.</p> <p>The analysis and reporting will be conducted at Country Office level. However, if the Country Office collects data using the corporate and digital RPME tool, the calculation process will be automated.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>87. Percentage of essential need items available to beneficiaries in the targeted markets where WFP operates</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	<p>Beneficiary interviews:</p> <p>In the RPME beneficiary survey, beneficiaries answer open-ended questions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the price displayed is the same as the price charged at the counter; • Give additional comments; <p>During RPME shop monitoring, retailers are asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the price increase/volatility for the commodities; • If retailers are facing issues in terms of prices throughout the supply chain; <p>Community feedback mechanism (CFM)</p> <p>The need for further qualitative research can be assessed and carried out as needed.</p>

1. FOOD SECURITY AND ESSENTIAL NEEDS

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can be used to make decisions on the type of response (regarding design and implementation) through the following areas:

- 1) Whether the Country Office needs to pay more attention to the selection of retailers.
- 2) Whether the Country Office should notify current contractors or discontinue certain contracts.
- 3) Whether price issue needs to be addressed through a renegotiation or other market development activities.
- 4) Whether the modality of assistance is the most appropriate one.

INTERPRETATION

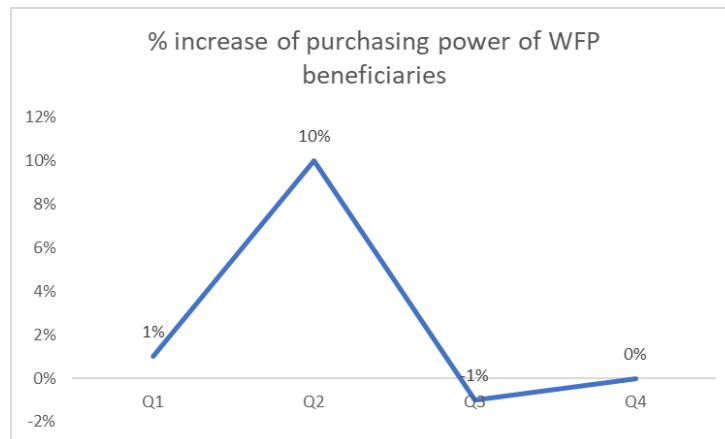
Positive values imply savings and indicate that the price at the contracted shop is lower than the market price, consecutively enabling beneficiaries to purchase more essential items when redeeming their vouchers and with certain amount of transfer value. It allows beneficiaries to satisfy their demand or even buy other items. On the other hand, negative values indicate higher prices at the contracted shops, implying that WFP beneficiaries have to spend more, resulting in a reduced ability to purchase an adequate number of essential needs. And it indicates a potential violation of the contractors' obligations to sell items to WFP beneficiaries at prevailing market price or cheaper.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In Ethiopia, the percentage of purchasing power for WFP beneficiaries experienced a significant increase from 3.6% in 2022 to 25% in 2023. This notable increase signifies that WFP contracted shops in the region to sell essential need items at prices lower than the prevailing market rates. As a result, beneficiaries are now able to redeem a greater quantity of essential goods, hence their purchasing power has increased.

VISUALIZATION

This indicator can be visualized as a time series to track the evolution of purchasing power over time.



LIMITATIONS

It is important to consider that the average is sensitive to outliers, especially in markets where the number of shops is small and that the average does not account for price volatility across time. In countries inflicted by hyper-inflation, the lag between the market and price collection could reduce the reliability of this indicator. The essential needs items surveyed at the shop might be of various brands or quality. This has an impact on the gap between the shop price and the market price collected by RAM.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Retailer performance Monitoring & Evaluation guidance ([Link](#))

2. NUTRITION

7

7. Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	7
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome Corporate indicator (under CRF SO.1 & SO.2)</p> <p>Reported in APR & ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under all outcomes under which malnutrition prevention activities are being implemented.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Malnutrition Prevention (NPA) *Prevention of Acute Malnutrition (NPA_AMN) *Prevention of Stunting (NPA_STUN) *Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies (NPA_MND) *HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB C&T)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Proportion of individuals
DEFINITION	<p>Coverage refers to individuals enrolled and receiving prevention interventions for wasting, micronutrient deficiency or stunting as a proportion of those who are eligible for inclusion.</p> <p>A programme entails transferring (food, cash, vouchers and/or individual capacity strengthening) to a targeted population group with the intent of preventing the individual from becoming wasted, micronutrient deficient, or stunted.</p> <p>The eligible population can vary depending on the programme objective and is identified during the design stage. Traditionally, prevention activities focus on children 6-23 months or 6-59 months and/or pregnant and breast-feeding women and girls, but eligibility can be adapted based on the local nutrition context and identified vulnerabilities.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>Coverage measures the programme's reach to the targeted population. It estimates whether the programme's enrolment is sufficient to cover the target population compared to the estimated need and therefore contributes to the overarching goal of leaving no one behind in prevention of wasting, micro-nutrient deficiency and stunting thus achieving intended programme results. Coverage also acts as a proxy measure of the quality of intervention and the strength of its outreach element. Coverage complements the indicator on adherence.</p>

2. NUTRITION

DATA SOURCE

Coverage can be calculated using two different approaches with each their own data source:

1) Desk review:

The total number of individuals who are eligible is established using the latest census and other relevant data based on criteria for eligibility (for example, Food Security assessments can be used if children/women in food-insecure households are targeted). Program data such as Cooperating Partners (CP) reports and other corporate tools can be used to identify how many were reached.

Program data such as Cooperating Partners (CP) reports and other corporate tools can be used to identify the total number of individuals were reached.

2) A probabilistic cross-sectional survey that includes all populations in the catchment area

Probabilistic cross-sectional surveys have the highest reliability as they use statistical sampling techniques to ensure reliability and representativeness in the population being surveyed. It is recommended to conduct a survey at least once during the implementation of a CSP (preferable at the beginning), as this can also mitigate the limitations associated with a desk review.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

For the cross-sectional survey: The electronic version of the questions (listed below) for this indicator can be found in [Survey Designer](#) in the **Nutrition** Module Proportion eligible reached – coverage (Indicator 7) sub-module.

Questions			
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic	Required
1	HHeligNutProgNb7 - How many members are in your household based on <i>(insert here age, sex, vulnerability criteria based on program eligibility requirements, to be adapted locally)</i> ?		Yes
Repeat series of questions for all household members matching eligibility criteria			
2	PNut7ProgParticName - What is the name of participant # (sequence number of participant)		Yes
3	PNut7ProgParticSex - What is the sex of [Name]? 0 Female 1 Male		No
4	PNut7ProgParticBDproof - Is proof of date of birth (for example health/nutrition/program participation card with date of birth) available for [Name]? 0 No 1 Yes		No

	ENUMERATOR: If yes, use document to record date of birth in next question.		
5	<p>PNut7ProgParticBDknow - Does [Name] know their date of birth?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: If yes, record date of birth in next question.</p>	PNut7ProgParticBDproof=No	No
6	<p>PNut7ProgParticBD - What is [Name]'s date of birth?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: If date of birth not available from records and participant does not know their date of birth then use instructions on how to probe for date of birth (to be adapted locally)</p>		No
8	<p>PNutProgParticAgenote - Based on the birthdate provided</p> <p>[Name]'s age is <u>calculated</u> in years and calculated in months. Confirm this age in years or months with participant. If age does not match birthdate, then probe with respondent and re-enter birthdate or re-confirm age.</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: If the confirmed age doesn't match eligibility requirements of nutrition programme then stop the interview with this participant, adjust the number of family member in the repeat question and ask about the next eligible participant.</p>		No
9	<p>PNut7ProgPartic - Is \${PNut7ProgParticName} enrolled in the ((insert name/description of programme, to be adapted locally)) programme?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: If date of birth not available from records and participant does not know their date of birth then use instructions on how to probe for date of birth (to be adapted locally)</p>		Yes
10	<p>PNut7ProgCard - May I see [Name]'s program participation card?</p> <p><i>The enumerator is to record and note the presence of the appropriate participation card</i></p> <p>0 No 1 Yes</p>		No
11	<p>PNoNut7ProgReason - Of the following, what is the main reason for not enrolling [Name]?</p>	PNut7ProgPartic = No	No

2. NUTRITION

	<p><i>The enumerator is to record and note the presence of the appropriate participation card</i></p> <p>1 Did not know about the programme</p> <p>2 Too much time is required to participate</p> <p>3 The distribution site was too far</p> <p>4 No transportation to reach the distribution site</p> <p>5 Had other commitments that prevented enrolling</p> <p>999 Other</p>		
12	<p>PNoNut7ProgCardReason - Of the following reasons, what is the main reason why [Name} does not have a program participation card?</p> <p>1 Was not given one</p> <p>2 Did not know needed one</p> <p>3 Lost/misplaced the card</p> <p>999 Other</p>	PNut7ProgCard = No	No

For desk review: Cooperating Partners (CP) tools and other programme data.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

No sampling is required if a desk review is conducted as all data on programme reach and eligibility for the whole programme will be utilised.

A significant representative sample needs to be generated if a survey needs to be conducted. The following guidance can be used on the components-specific for this indicator:

- **Population size** is the number of individuals eligible for the program at the time of the survey.
- **Expected prevalence of the indicator:** a minimum of 70% of the population should be reached; but the target for sample size calculation should be set based on previous results if available and services provided (if, for example insufficient outreach could be conducted and/or access constraints faced; then expected coverage needs to be reduced)
- **Non-response:** 10%
- **Design effect:** if cluster sampling is done, the design effect needs to be considered. This can be based on previous results *and* set at 1,5 if no information is available. Take note of guidance on design effect for situations where the design effect needs to be increased or decreased due to homogeneity of the surveyed population.
- Confidence interval is strongly recommended to be 95%

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Survey Calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Number of eligible individuals surveyed that are in the programme}}{\text{Number of surveyed individuals that are eligible}} \times 100$$

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [Github](#) for the survey version of this indicator.

Desk Review Calculation:

Desk review calculations depend on registration and programme data availability. The different options are given below in order of preference. Both are relevant for continuous or short-term emergency programming.

1. Targeted individuals are registered, and monthly reporting available, including admissions and discharge

$$\frac{\text{Monthly average number of individuals eligible that are registered}}{\text{Number of individuals eligible for the programme}} \times 100$$

Take note that registered does not mean that the individual received a transfer, and this should not be a requirement as attendance is rarely 100%. If this data is not available, this methodology cannot be used.

2. Targeted individuals are registered, but monthly reporting on admissions and discharge is not available OR Individuals are not registered.

$$\frac{\text{Maximum number of individuals that received a transfer}}{\text{Number of individuals eligible for the programme}} \times 100$$

Note: The maximum number of individuals that received a transfer represents the month with the highest attendance.

This will be an underestimation depending on the adherence of beneficiaries within the program (see adherence indicator). Absence within a nutrition prevention programme is not uncommon, with a minimum of 66% of the beneficiaries receiving 66% of the transfers. This means that this method always entails a risk of underreporting.

For all calculations, the denominator for all versions remains the same.

Number of individuals eligible for the programme represents the % of the population that meets the criteria for the programme. Below are some examples:

- If ALL pregnant and lactating women are targeted for the prevention of wasting; national data indicates that 8% of the population meets this criterion. In a population of 1,000 individuals; 80 pregnant and lactating women should be part of the programme
- A wasting prevention program targets children 6-23 months old in the most food insecure households within a crisis affected population. 40% of the population is food insecure while 15% of the population is 6-23 months old. In a population of 1,000 individuals; 400 are food insecure of which 60 children are 6-23 months old and should be part of the program.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Recommended disaggregation: by age, sex, geographical area, and based upon programme needs, including ethnicity, refugee's status, and other recognised vulnerabilities, including disability, when feasible.

Mandatory disaggregation for data entry in COMET

Sex, target groups, residence status

2. NUTRITION

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

For **desk review**: data collection from the programme related data sources is conducted once per month if admission and discharge data are available. Data should be entered monthly and reported quarterly.

For **cross-sectional surveys**: data collection should be undertaken at least once a year. A minimum of one survey needs to be conducted during the implementation of a CSP, with a preference in the first years.

There may be a need to collect data more frequently if there is a massive change in the operating environment or a need to monitor unusual performance data or areas of poor coverage more closely.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

For a new programme, the baseline is zero for the first year. The baseline for continuing programmes for more than one year should be based on the previous year's coverage rate.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

The minimum coverage of 70% needs to be set as a target. However, under very special circumstances, the annual targets can show gradual improvement over the years if there are strong indications that this is realistic and achievable.

End of CSP target:

WFP is committed to having a minimum coverage of 70% for its programming. Thus, targets need to be set at 70% (or under very special circumstances above if there are strong indications that this is realistic and achievable).

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

CO M&E Officer with technical support from Nutrition Unit and/or the Nutrition Unit with other stakeholders pending methodology.

INDICATORS COLLECTED * ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

For a better interpretation of the coverage, the indicator of adherence should be collected. To have a better interpretation of the coverage of a nutrition prevention programme, underlying indicators influencing coverage such as barriers should be considered. The information should be generated from secondary data and surveys and include all indicators influencing coverage and thus access; beneficiaries' awareness and perception; barriers towards services and barriers in delivery such as supply chain (stockouts might reduce enrolment and appreciation of the program).

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative approaches including Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews to complement quantitative data and establish reasons for performance should be utilised. Qualitative data can also inform required actions and recommendations for improvement.

DECISION DATA CAN INFORM

Coverage is a proxy measurement of the quality of the prevention programme and an estimate of whether the programme's reach is sufficient to achieve its intended results. The data can inform corrective action and determine beneficiaries' scale up or follow-up. The coverage, in addition, informs decisions on improving the design of prevention programmes for the achievement of intended results. This can include changes to the types of delivery approaches, programme locations, and types of prevention services provided.

INTERPRETATION

Coverage measures the ability of the programme to reach the intended population. High levels of coverage are desirable.

This indicator represents the reach of nutrition prevention programming, and thus interpretation needs to occur from that perspective with the following sub-questions:

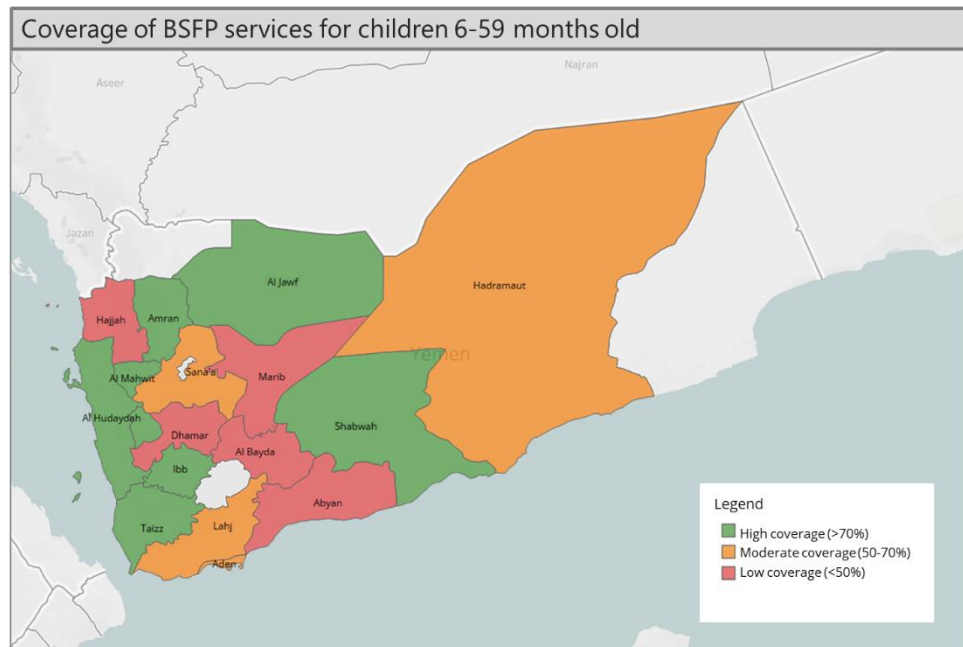
- Why are people not benefiting from the programme, are there any reasons that people do not access nor benefit?

- Are there any issues with the services offered that can influence coverage including distance to programme and/or other design/implementation components?

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The programme reached a coverage rate of 60% of the eligible population, which is 10 percentage points lower than the WFP standard. The CO is examining targeting mechanisms and community outreach to improve coverage.

VISUALIZATION



Data source: Fictitious data for Yemen 2019

LIMITATIONS

A desk review can have errors in identifying how many are eligible and reached. This includes, for example, unreliable population data and/or incorrect targeting during programme implementation. The desk review calculation represents only a proxy estimation of programme coverage. It does not give in-depth information on the barriers and enablers.

Recommendation: It is recommended that a coverage survey is undertaken as a joint exercise between WFP, nutrition partners, and governments. It will add greater validity to the exercise and increase local capacity to undertake such work. Desk reviews can be undertaken independently but could also benefit from involvement and validation for the relevant nutrition partners and governments.

FURTHER INFORMATION

- [Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Guidance 2022-2025](#)
- [SPHERE Standards Handbook 2018](#)

2. NUTRITION

8

8. Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	8
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome Corporate indicator (under CRF S.O.1)</p> <p>Reported in APR & ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under all outcomes under which malnutrition prevention activities are being implemented.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prevention of Acute Malnutrition (PREV) *Prevention of Stunting (STUN) *Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies (PMD) *HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of individuals
DEFINITION	<p>The percentage of the population that receives a minimum of 66% of the planned distributions within a specified period.</p> <p>A distribution can be a transfer of specialized nutritious foods (plumpy'doz, super cereal, micronutrient powder, among others), cash and/or a voucher for food, including fresh produce.</p> <p>A minimum recall period of three distributions is required to collect the indicator. To identify trends in adherence, the maximum recall period is six distributions. The selected period depends on how long the programme has already implemented however the requirement is to have between 3-6 distributions.</p> <p>If the minimum requirement of three (3) distributions cannot be met and the indicator is required for ACR reporting, information for reporting the indicator can still be collected. However, this needs to be clearly noted alongside the results.</p>
RATIONALE	Adherence indicates the frequency of a beneficiary receiving the intended transfer. It thus shows a proxy for the likelihood of achieving the intended impact.
DATA SOURCE	Data source depends on the transfer and associated information collected. Data desk review can be used for each beneficiary if data on how many transfers were received is available in a database (for example, SCOPE). This might be the case for cash-based

transfers and vouchers but can also be applicable for in-kind transfers. The sample size should then be exhaustive (or representative if exhaustive is impossible).

If this is not the case or the information is not easily accessible (for example, registers in the community), data needs to be collected through a beneficiary survey, including Post-Distribution Monitoring with a statistically significant sample. See the data collection tool for example questions to be included.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

No data collection tool is required if the data will be collected through secondary data sources. The number of beneficiaries meeting the minimum frequency can be identified. See under indicator calculation on the criteria to set.

The electronic version of the questions (listed below) for this indicator can be found in [Survey Designer](#) in the **Nutrition** Module, Adequate number of distributions – adherence (Indicator 8) sub-module or by selecting the indicator Proportion of Target Population who Participate in an Adequate Number of Distributions (adherence).

Questions			
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic	Required
1	HHEligNut8ProgNb - How many members of your household are enrolled in the <i>(insert name/description of programme, to be adapted locally)</i> programme?		Yes
Repeat series of questions for all household members enrolled in the programme.			
2	PNut8ProgParticName - What is the name of participant # (sequence number of participant)		Yes
3	PNut8ProgCard - May I see [Name]'s programme participation card? 0 No 1 Yes		Yes
4	PNut8ProgShouldNbrCard - Distributions entitled to <i>The enumerator records the total number of distributions the beneficiary should have participated in during a predefined period before the survey (min three max six distributions)</i>	PNut8ProgCard = Yes	Yes
5	PNut8ProgDidNbrCard - Distributions received <i>The enumerator records the total number of distributions the beneficiary actually participated in</i>	PNut8ProgCard = Yes	Yes
6	PNut8WhenDate - When was [Name] enrolled in the programme? <i>(If possible, crosscheck this data with programme records; use this to calculate how many transfers the beneficiary should have participated in)</i>	PNut8ProgCard = No	Yes
7	PNut8ProgShouldNbrNoCard - Distributions entitled to	PNut8ProgCard = No	Yes

2. NUTRITION

	<i>The enumerator records the total number of distributions the beneficiary should have participated in during a predefined period before the survey (min three max six distributions)</i>		
8	<p>PNut8ProgDidNbrNoCard - How many distributions did [Name] receive ?</p> <p><i>The enumerator asks and records the total number of distributions the beneficiary said they actually participated in</i></p>	PNut8ProgCard = No	Yes
9	PNut8ProgEntitlements - What entitlements are you receiving?	PNut8ProgDidNbrNoCard > 0 or PNut8ProgDidNbrCard > 0	No
10	<p>PNoNut8ProgReason - Why did [Name] not participate in the distribution ?</p> <p><i>this question is asked if participant receives less distributions than they were entitled to</i></p> <p>1 Did not know about the programme</p> <p>2 Too much time is required to participate</p> <p>3 The distribution site was too far</p> <p>4 No transportation to reach the distribution site</p> <p>5 Had other commitments that prevented enrolling</p> <p>999 Other</p>	(PNut8ProgShouldNbrNoCard > PNut8ProgDidNbrNoCard) or (PNut8ProgShouldNbrCard > \${PNut8ProgDidNbrCard})	No
11	PNoNut8ProgReason_oth - Other	PNoNut8ProgReason = Other	No
12	<p>PNoNut8ProgCardReason - Of the following reasons, what is the main reason why [Name] does not have a programme participation card?</p> <p>1 Was not given one</p> <p>2 Did not know needed one</p> <p>3 Lost/misplaced the card</p> <p>999 Other</p>	PNut8ProgCard = No	No

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Examine the data source and determine availability and sufficiency of programme for a sample that can be exhaustive.

A significant representative sample needs to be used if a survey needs to be conducted. The following guidance can be used on the components specific for this indicator:

Population size is the number of individuals enrolled in the program at the survey time.

Expected prevalence of the indicator: 66% of the population should meet the minimum frequency; but the target for sample size calculation should be set based on previous results if available and services provided (if, for example, stock-outs were faced; then expected prevalence needs to be reduced)

Non-response: 10%

Design effect: if cluster sampling is done, the design effect needs to be considered. This can be based on previous results and/or set at 1,5 if no information is available. Take note of guidance on design effect for situations where the design effect needs to be increased or decreased due to homogeneity of the surveyed population.

Confidence interval is strongly recommended to be 95%.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Beneficiary participation =

$$\frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries who participated in an adequate number (two-thirds or 66% of distributions)}}{\text{Number of beneficiaries surveyed}} \times 100$$

Example 1: Programme NOT meeting the 66 percent target for participation indicator

X: Enrolled in the programme but not participated in the distribution

√: Enrolled in the programme and participated in the distribution

Ben #	Distr-1	Distr-2	Distr-3	Distr-4	Distr-5	Proportion of distributions attended by each beneficiary	Was the target met?
Ben. 1	√	X	√	√	√	4/5	Yes
Ben. 2	√	X	X	X	X	1/5	No
Ben. 3	√	√	√	√	√	5/5	Yes
Ben. 4	√	√	X	X	X	2/5	No
Ben. 5	X	√	X	X	X	1/5	No
Ben. 6	√	X	√	√	√	4/5	Yes
Total number of beneficiaries who participated in ≥ 66% of distributions							3
Total number of beneficiaries who participated in < 66% of distributions							3
The proportion of beneficiaries who participated in an adequate number of distributions							50%
Target achieved (66%)							NO

Example 2: Programme that DOES meet the 66 percent target for participation indicator

X: Enrolled in the programme but not participated in the distribution

√: Enrolled in the programme and participated in the distribution

2. NUTRITION

	Distr-1	Distr-2	Distr-3	Distr-4	Distr-5	Proportion of distributions attended by each beneficiary	Was the target met?
Ben. 1	√	√	√	X	√	4/5	Yes
Ben. 2	√	X	√	√	√	4/5	Yes
Ben. 3	√	√	√	√	√	5/5	Yes
Ben. 4	√	√	X	X	X	2/5	No
Ben. 5	√	√	X	√	√	4/5	Yes
Ben. 6	X	√	√	√	√	4/5	Yes
Total number of beneficiaries who participated in ≥ 66% of distributions							5
Total number of beneficiaries who participated in < 66% of distributions							1
The proportion of beneficiaries who participated in an adequate number of distributions							83%
Target achieved (66%)							YES

What happens if a beneficiary does not enter the programme at the beginning?

It is common for beneficiaries to enrol in a programme after the distribution cycle begins. The example below outlines how to calculate the participation of beneficiaries who enrol late. Note that participation of late enrollees is not calculated in the same way as for beneficiaries who have already been enrolled but do not participate.

Three beneficiaries (beneficiaries 1, 2 and 5) have enrolled late and have therefore missed some of the six distributions. Any beneficiary who has had the opportunity to participate in at least three distributions (in a programme with more than three distributions carried out) must be included in the final calculation of participation. In the example below, even though Beneficiaries 1 and 5 enrolled late, they still had the opportunity to participate in at least three distributions. Their participation is included in the calculation of overall participation. Note that the denominator used for the participation of late enrollees must be adjusted to reflect the total number of distributions those individuals had the opportunity to participate in. If a beneficiary enrolled late and participated in less than three distributions, that beneficiary should be excluded from the calculation for reporting purposes. This is because a beneficiary who does not participate in at least three distributions would not have a chance to attain the minimum target (66 per cent) for adequate participation. In the example below, Beneficiary 2 was not enrolled in the programme until after four distributions were completed. Therefore, when measuring participation after the fifth distribution, Beneficiary 2 should be omitted from the sample (for calculation and reporting), as this beneficiary participated in less than three distributions overall.

Ben.#	Distr 1	Distr 2	Distr 3	Distr 4	Distr 5	Proportion of distributions attended by each beneficiary	Was the target met?
Ben. 1	NA	NA	X	√	√	2/3	Yes
Ben. 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	√	1/1	*
Ben. 3	√	√	√	√	√	5/5	Yes
Ben. 4	√	√	√	X	X	3/5	No
Ben. 5	NA	NA	√	√	√	3/3	Yes
Ben. 6	X	√	√	√	√	4/5	Yes
Total number of beneficiaries who participated in ≥ 66% of distributions							4
Total number of beneficiaries who participated in < 66% of distributions							1
The proportion of beneficiaries who participated in an adequate number of distributions							80%
Target (66%) achieved							YES

Example 3: What happens if a beneficiary does not enter the programme at the beginning?

X: Enrolled in the programme but not participated in the distribution

√: Enrolled in the programme and participated in the distribution

***Beneficiary should not be included in the analysis**

What if the minimum of three distributions could not be met, and the indicator needs to be included due to ACR requirements?

Consider a scenario where data is collected after two distributions and a beneficiary only attended one distribution. In this case, the beneficiary will be counted as attending only 50 per cent of distributions and will not meet the two-thirds (66 per cent) target. Using this measure at the two-month point creates a measurement bias that unfairly represents the programme's operations and seriously influences the indicator's relevance. If this is reported in the ACR, this limitation should be noted, and results should be interpreted with this limitation in mind.

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [Github](#) for calculating this indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation for data entry in COMET

Sex, target groups, modality, residence status, and activity tags

Recommended by:

- Geographical area
- Age; and
- Other recognized vulnerabilities, including disability when feasible

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

A minimum of three distributions are required to collect this indicator. In the event that the minimum of three distributions cannot be met and the indicator is required for ACR reporting, an explanatory note should accompany the results.

It is recommended to regularly collect data at a minimum bi-annually through PDM exercises or closely after distribution for programme monitoring and course correction. At a minimum data should be collected close to the ACR and/or after the last planned distribution. If the indicator can be collected through secondary data, the frequency of data collection can be scheduled after each distribution cycle to allow for close monitoring and program adaptations if required.

The table below is a hypothetical example of six planned distributions requiring PDM (no desk review possible).

The green crosses (x) represent distributions that have been planned.

The blue ticks (✓) are potential PDM data-collection activities, where the participation indicator can be measured during these PDMs (and used to inform future programming).

The red tick (✓) represents a PDM where data should be collected for ACR reporting on the participation indicator and a representative sample should be taken. The data should be taken from the PDM conducted closest to the ACR reporting period for ACR reporting.

Table: Hypothetical example of distribution and PDM (post-distribution monitoring) data collection activity schedule

	Distr. 1	Distr. 2	Distr. 3	Distr. 4	Distr. 5	Distr. 6
Delivery	x	x	x	x	x	x
PDM	✓		✓		✓	

2. NUTRITION

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

For a new programme, the baseline is N/A. For programmes continuing, the baseline should be based on the previous year's adherence.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

The minimum target should be 66%, but it can also be set higher depending on program design and efforts made to increase adherence and baseline value if available. If feasible and relevant, an increment of the prevalence of adherence can be set but should be linked to programmatic efforts to increase adherence. It is important to set a feasible target, and thus if uncertain, 66% is recommended.

End of CSP target:

The minimum target set should be 66%, but it can also be set higher depending on program design, efforts made to increase adherence and baseline value if available. It is important to set a feasible target, and thus if uncertain, 66% is recommended.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Monitoring and Evaluation in close consultation with the Nutrition unit

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Adherence and coverage of nutrition prevention programming are strongly recommended to be collected at the same time due to their complementarity during interpretation.

For a better interpretation of adherence to a nutrition prevention programme, underlying indicators influencing adherence, such as barriers, should be considered. This should be from secondary data and beneficiary perception surveys. Barriers can include but are not limited to those associated with service delivery and the supply chain.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative approaches, including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews should be implemented to complement quantitative data and establish reasons for performance. Qualitative data can, in addition, inform required actions and recommendations for improvement.

DECISION DATA CAN INFORM

The data can inform corrective action in programme delivery and determine follow-ups with beneficiaries. Adherence trends, in addition, informs decisions on improving the quality and design of prevention programmes for the achievement of intended results. This can include changes to the types of delivery approaches, programme locations, and types of prevention services provided.

INTERPRETATION

Adherence is influenced by many factors linked to services provided by WFP (e.g. whether the transfers occurred as planned); access and demand for the services by the beneficiaries (e.g., whether there are any barriers for enrolled beneficiaries to receive the transfers), this, for example, includes distance but also if services are demanded and communication (e.g., information on where and when to find the service are sufficient).

Notes: This indicator complements coverage (representing how many of those eligible are enrolled) to indicate achieving the intended program impact of preventing malnutrition; to do so, the target population needs to be enrolled, and distributions should occur at a minimum frequency.

Failure to meet the minimum requirement of 66% indicates that serious programmatic challenges occurred during the implementation, and programming might be of insufficient quality to meet the required impact of preventing malnutrition among the enrolled beneficiaries.

This indicator represents the frequency of services offered and/or attended, and thus interpretation needs to occur from that perspective with the following sub-questions:

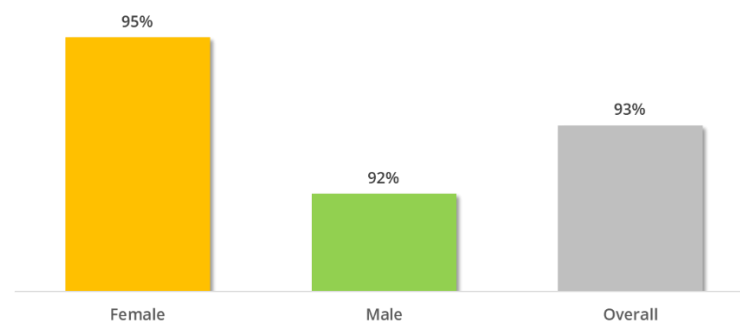
- Did the transfer occur as frequently as planned (no stock-outs or delays in transfer)?
- What are the reasons beneficiaries are not participating in distributions even if information on the planned frequency for distributions is disseminated? Are there any access concerns?

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey in Uganda in 2021 was implemented to establish the percentage of the target population who participated in an adequate number of distribution (adherence) under the Acute Malnutrition Prevention programme in the refugee settlement. The proportion of individuals meeting the target adherence rate was 93% with a higher proportion of assisted women meeting the target as compared to men.

VISUALIZATION

Percentage of the target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions, by sex



Data source: Uganda ACR 2021

LIMITATIONS

This indicator doesn't indicate that sufficient coverage is met, and thus only represents the frequency of transfer in those beneficiaries enrolled.

There are a lot of factors that influence adherence, and the indicator doesn't indicate the reason why the minimum standards are not met. In addition, recall without a beneficiary card might be challenging and could result in a bias.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Nutrition M&E guidance is under development, please look at the nutrition monitoring and evaluation page for further information <https://newgo.wfp.org/collection/nutrition-monitoring-and-evaluation>.

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9. Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet [REVISED]



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	9
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>For countries that have recently conducted a Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG)/cost of the diet analysis or are planning to undertake or update existing FNG/cost of the diet analysis within their current CSP. The indicator should be used to identify the extent to which WFP, government or other stakeholder-supported programming, (that aims to improve access to nutritious foods or increase incomes), are contributing to addressing the identified nutrient and/or affordability gaps. This includes interventions such as: large-scale emergency assistance, safety nets and social protection, and cash-based transfer programmes for the whole population or targeted to the most nutritionally vulnerable (children and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls), school-based programming, etc.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN) * Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) * Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) * Prevention of stunting (STUN) <p>These indicators can be tracked under Nutrition-Sensitive activities therefore the Nutrition Sensitive Marker should be selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of households
DEFINITION	<p>Proportion of the households that cannot afford a nutritious diet is the percentage of the population in a defined area whose current food expenditure is lower than the lowest cost nutritious diet.</p> <p>The lowest cost nutritious diet is an optimised nutritious diet - given locally available food and prices. It is the amount and combination of foods such that the energy, protein, fat and micronutrients² requirements for individual members within the modelled household are met at the lowest cost. The diet is adjusted to include typical staple foods consumed in the assessment area, and excludes any prohibited foods. The cost of this nutritious diet is compared to the amount which households currently spend on food to calculate its affordability in the current context.</p>

RATIONALE

The cost of the nutritious diet serves as a benchmark against which a household's capacity to afford the lowest cost of meeting a nutritious diet can be assessed. Households that can afford the nutritious diet are more likely to have better nutrient intake and meet their nutrient needs. However, it is important to consider actual improvements in nutrient intake, and households should know which foods are nutritious and should choose to purchase these nutritious foods (see section on Limitations for more details on how to take actual food intake and behaviours into consideration).

The indicator recognizes that economic constraints and availability of nutritious foods can be a major reason nutritionally adequate diets are not consumed (e.g., non-affordability severely limits possible food choices). Based on this, the indicator helps to provide a better understanding of the extent to which the high cost of nutritious foods and insufficient incomes or expenditure may affect people's ability to meet their nutrient needs and what the potential is for behaviour change communication to lead to change in consumption of nutritious diets (e.g., when people cannot afford anything else, they are unable to make better, more nutritious choices or if they can afford a nutritious diet they should be supported to make better choices).

DATA SOURCE

The following data is required to estimate the cost of a nutritious diet and the level of affordability. Please also refer to the section on Frequency of Data Collection to help identify the appropriate data sources.

Detailed food price data for each geographical location, which includes a list of all foods available in the area and the price per 100g for these foods at a given point in time. In some countries, the government's statistical agencies or departments of agriculture conduct market price monitoring for which they collect price data for an extended list of food items; or there may be a household expenditure survey that has collected detailed food price data.

If these are not available, then primary market-level food price data collection should be conducted.

To check for adequacy of the existing food price data the following factors should be considered:

Age of the data,

Number of foods in the list – it is recommended that a minimum of 60 foods (ideally 80-100) should be included across different food groups,

Geographical representativeness,

Seasonal representativeness

Typical household size and composition: This can be determined from secondary data and stakeholder consultations. Most FNGs typically use a standardized 5-person household composition consisting of a breastfed child (12 – 23 months), a school-going child (6 – 7 years), an adolescent girl (14 – 15 years), a lactating adult woman (30 – 59 years) and an adult man (30 – 59 years) which allows a consideration of variations in nutrient requirements across the life-cycle and provides a good per capita average estimate that can also be used.

Data on monthly household income or expenditure on food: These data can be obtained from secondary data sources, which collect household level information such as Household Consumption and Expenditure Surveys, Living Standards Measurements Surveys or WFPs expenditure survey data. They should reflect the moment in time that is of interest and may have to specifically be representative for the targeted population. If only income or total expenditure data are available rather than precise data on food expenditure, then a reasonable assumption about the proportion that is spent on food should be made that reflects the context of the assessment area. Careful consideration should be taken to ensure that the household size used in the income or expenditure data and in the cost of the diet analysis are aligned. If data allows, any social assistance transfers should be

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separately accounted for to understand the extent to which these contribute to income / expenditure.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

If primary data collection is being carried out for food price data, then the cost of the diet specific data collection questionnaire/tool, adjusted to fit the local context, can be used. For digital or paper-based template, please contact the Systems Analysis for Nutrition team.

If secondary data is being used, then the data should be carefully examined and cleaned using an appropriate statistical software (e.g. STATA) or Microsoft Excel.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENT

Sampling strategies depend on the level of analysis, which in turn depends on Country Office or third-party needs. Food price data and household/income expenditure that is representative for the appropriate level of disaggregation – often at the level of a sub-national geographic or administrative unit, or a specific community within a country (e.g., a refugee camp) depending on programme implementation. When interested in a specific programme or population at specific points in time, data on food prices and expenditure would need to be especially collected.

If primary food price data collection is being conducted: a minimum of 3 – 4 markets per assessment area (e.g., livelihood zone, administrative zone) should be selected for the survey using an appropriate sampling method (e.g., purposive sampling). Price and weight data for 60 to 80 commodities (or more) should be collected. For each set of prices, two weight samples should be collected.

For further guidance on market price sampling and data collection, please see [FNG Market price data collection_Guidance note_for sharing.pdf](#).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated using a linear programming tool (WFP Enhance platform or, alternatively, the Save the Children [Cost of the Diet \(CotD\) software](#)). Linear programming or linear optimization can be used to estimate the lowest possible cost of a nutritious diet for the household as a whole and for specific household members or target groups.

Using price data, the software calculates the amount, combination and cost of local foods that are needed to provide individuals or households with their average needs for energy and their recommended intakes of protein, fat and micronutrients. The tool can also be used to model the potential impact of different interventions on the cost and affordability of a nutritious diet.

Foods should be carefully selected from the food composition tables that are embedded in the respective linear programming tools, such that they match description of foods in the market and closest geographically to the country the assessment is taking place in.

If food price data are available for different points in time during a year, then a cost of a nutritious diet should be calculated for different seasons and then averaged.

The percentage of households that cannot afford the cost of the nutritious diet are estimated using Microsoft Excel or a statistical analysis software using data on household income or expenditure on food. The cost of the nutritious diet is compared with current household total food expenditure to estimate from what percentile and below households are not able to meet the cost of the nutritious diet.

For support on using linear programming tools, indicator calculation, training and analysis please contact the Systems Analysis for Nutrition team at the WFP Headquarters at nutrition.enhance@wfp.org.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Yes

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Availability, price and affordability of nutritious foods and diets can be influenced by many factors including geographical location, seasonality, rural/urban setting amongst others. To reflect the availability and prices of different foods, and income levels, it is recommended to

disaggregate the indicator (by geographic location, season, etc.) depending on programme design and needs on household income or expenditure on food. The cost of the nutritious diet is compared with current household food expenditure to estimate from what percentile and below households are not able to meet the cost of the nutritious diet.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

It's recommended that cost and affordability of least cost diets are collected and updated every 4-5 years and more frequently if major shocks effecting income, food availability and food prices have occurred. To allow for a broader understanding of the food environment and consumption patterns, it is recommended to collect and/or review secondary data for nutrition-sensitive indicators on dietary diversity (e.g. Food Consumption Score (FCS), Food Consumption Score – Nutrition (FCS-N), Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) and Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women (MDD-W), Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), agricultural diversity (e.g., production of nutrient-rich foods, production diversity) and food environment (e.g. availability and prices of nutrient-rich foods, access to markets and functionality of markets). The cost of the diet analysis can also be linked to the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) assessment. Note that the food price data can be imported into OPTIMUS where it may be used for nutritious transfer design.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline values should be established before the starting date of the activity implementation or at the start of a new CSP. If a FNG or cost of the diet analysis has been conducted in the last four years before the start of the activity, baseline values can be set based on this analysis if no drastic contextual changes have occurred.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Nutritious diet affordability is unlikely to change over time without changes to programme design or contextual changes that influence availability and price of nutritious foods and / or purchasing power of households. The indicator should be used by the country office to review annually whether WFP implemented or supported programming is contributing to improving affordability of nutritious diets or preventing deterioration of affordability of nutritious diet, as planned, and can be used to determine whether there is a need to assess if programme adaptations to improve affordability have taken place. The annual target should be set according to country-context.

End of CSP target:

At the end of the CSP, the indicator should be used to review whether the CSP has been able to fully implement its nutrition integration strategic objectives and identify areas for improvement for the next CSP. For example, assessing whether transfer values of social assistance programmes, provision of specialized nutritious foods and complementary activities to the beneficiaries that have been implemented have contributed towards decreasing the proportion of households that are unable to afford a nutritious diet. The review should take into consideration baseline values, support provided by other actors and the programme design decisions that were made through the course of the CSP.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

The M&E/RAM and Programme (Nutrition) units in the Country Office should be responsible for data compilation / collection and the analysis and can be supported by the SAN technical unit in the Nutrition Division at HQ, and /or focal points in RB (as appropriate).

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

To allow for a broader understanding of the food environment and consumption patterns, it is recommended to collect and/or review secondary data for nutrition-sensitive indicators on dietary diversity (e.g. FCS, FCS-N, MAD and MDD-W-G, HDDS), agricultural diversity (e.g. production of nutrient-rich foods, production diversity) and food environment (e.g. availability and prices of nutrient-rich foods, access to markets and functionality of markets). The cost of diet analysis can also be linked to the MEB assessment. Note that the food price data can be imported into OPTIMUS where it may be used for nutritious transfer design.

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COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Secondary data review including quantitative surveys

INTERPRETATION

Households that are able to afford the lowest cost nutritious diet are more likely to have better nutrient intakes and meet their nutrient needs. See Bose, I., Baldi, G., Kiess, L. and de Pee, S. (2019) for more detailed information.

Households that are unable to afford the lowest cost nutritious diet can be considered to be unable to meet their nutrient requirements.

If a high proportion of households are unable to afford nutritious diets, then the following actions can be recommended:

- Enhancing integration of nutrition in WFP programming e.g., reviewing adequacy of transfer value, including fresh food vouchers and fortified foods in assistance programmes, provision of specialised nutritious foods.
- Coordination with other partners responsible and working in the area to enhance integration of nutrition into programming.
- Enhance understanding of possible causes contributing to non-affordability during PDM and other monitoring activities.

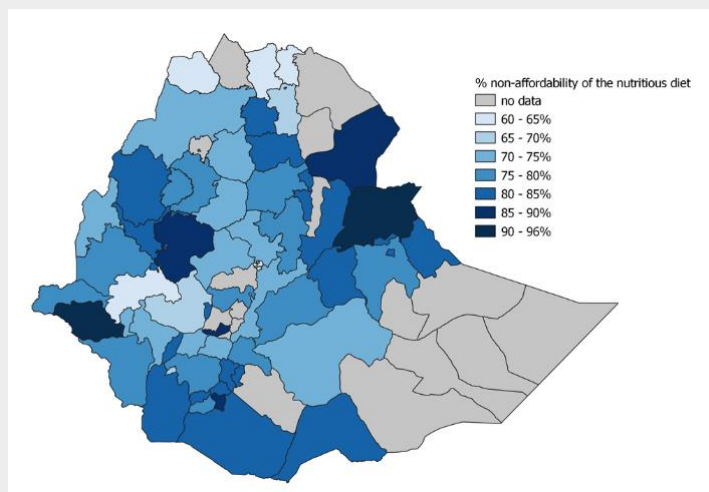
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The daily cost of a nutritious diet for a household in the country is on average 400 Local Currency Units (LCU). Given current food expenditure, 40% of households cannot afford the least cost nutritious diet. In a particular agro-ecological zone, the daily cost of a nutritious diet for a household is 450 LCU and at least 60% of households are unable to afford this diet.

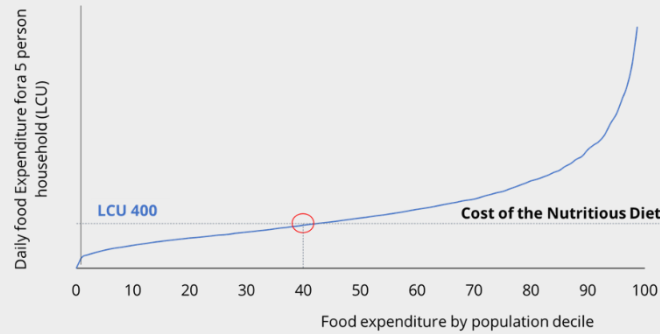
VISUALIZATION

Results can be showed in multiple ways:

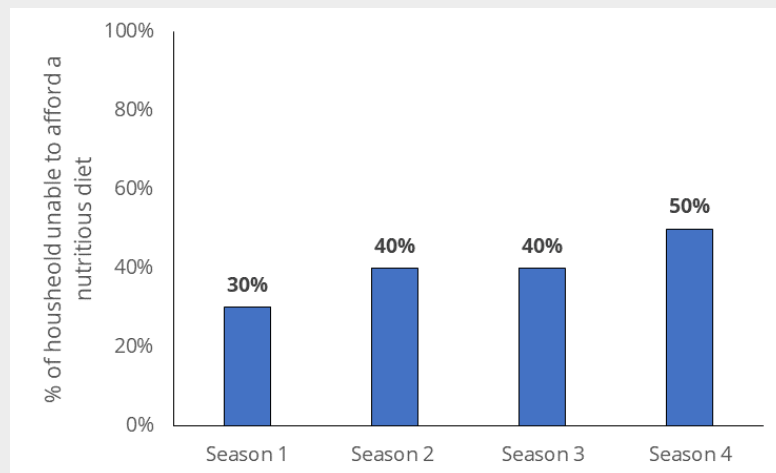
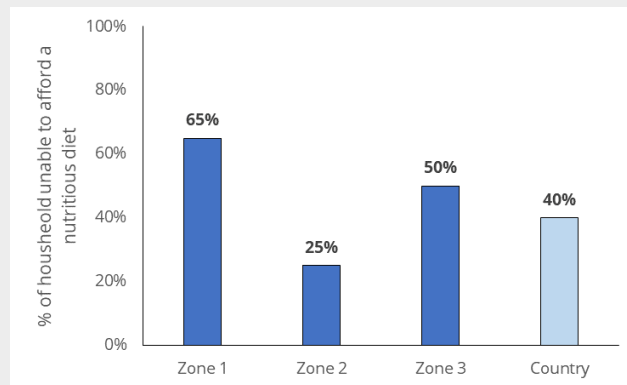
1. Using maps



2. Using food expenditure curves



3. Using bar charts to show geographical variation or seasonal variation



LIMITATIONS

- The nutritious diet is a hypothetical diet and does not reflect the cost of what people actually consume and therefore does not reflect actual behaviour.
- The nutritious diet balances nutrient intake but does not take into consideration intake from diverse food groups (as recommended by food-based dietary guidelines to help prevent malnutrition in all its forms including non-communicable disease risk - also known as a 'healthy diet').
- The cost of the diet also does not reflect non-food needs and expenditures.
- The intra-household distribution of food is not taken into consideration nor additional requirements during sickness.
- To overcome these limitations, a MEB assessment can complement the cost of the diet analysis to provide a greater understanding of current food expenditure (as a proxy for consumption), and non-food expenditure. Other indicators such as FCS,

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FCS-N, MAD, MDD-W can also provide more information on current diets, including at individual-level.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Bose, I., Baldi, G., Kiess, L. and de Pee, S. \(2019\) 'The "Fill the Nutrient Gap" analysis: an approach to strengthen nutrition situation analysis and decision making towards multisectoral policies and systems change,' Maternal and Child Nutrition Vol 15, Issue 3](#)
[WFP's Internal Page on Fill the Nutrient Gap](#)

10. Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	10
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.2) - complementary with UNICEF, FAO and WHO</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes under which stunting prevention programmes are being implemented</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Prevention of Acute Malnutrition (PREV)</p> <p>*Prevention of Stunting (STUN)</p> <p>*Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies (PMD)</p> <p>*HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T)</p> <p>*HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN)</p> <p>This indicator can be tracked under Nutrition-Sensitive activities therefore the Nutrition Sensitive Marker should be selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of children aged 6 – 23 months
DEFINITION	<p>MAD is a composite indicator used for assessing Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) among children 6 – 23 months.</p> <p>The Minimum Acceptable Diet is defined as:</p> <p>For breastfed children: receiving at least the minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for their age during the previous day;</p> <p>for non-breastfed children: receiving at least the minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for their age during the previous day, as well as at least two milk feeds.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) definition: Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. <p>Note: the method has been recently revised and refers to 5 out 8 (instead of 4 out of 7) to include breastmilk amongst the food groups.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF) definition: Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed solid, semi-solid or soft foods (but also

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including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) at least the minimum number of times during the previous day.

3. **Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF) definition:** Percentage of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who consumed at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Breastfed children:



Non-Breastfed children:



RATIONALE

Children aged 6–23 months should be fed meals at an appropriate frequency and in a sufficient variety to ensure, respectively, that energy and nutrient needs are met. This indicator combines information on minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency with the extra requirement that non-breastfed children should have received milk at least twice on the previous day.

MAD quantifies the likelihood of adequate macro and micronutrient intake among children of this age group; therefore, it is a complete indicator to measure infant and young children's diets.

DATA SOURCE

A survey conducted among the beneficiary population, such as Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), is the most common. A representative sample size should be used appropriately.

It is highly recommended that MAD be included in any household assessment, such as Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment or any other population-based representative survey.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The electronic version of the questions for this indicator can be found in [Survey Designer](#) in the **Nutrition** Module **Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)** sub-module or by selecting the indicator **Proportion of Children 6-23 Months of Age Who Receive A Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)**.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A significant representative sample needs to be used if a survey needs to be conducted. The following guidance can be used on the components-specific for this indicator:

- **Population size** is the number of individuals (i.e., children 6-23 months) enrolled in the program at the time of the survey.
- **Expected prevalence of the indicator:** Use previous prevalence if available, and if unknown, 50% can be used.
- **Non-response:** 10%
- **Design effect:** if cluster sampling is done, the design effect needs to be considered. This can be based on previous results and/or set at 1,5 if no information is

available. Take note of guidance on design effect for situations where the design effect needs to be increased or decreased due to homogeneity of the surveyed population.

- **Confidence interval** is highly recommended to be 95%

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The MAD indicator is a “composite” of the three indicators: the Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency and Minimum Meal Frequency for non-Breastfed Children.

The **Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD)** indicator establishes the proportion of children who consumed at least five out of the standard food groups during the previous day.

$$\frac{\text{Children 6 – 23 months of age who consumed foods and beverages from at least five (5) out of eight (8) defined food groups during the previous day}}{\text{Total number of children 6 – 23 months of age}}$$

The eight food groups used for tabulation of this indicator are:

#	Food group
1	Breast milk;
2	Grains, roots, tubers and plantains;
3	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils), nuts and seeds;
4	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yoghurt, cheese);
5	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats);
6	Eggs;
7	Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; and
8	Other fruits and vegetables.

NOTE: For WFP monitoring purposes, including ACR and APR, the IYCF indicator has been recently modified to include an additional question related to the consumption of [Specialized Nutritious Foods](#). **The SNF should be categorized as flesh food.**

Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF): The minimum number of times is defined as;

- Two feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft foods for breastfed infants aged 6–8 months;
- Three feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft foods for breastfed children aged 9–23 months; and
- Four feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds for non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months, whereby at least one of the four feeds must be a solid, semi-solid or soft feed.

$$\frac{\text{Breastfed children 6–23 months of age who consumed solid, semi – solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day}}{\text{Children 6 – 23 months of age}}$$

or

$$\frac{\text{Non – breastfed children 6–23 months of age who consumed at least four (4) solid, semi – solid or soft foods or milk feeds during the previous day with at least one of the four being a solid, semi – solid or soft food feed}}{\text{Children 6 – 23 months of age}}$$

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Minimum milk feeding frequency (MMFF) is defined as the proportion of non-breastfed children who consumed at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

$$\frac{\text{Non – breastfed children 6–23 months of age who consumed at least two (2) milk feeds during the previous day}}{\text{Non – breastfed children 6 – 23 months of age}}$$

Calculation of the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) Indicator:

For breastfed infants, if MDD and MMF are both met, then MAD is achieved.

For non-breastfed infants, if MDD and MMF and MMFF are all met, then MAD is achieved.

This indicator is calculated in two steps.

- The first step is to calculate the three component parts and code each part “1” for “yes, achieved” and “2” for “no” for each individual IYC, for all three component parts.
- Once these three indicators have been calculated, then in the second step, MAD can be estimated as:

$$\frac{\text{Age in days} \geq 183 \text{ AND Age in days} < 730 \text{ AND MDD} = 1 \text{ AND MMF} = 1 \text{ AND (Q4} = 1 \text{ OR MMFF} = 1)}{\text{Age in days} \geq 183 \text{ AND Age in days, 730}} \times 100$$

The calculation of the MAD indicator can be completed electronically with statistical software or with an excel sheet.

- For assistance in calculating MAD in an excel sheet, see [here](#):

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [Github](#) for the survey version of this indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in the Logframe

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation for data entry in COMET

target groups, modality, residence status and programme area

- It is mandatory to report Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD); one of the indicators required to collect to calculate MAD.
- It is recommended to report: Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF) and Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)

Recommended disaggregation

It is recommended to disaggregate the indicator by:

- Age category 6-11 Months, 12-17 Months, 18-23 Months
- Sex of child
- Beneficiary group (e.g., IDP, Refugee)
- Breast-fed and non-breastfed children

Optional: MAD is a summary indicator that can be disaggregated in many ways to provide essential information on feeding practices. The analysis needs are dependent upon the results of MAD and programme needs. For more information, please see [Indicators for assessing IYCF 2021](#)

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data must be collected at least twice per year in the same season + a second follow up. Ensure that the baseline data was collected at the beginning of the programme. If the programme is required, data can be collected across each season. This ensures a fuller understanding of seasonal patterns in diets and serves as an important baseline if repeat measurements occur in different seasons. Data entry in COMET should be inputted as soon as values are available.</p> <p>For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	<p>It is recommended to conduct a baseline survey. A new intervention baseline should be established three months before or three months after starting the activity (see the guidance for Minimum Monitoring Requirement).</p>
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>The proportion of children 6-23 months who reached MAD has increased compared to the previous year's value. See comment end of CSP target. If uncertain; it is recommended to target an increase of 10%.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>For nutrition-specific programming such as prevention of stunting, micronutrient, wasting and/or SBCC programming implemented more than six months, the target should be >70%. However, the target can be lower depending on the local context, and the baseline value.</p> <p>For nutrition sensitive programming, the target at the end of the CSP is to increase the MAD value compared to the baseline. Only general guidance can be provided for setting targets for MAD in the context of nutrition sensitive programming, as it is not possible to recommend universal targets. The percentage of increase should thus be determined based on local context; baseline value; type of intervention implemented and its theory of change or impact pathway; scientific evidence on the impact of this type of intervention, if available; timeframe and season (especially relevant to MAD); ongoing interventions in the same area and/or events that may affect the desired outcome.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	<p>Typically, CO M&E Unit with technical support from Nutrition Unit</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>Individual-level indicators: 10. MAD, 11. MMD-W, 8. Adherence, 7. Coverage⁹</p> <p>Household-level indicators: 1. FCS, 3. rCSI, 4. LCS-FS, 5.LCS-EN, 6. ECMEN</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	<p>Qualitative approaches, including FGDs, KIIs to complement quantitative data and establish reasons for performance should be used. Qualitative data can, in addition, inform required actions and recommendations for improvement.</p> <p>Guidance on collecting qualitative data to complement quantitative data for this indicator can be found in this methodological note. For data collection please refer to this guide.</p>
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	<p>This information helps WFP target their interventions towards children those most at risk of malnutrition. MAD data allows WFP to identify regions or communities with a high prevalence of inadequate diets. This information helps WFP allocate resources and prioritize interventions in areas with the greatest need.</p> <p>The indicator informs the design and implementation of nutritional interventions by highlighting specific gaps in dietary diversity and adequacy. WFP can develop targeted interventions, such as providing specialized nutritious foods or promoting behaviour</p>

⁹ The ability to estimate coverage is dependent upon inclusion of both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

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change communication strategies, to address the specific nutritional gaps identified in the data.

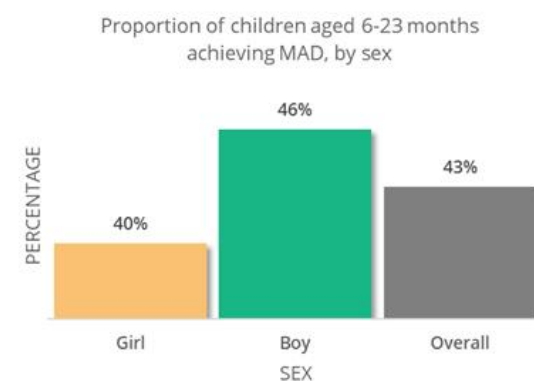
INTERPRETATION

An increase in the percentage represents an improvement in diet quality. If there is no change, review context and programme appropriateness and delivery.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Survey results on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) from Ethiopia in 2021 showed that the percentage of children (aged 6-23 months) who consumed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day was 43 %, with 40 % and 46 % among girls and boys, respectively.

VISUALIZATION



Data source: Ethiopia, ACR 2021

LIMITATIONS

MAD should not be used to inform diet quality at the individual level (child). The correct use and interpretation of MAD are at the population level, i.e., for groups of children 6-23 months. Therefore, it should not be used for screening or targeting children.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2022-2025 | WFPgo](#)

[WFP Guidance Minimum Acceptable Diet 2022](#)

Survey Designer:

- List-based questionnaire: [xlsform](#) / [enketo](#)
- Open recall questionnaire: [xlsform](#) / [enketo](#)

Indicator calculation (resources on github):

- [Scripts](#) in R, STATA and SPSS
- [Sample data](#)

11. Minimum Diet Diversity for Women and girls of reproductive age (MDD-W)



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	11
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.1 & SO.2 & SO3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under all outcomes if malnutrition prevention programmes are being implemented. This includes wasting prevention and/or Social Behavioural Change (SBC) programming implemented for more than 6 months targeting women and girls of reproductive age.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is one of the three recommended dietary indicators for nutrition-sensitive programming targeting women and girls of reproductive age.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prevention of Stunting (STUN) *Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies (PMD) *Prevention of Acute Malnutrition (PREV) *HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T) *HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN) <p>Also recommended to select the nutrition sensitive marker for nutrition sensitive programmes</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of women and girls of reproductive age (15-49 years)
DEFINITION	<p>MDD-W is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not women 15 to 49 years of age have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night. It is a food group diversity indicator that reflects one key dimension of diet quality – micronutrient adequacy – summarized across 11 micronutrients: vitamin A, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B-6, folate, vitamin B-12, vitamin C, calcium, iron and zinc.</p> <p>It calculates the percentage of women and girls of reproductive age (15 – 49 years) who reached minimum dietary diversity. Minimum dietary diversity is defined as consumption of 5 or more food groups out of 10 in the last 24 hours.</p>
RATIONALE	The percentage of women and girls of reproductive age (WRA) who achieve this minimum of five food groups out of ten in a population can be used as a proxy indicator for higher micronutrient intake (more adequate). In other words, a higher prevalence of MDD-W

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among a group of WRA is a proxy for better micronutrient adequacy in a given population. MDD-W can inform programmes addressing maternal nutrition.

DATA SOURCE

A survey conducted among the beneficiary population, such as Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), is the most common. Representative sample size should be used appropriately.

It is highly recommended that MDD-W is also included in any household assessment, such as Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability, Emergency Food Security Assessment, or any other population-based representative survey.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The electronic version of the questions for this indicator can be found in [Survey Designer](#) in the **Nutrition** Module **Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)** sub-module or by selecting the indicator **Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age (MDD-W)**.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A significant representative sample needs to be generated if a survey is conducted. The following guidance on sample size determination can be adopted for the MDD-W indicator:

- Population size is the number of individuals (i.e., WRA) enrolled in the program at the survey time.
- Expected prevalence of the indicator: use previous prevalence if available, and if unknown, 50% can be used.
- Non-response: 10%
- Design effect: if cluster sampling is done, the design effect needs to be considered. This can be based on previous results and set at 1,5 if no information is available. Take note of guidance on design effect for situations where the design effect needs to be increased or decreased due to the homogeneity of the surveyed population.
- Confidence interval highly recommended being 95%.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To calculate this indicator:

$$\frac{\text{\# of women and girls of reproductive age who reached minimum dietary diversity}}{\text{Total \# of women and girls of reproductive age}} \times 100$$

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [Github](#) for the survey version of this indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation for data entry in COMET

Target groups, modality, residence status, and activity tags.

Recommended Disaggregation

- Selected geographic characteristics (e.g., by province or region, food system typology or by agro-ecological zone);
- Socioeconomic or household characteristics (e.g., urban versus rural households, by wealth quintile, age subgroup, level of education);
- Food insecurity status;

Decisions regarding appropriate disaggregation will be specific to the survey and context and depend on the objectives, sampling, and sample sizes.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data must be collected at least twice per year in the same season + a second follow up. Ensure that the baseline data was collected at the beginning of the programme. If the programme is required, data can be collected across each season. This ensures a fuller understanding of seasonal patterns in diets and serves as an important baseline if repeat measurements occur in different seasons.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required. Data entry in COMET should be inputted as soon as available.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

It is recommended to conduct a baseline survey. A new intervention baseline should be established three months before or three months after the start of the activity (see the guidance for [Minimum Monitoring Requirement](#)).

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

The proportion of Women and Girls of Reproductive Age (15-49 years) who reached Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) has increased compared to the previous year's value. See comment end of CSP target. If uncertain, it's recommended to target an increase of 10%.

End of CSP Target:

The target at the end of the CSP is to increase the MDD-W value compared to the baseline. Only general guidance can be provided for setting targets for Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W), as it is not possible to recommend universal targets. A target is a specific, planned level of a result to be achieved within a specific timeframe, with a given level of resources.

Setting targets is not an exact science. It is rare that a specific, single value is the only acceptable expected value for an indicator target. An acceptable range is usually used. Targets should be ambitious, but achievable given the project's inputs and timeframe.

The percentage of increase should thus be determined based on local context; baseline value; type of intervention implemented and its theory of change or impact pathway; scientific evidence on the impact of this type of intervention, if available; timeframe and season (especially relevant to MDD-W); ongoing interventions in the same area and/or events that may affect the desired outcome.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

M&E / VAM officer together with Nutrition Unit.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Depending on the objective of the presentation of MDD-W results, some other indicators may be useful to be collected at the same time including geographic characteristics (e.g. by province or region, food system typology or by agro-ecological zone); socioeconomic or household characteristics (e.g., urban versus rural households, by wealth quintile, age subgroup, level of education); Food Consumption Score (FCS); Food Consumption Score for Nutrition (FCS-N); Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), if applicable.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative approaches should be used, including Focus Group Discussions to complement quantitative data to establish reasons for the performance of the indicator. Qualitative data can, in addition, inform required actions and recommendations for improvement.

For guidance on collecting complimentary qualitative data to complement quantitative data for this indicator, please refer to this [qualitative methodological note](#) and [guide](#).

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This data helps WFP target interventions towards those most at risk that is, women and girls of inadequate diets and prioritize areas with the highest prevalence of low dietary diversity.

The indicator can guide WFP in tailoring interventions to address the specific dietary gaps identified. For example, if the data reveals low consumption of certain food groups, WFP

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can design programs (e.g., nutrition education and social behaviour change interventions) that focus on promoting the availability, accessibility, and consumption of those food groups.

An increase in the percentage represents an improvement in diet quality. If no change is registered, or targets are not achieved, or a decline is seen, a review of the context, programme appropriateness, and delivery should be conducted.

INTERPRETATION

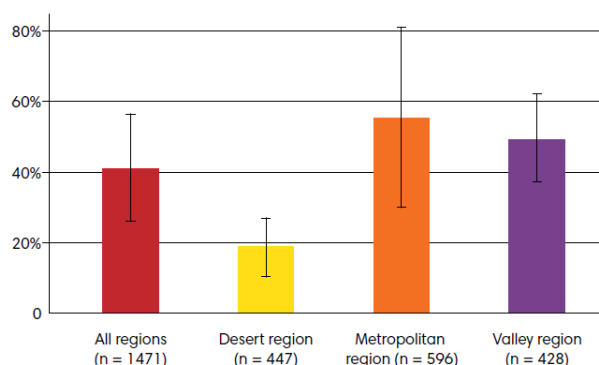
Presentation of the MDD-W can be as simple as stating the percent of WRA who have achieved MDD-W. The indicator was developed exactly for this purpose – as a single, simple, population-based dichotomous indicator. The basic interpretation of the indicator is: “X% of women achieved minimum dietary diversity, and they are more likely to have higher (more adequate) micronutrient intakes than the X% of women who did not.”

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The proportion of women and girls who achieved the minimum diet diversity was 40%. A higher prevalence of women and girls who reached the minimum diet diversity was found in the Metropolitan region, while the lowest percentage was obtained in the desert region indicating nutritional deficiencies among the interviewed women.

VISUALIZATION

Figure 1: Percent of WRA achieving MDD-W during the previous day or night, by region



LIMITATIONS

While data are collected from individual women, the indicator cannot be used to infer diet quality for an individual, as it is based on a single recall period over one day and night (24-hours) and does not reflect day-to-day variability for individual intakes. The correct use and interpretation of MDD-W are at the population level, i.e., for groups of WRA. Therefore, it should not be used for screening or targeting women.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2023 | WFPgo](#)

[Nutrition CRF Indicator Compendium 2023 | WFPgo](#)

[WFP Guidance Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women 2022](#)

[Survey Designer](#)

List based questionnaire – [xlsform](#) / [enketo](#)

Open recall questionnaire – [xlsform](#) / [enketo](#)

[Scripts](#) in R, STATA and SPSS and sample [data](#) are available on [Github](#) for calculating this indicator.

12. Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	12
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP supports the private sector/government/other institutions' production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods locally, or where there is an increase in the local production of these commodities as result of WFP interventions.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Prevention of Stunting (STUN)</p> <p>*Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies (PMD)</p> <p>*Prevention of Acute Malnutrition (PREV)</p> <p>Also recommended to select the nutrition sensitive marker for nutrition sensitive programmes.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage – in Metric Tonnes
DEFINITION	<p>Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods refers to the measure of the growth in the amount of food produced that meets standards of quality and nutritional value according to local/context specifications. This indicator can be used to track progress in efforts to improve the quantity, quality, and nutritional value of the food that the WFP provides to those in need.</p> <p>High-quality and nutrition-dense foods: For this indicator, this refers to both 1) fortified foods and 2) specialized nutritious foods.</p> <p>1) Fortified foods: Foods to which nutrients have been added to make them more nutritious, including staple foods (cereals, rice etc.), salt, oil, etc., whether biofortified or post-harvest fortified.</p> <p>2) Special nutritious foods range from fortified blended foods and micronutrient powders to ready-to-use foods and high-energy biscuits (click here for a fact sheet on specialized nutritious foods).</p> <p>This indicator calculates the amount (MT) of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods produced in the country of operation, due to WFP support in a reporting year.</p> <p>Producers may include the private sector, government, other institutions, as well as communities supported by WFP. WFP's support can be in the form of technical support,</p>

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equipment/commodities, or funding. An increase in local production can also be a result of increased demand due to WFP's interventions.

RATIONALE

The indicator aims to calculate the improvement in the availability of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods in the countries of operation due to WFP support. The overall aim is to measure WFP's support for the improvement of value chains from the local production side.

DATA SOURCE

The partnering company or institution is required to report information on their production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods to WFP on a regular basis. In case WFP supports local communities' production, the amount of production should be reported by the Cooperating Partners (CP). The reporting requirement must be included in Field Level Agreements (FLA) between the partner and WFP.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The data for calculating this indicator should be extracted from production records kept by targeted producers. Targeted producers should be keeping warehouse records as proof of production data. A copy of the records can be collected periodically by WFP or Cooperating Partners as part of routine data collection exercises. The information collected from all targeted aggregators should be consolidated in a database. At a minimum, the following information should be collected using the following aggregation format, such as the one proposed below:

Year/Period	Name of Producer	Crop	Quantity Produced (MT)	Target

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable, as the data should be collected and compiled from all partnering institutions or local communities' producers.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To calculate this indicator, use the following formula:

$$\frac{\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Total production of high – quality and} \\ \text{nutrition dense foods of all WFP supported} \\ \text{producers during the reporting year} \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Total productin of high – quality} \\ \text{and nutrition dense foods of all WFP supported} \\ \text{producers during the previous year} \end{array} \right)}{\begin{array}{l} \text{Total production of high – quality an nutrtnon dense foods of all} \\ \text{WFP supported producers during the previous year} \end{array}} \times 100$$

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory: By type of food (fortified/ special nutritious foods).

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data must be collected at least annually at the end of the reporting year.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

The result will always be a comparison with the previous year's production. The amount of production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods by the supported producer needs to be measured before the intervention. The baseline will be reported as 0%.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets should be based on realistic production estimations by producers. Historical production data can be used to establish annual targets. Annual targets should be set in collaboration between programme, partner institutions and producers.

End of CSP target:

The target should be defined according to the country's context.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Typically, the Nutrition Unit and M&E Unit in cooperation

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

In countries where WFP distributes fortified staple foods (fortified rice, fortified wheat flour, fortified maize flour), it is recommended to collect a CRF output indicator of the B category: **Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified.**

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

It is recommended to complement the quantitative results of this indicator with qualitative approaches such as Focus Group Discussions and Key informant Interviews to get an in-depth understanding of the nuances around performance of the indicator.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator provides a proxy indication as to whether WFP support has led to increased availability of nutritious foods in countries of operation. The improved ability to produce nutritious foods is an indication of increased organizational/functional country capacity to make nutritious foods available.

Increased availability of nutritious foods is an indication of improved access to healthy diets for target populations. Data from this indicator can inform decisions for scale up or change of programme strategy.

INTERPRETATION

The closer the percentage is to the target, the more successfully WFP has contributed to improved value chains for high-quality, nutrition-dense foods in the country, facilitating the access of the local population to these products.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

[See the fortification programme in Egypt](#)

[See the fortification programme in Bangladesh](#)

Example of from Bangladesh:

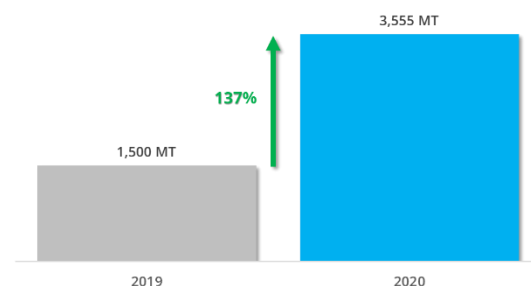
In its technical support for scaling up fortified rice distribution, WFP supports local private sector partners to produce rice kernels and establish blending facilities in collaboration with the National Ministry of Food, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and Nutrition International, to advocate for commercial availability of fortified rice. By 2019, three local, privately-funded fortified rice kernel facilities, which reached an annual production capacity of about 1,500 MT of fortified rice kernels, are operational in Bangladesh. By 2020, local production capacity of fortified rice kernels increased by 137 percent.

(Refer to case study linked above; Bangladesh ACR 2020)

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VISUALIZATION

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods, *through rice fortification*



Data source: Fictitious data, based on Bangladesh ACR 2020

LIMITATIONS

The indicator does not show what proportion of the increase in production is due to WFP support or other factors (i.e., additional investments/support from other sources). When this is the case, Country offices should mention in the narrative the other contributing factors.

It is not always feasible to estimate increases in production due to an increase in demand resulting from WFP interventions. Country offices will decide whether to include this increase in their calculations and will clearly report how the indicator was calculated.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Fortification collection on WFPgo](#)

[Specialized nutritious foods collection on WFPgo](#)

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2022-2025 | WFPgo](#)

13. Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	13
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.1 & SO.2)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes if treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) programmes are being implemented</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of individuals
DEFINITION	<p>Coverage refers to the number of individuals receiving treatment as a proportion of those eligible for treatment. It should only include individuals who have received MAM treatment services. Eligibility is determined by MAM treatment programme case definition.</p> <p>Total eligible are calculated annually through national nutrition clusters.</p> <p>Coverage for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) refers to the proportion of children or individuals suffering from MAM who receive appropriate treatment through WFP-supported programs.</p> <p>MAM is a condition in which a person experiences a moderate degree of malnutrition, often characterized by acute wasting. WFP-supported MAM treatment programmes typically involve the provision of specialized nutritious foods, and social behavior change interventions to prevent the condition from worsening and to promote recovery.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>Coverage measures the MAM treatment programme's reach to the targeted population. Without measuring coverage, the programme cannot determine whether the programme's enrolment and reach is sufficient to cover population needs in the targeted area.</p> <p>Coverage also acts as a proxy measurement for the quality and access of MAM treatment intervention programme.</p> <p>It is highly recommended that any coverage survey is undertaken as a joint exercise between WFP, nutrition partners, and governments. It will add greater validity to the exercise, increase local capacity to undertake such work and lessen the financial burden of the exercise. It is recognized that presently WFP lacks the internal capacity to undertake</p>

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these types of surveys. Therefore, in general, WFP CO needs to hire consultants to undertake these surveys.

DATA SOURCE

Desk reviews, Cooperating Partners (CP) reports, Cross-sectional survey reports and other corporate tools to estimate the beneficiary caseload.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Desk reviews using population data such as census and Cooperating Partners (CP) reports and programme monitoring data (admissions, defaulters, recoveries, distance travelled by beneficiaries to treatment sites) to estimate the coverage by the MAM treatment programme.

Cross-sectional surveys (SLEAC, SQUEAC, CSAS and 3SM) can also be used, when a better understanding of the coverage is required.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

For Desk Review: Selected locations and data are used for estimation of coverage.

Coverage surveys: The sample size should be representative of the population under analysis. Refer to the methodologies of each of the coverage surveys.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Desk Review Calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Number of individuals receiving MAM treatment}}{\text{Number of people eligible for MAM treatment programme (people in need)}} \times 100$$

where individuals are children 6-59 months, Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBWG) or PLHIV/TB

Calculation of the number of eligible individuals (6-59 months)

Number of eligible individuals (People in Need (PIN)) calculation = prevalence cases + incidence cases = $(n \times p) + (n \times p \times k)$

N is the size of the target population in the program area (e.g., children 6-59 months)

P is the estimated prevalence of MAM

K is a [correction factor](#) to account for new (incident cases) over a given time period.

Note: People in Need (PIN) is determined through national coordination mechanisms and reported by the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC).

Note: The k factor for MAM supplementation is 1.6.

Coverage Survey Calculation:

If using SLEAC/SQUEAC methods should refer to the technical reference:

[Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage \(SQUEAC\)/ Simplified Lot Quality Assurance Sampling Evaluation of Access and Coverage \(SLEAC\) Technical Reference \(fantaproject.org\)](#)

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the Logframe

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Recommended disaggregation by:

- Age
- Sex

- Geographical area

Based upon programme needs; ethnicity, refugee status and other recognised vulnerabilities, including disability when feasible.

Mandatory disaggregation for data entry in COMET

- Sex
- target groups (Children 6-59 months, PBWG)
- Modality
- residence status
- activity tags

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

For desk review: data collection from the programme data source is once per month and entered monthly. Data compilation for corporate reporting is quarterly.

For a cross-sectional survey (SLEAC, SQUEAC, or 3SM): data collection should be undertaken at least once in five years. In the years between surveys, a desk review can be used for reporting. In programmes where the environment and population change rapidly, it is highly recommended to undertake a cross-sectional survey more often, especially following times of instability.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

For a new programme, if there is no information on coverage of MAM treatment programme implemented by the government or other partners from the previous year then the baseline is zero, in the first year. Otherwise, report the coverage of MAM treatment programme implemented by the government or other partners.

For programmes continuing for more than one year, the baseline should be based on the previous year's coverage rate.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target: It is expected to have programmes meeting the Sphere standard annually, as it represents the minimum requirement. However, the annual targets are expected to show gradual improvement over the years:

Sphere standards:

Rural areas	> 50%
Urban areas	> 70%
Camps	> 90%

End of CSP target: The target of the MAM treatment coverage indicator is based on the Sphere standards

Rural areas	> 50%
Urban areas	> 70%
Camps	> 90%

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Country Office M&E in collaboration with the Nutrition Unit

INDICATORS COLLECTED &

MAM treatment performance rates such as recovery, default and mortality rates are the other mandatory indicators for the MAM treatment programme that are collected at the same time.

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ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

It is also highly recommended to identify service access and uptake barriers to complement the estimated programme coverage.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

It is recommended to complement quantitative data collection with qualitative data collection approaches such as Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions to identify barriers and enablers of the MAM management programme. The tools for the collection of qualitative data are part of the SLEAC/SQUEAC technical guidance.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Results of the coverage survey are used to assess performance disaggregated by locations where MAM programmes are implemented. This informs corrective actions to improve coverage.

INTERPRETATION

Coverage measures the programme's ability to reach and meet the need of the intended population. Coverage should be interpreted with the following factors in mind.

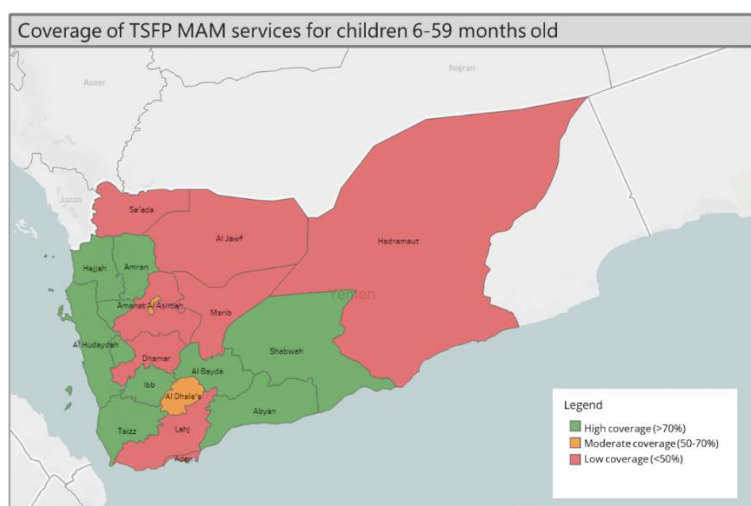
- Acceptability of the programme by the beneficiaries,
- accessibility of the programme sites/locations for beneficiaries,
- security situation,
- Commodity pipeline breaks,
- waiting time for MAM services by beneficiaries,
- the extent of mobilization, home visits and nutrition status screening,
- availability of male and female nutrition staff providing nutrition services to address cultural sensitivities,
- Caregiver's ability to identify signs of malnutrition,
- Adherence to the MAM management protocol by staff and adherence to home management of MAM by beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The programme reached a coverage rate of 60% of the eligible population.

VISUALIZATION

Example of map the coverage rate



Data source: Fictitious data for Yemen 2019

LIMITATIONS

SQUEAC, SLEAC and 3SM provide a detailed view of programme coverage or information on barriers and enablers impacting the coverage. However, the desk review calculation represents only a proxy estimation of programme coverage. It does not give in-depth information on the barriers and enablers.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[SLEAC and SQUEAC Technical Reference;](#)

[Open Review of Coverage Methodologies;](#)

[The SQUEAC Method Note;](#)

[The SLEAC Method Note;](#)

[SQUEAC: Low Resource Method to Evaluate Access and Coverage of Programmes](#)

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14.15.16.17. Moderate acute malnutrition treatment performance rate [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	14, 15, 16, 17
INDICATOR TYPE	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.1&SO.2)</p> <p>Reported in APR & ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes if Malnutrition treatment activities are being implemented</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator should be separately reported for treatment of children under five and/or pregnant and lactating women and girls. Nutritional recovery rate is also mandatory for the Care and treatment programme (MAM treatment programme for ART/TB/PMTCT clients)
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)</p> <p>*HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of individuals
DEFINITION	<p>Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM): classification should be based on national treatment protocols and thus criteria used during programme implementation. This is most common among children 6-59 months in the population classified with WFH Z-score of ≥ -3 and < -2 and/or MUAC between 115-125 and absence of Oedema. Adults usually are classified as moderately acute malnourished when body mass index (BMI) is >16 and <18.5. Pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) are classified as MAM when mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) is below 23 or 21 cm.</p> <p>MAM Treatment Programme Performance: This indicator is based on Sphere standards. There are four indicators to report against establishing the MAM Treatment Performance – mortality rate, default rate, non-response rate, and recovery rate.</p> <p>Recovery rate: The number of individuals in a MAM treatment programme reaching criteria for discharge (i.e., cured) divided by the total number of discharged individuals (i.e., cured, deaths, defaulters, non-responders, and transfers in a set period (usually one month)). This also applies to adults on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and/or Tuberculosis (TB) treatment.</p> <p>Default rate: The number of individuals in a MAM treatment programme that have not attended for a defined period (e.g., two or more consecutive sessions), divided by the total</p>

number of discharged individuals (i.e. cured, death, defaulter, non-responders and transfers) in a period (usually one month).

Mortality rate: The number of individuals in a MAM treatment programme that are no longer in the programme because they have died, divided by the total number of discharged individuals (i.e., cured, deaths, defaulters, non-responders and transfers) in a period (usually one month).

Non-response rate: The number of individuals in a MAM treatment programme that did not reach the discharge criteria (i.e., not cured) after a pre-defined length of time in the programme, divided by the total number of discharged individuals (i.e. cured, deaths, defaulters, non-responders and transfers) in a period (usually one month).

Note: MAM Treatment Performance indicators (recovery, defaulter, mortality, and non-response) are only used for targeted supplementary feeding programmes. Discharge criteria can differ slightly, and definitions of national protocols need to be used to identify the type of discharge that has occurred.

RATIONALE

The MAM treatment performance indicators are globally accepted standards for MAM treatment reporting as represented in the SPHERE standards; and part of minimum requirements for reporting on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM).

Four scores make up the MAM treatment performance rate. These include mortality rate, default rate, non-response rate, and recovery rate. Together, the four indicators explain how well a treatment programme achieves its objectives and is a proxy indicator for quality of care.

DATA SOURCE

Beneficiary registers data should be utilised; and the indicator should be included in all Field-Level Agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Cooperating Partners' (CP) reports.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

All beneficiaries that enter the MAM treatment programme should be categorized upon discharge from the programme as having died, defaulted, not responded to treatment, or recovered. The indicator should not be collected based on sampling.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Mortality Rate:

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths}}{\text{Number of discharges}} \times 100$$

Default Rate:

$$\frac{\text{Number of defaults}}{\text{Number of discharges}} \times 100$$

Non-response Rate:

$$\frac{\text{Number of not responding to treatment}}{\text{Number of discharges}} \times 100$$

Recovery Rate:

$$\frac{\text{Number of recovered}}{\text{Number of discharges}} \times 100$$

To calculate the number of discharges:

$$\text{Number of deaths} + \text{number of defaults} + \text{number of non-response} + \text{number of recovered}$$

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DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data collection from source: once per month and entered monthly

Data compilation for corporate reporting: once per quarter

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory: By sex and beneficiary group (6-59 months and/or PLWG)

Recommended by geographical area, and based upon programme needs, including ethnicity, refugee's status and other recognised vulnerabilities, including disability, when feasible.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data collection from source: once per month

Data compilation for corporate reporting: once per quarter

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

The baseline is N/A for the first year of a new programme. For programmes ongoing for more than one year, the baseline should be based on the previous year's mortality, default, non-response, and recovery rates.

TARGET SETTING

Annual Targets:

Programmes are expected to meet the SPHERE standards annually and represent the minimum standards. However, the annual targets are expected to show gradual improvement towards the end of the project /end of CSP. The annual targets will be based on the global SPHERE based targets as below:

Table: Indicators and targets used to report against MAM treatment programme performance

Indicator	Target
Mortality rate	<3%
Default rate	<15%
Non-response rate	<15%
Recovery rate	>75%

End of CSP target:

The MAM treatment performance indicators are based on the Sphere standards for children under 5, representing the minimum requirement. There are four indicators to report against to establish the MAM Treatment Performance.

Table: Indicators and targets used to report against MAM treatment programme performance

Indicator	Target
Mortality rate	<3%
Default rate	<15%
Non-response rate	<15%
Recovery rate	>75%

Take note that no global standard exists for MAM performance indicators for PLW/G; and thus, its suggested to use the U5 standards taking this limitation into account.

Source: Sphere Guidelines. Note: These rates do not add up to 100 per cent. Please refer to the Nutrition website on WFPgo for more details.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Country Office M&E in collaboration with the Nutrition Unit.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

For MAM treatment, it is mandatory to report also coverage indicator.

For **Care and Treatment programmes** (HIV and TB interventions) ART/TB/PMTCT default rate should also be reported.

In addition to the indicators outlined above, monitoring systems should include:

- the population's participation;
- acceptability of the programme (the default and coverage rate could be used as a proxy measure of this);
- the quantity and quality of food;
- coverage;
- reasons for transfers to other programmes (particularly of children whose nutritional status deteriorates to severe acute malnutrition); and
- number of individuals admitted and in treatment.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative approaches including Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews can be employed to complement qualitative data and establish reasons for performance. Qualitative data can, in addition, inform required actions and recommendations for improvement and corrective action, to determine scale up, or to suggest follow up with beneficiaries.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

MAM treatment performance indicator can take several types of data-driven decisions to improve the treatment of MAM, including:

Program design: The MAM treatment performance indicator can also help WFP to design more effective MAM treatment programs. By analysing the data on the recovery rates of children who are being treated for MAM, WFP can identify the most effective treatments and adjust their programmes accordingly. This can include changes to the types of food provided, the duration of treatment, or the methods used to deliver the treatment.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The MAM treatment performance indicator can help WFP to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of MAM treatment programs. By collecting and analysing data on the number of children who are being treated for MAM, the recovery rates, and the overall impact of the program on the health of the children, WFP can identify areas for improvement and make data-driven decisions to adjust the program accordingly.

Resource allocation: The MAM treatment performance indicator can help WFP to allocate resources more effectively. By analysing the data on the number of children who need treatment for MAM, the cost of treatment, and the expected recovery rates, WFP can make data-driven decisions on priority areas for resource allocation to maximize the impact of their MAM treatment programs.

Overall, the MAM treatment performance indicator can provide valuable data for WFP to make informed decisions on how to improve the effectiveness of their MAM treatment programs and ensure that children receive the care they need to recover from malnutrition.

INTERPRETATION

Mortality rate:

Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) increases a child's risk of dying. Children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) are three times more likely to die than well-nourished children. High mortality rates within your programme might suggest that treatment is insufficiently

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provided; other underlying medical issues are not being addressed or that deaths are occurring unrelated to the MAM treatment. An increase of mortality rate and/or not meeting the SPHERE standards always warrants a further investigation to understand the underlying cause of death.

Defaulter/recovery and non-response rate:

The duration of the intervention, quantity of products, provision of related services, and frequency of the distribution for MAM treatment have been designed to achieve the treatment's impact. Failure of beneficiaries to show up for treatment as well as defaults negatively impact on the achievement of the intended result, that is recovering from being malnourished. Non-recovery can also have many reasons such as treatment might have been interrupted, SNF shared at household level, underlying medical conditions among others. Although increased mortality rate requires an immediate response; the inability of the programmed to meet SPHERE defaulter/recover and non-response rates also warrant actions to understand the origin and adapt programme strategies if required. For example, if defaulting is due to movement of populations (e.g., conflict), efforts need to be made to identify if services are available and/or need to be opened.

The failure to meet SPHERE standards is a proxy for quality of care; and together with coverage can be used to assess if the programme is achieving the intended result.

Consider external factors such as:

- morbidity patterns;
- levels of undernutrition in the population;
- level of food insecurity in households and in the population;
- complementary interventions available to the population (including general food assistance or equivalent programmes); and
- the capacity of existing systems for service delivery.

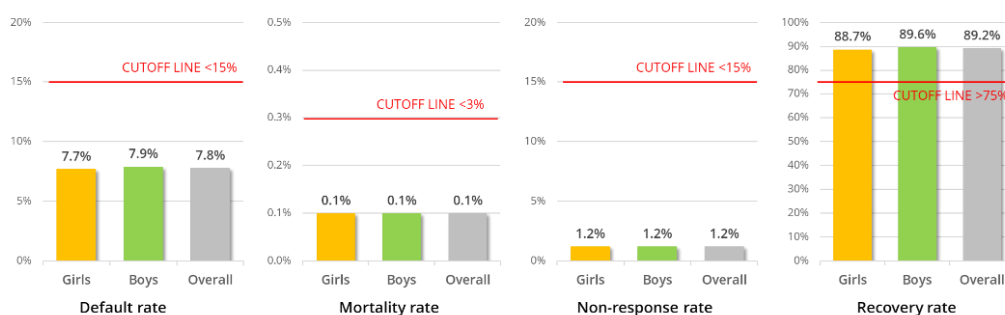
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In Mozambique, the MAM treatment programme is part of the National Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme which is a key component of the Government's efforts to treat acute malnutrition. In 2020, WFP reached 30,627 children aged 6-59 months, with 53 percent girls and 47 percent boys. That year, the programme registered overall 89.2 percent of recoveries, 7.8 percent defaults, 0.1 percent of deaths, and 1.2 percent of no responses. Despite reaching fewer beneficiaries in comparison to 2019, the national programme met the minimum standards for MAM treatment performance.

(Refer to Mozambique ACR 2020)

VISUALIZATION

MAM Treatment performance rate among children aged 6 to 59 months, by sex



Data source: Mozambique ACR 2020

LIMITATIONS

Qualitative information related to underlying reasons for not meeting the SPHERE MAM performance standard are not collected; and thus, the indicator does not state why the standard was not met.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For HIV/TB programme, only the recovery rate should be reported for ART, TB, and PMTCT clients.

[The Sphere Handbook](#)

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18. Default rate of clients from TB-dots and PMTCT programmes



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	18
INDICATOR TYPE	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes are being implemented.</p> <p>This indicator also applies to the “Care and Treatment programme.” (Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for ART, TB and PMTCT clients).</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>For interventions that implement Mitigation and Safety nets programme, wherever the referral system with the health facility allows.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of individuals
DEFINITION	The percentage of clients benefiting from WFP nutrition support who are defaulting from ART, TB-DOTS or PMTCT programming during the reporting period. The defaulting occurs when a client has missed the second consecutive scheduled medical visit.
RATIONALE	The indicator is a proxy for the effectiveness of food assistance in preventing clients from defaulting from ART, TB-DOTS or PMTCT programmes.
DATA SOURCE	Client data for ART, TB-DOTS or PMTCT will be provided to WFP from the organization or entity (government, NGO, or WFP) operating the specific health facility. The client data should be taken directly from the patient register.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	Original records should come from the client register. Cooperating Partners (CPs) generally produce reports using these records.
SAMPLING REQUIREMENT	All HIV/TB beneficiaries that enter the MAM treatment programme (called HIV/TB care and treatment) should be included.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Default rate equation:

$$\frac{\text{Number of clients missing two consecutive scheduled medical visits during reporting period}}{\text{Total number of exits (clients that during the reporting period have died+ finalized treatment [TB only] or graduated from food assistance [ART]+ transferred out+defaulted)}} \times 100$$

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation for data entry in COMET

Required:

Programme type (ART, TB or PMTCT)

Recommended:

Disaggregation is based on programme needs, including, age, sex, geography, wealth, ethnicity/culture, age, etc.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data collection from sources such as monthly reports should be provided to WFP for reporting on these rates.

Data compilation for corporate reporting: at least once per year.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

For a new programme, the baseline is the default rate reported nationally or sub-nationally by national authorities, for the first year. The baseline for ongoing programmes for more than one year should be based on the previous year's default rates.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

<15% default rate

End of CSP target:

<15% default rate

RESPONSIBLE OF DATA COLLECTION

Cooperating partners and health staff are responsible for collecting this information

INDICATORS TO BE COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

ART/TB/PMTCT nutritional recovery rate, as well as other MAM treatment performance rates such as mortality rates and non-response rates could help interpret the information.

It is also highly recommended to consider any service access and uptake barriers (e.g., security, ARV shortfall, etc)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative approaches including FGDs and KIIs can be used to complement quantitative data and establish reasons for the level of performance. Qualitative data can in addition inform required actions and recommendations for improvement.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The default rate acts as a proxy measurement of the quality of treatment and the effectiveness of food assistance for treatment uptake. Data can inform corrective action and determine scale up or follow-up of beneficiaries. The default rate, in addition, informs decisions on improving the design of food assistance programmes in preventing clients from defaulting from ART, TB-DOTS or PMTCT programmes. This can include changes to the types of delivery approaches, the duration of the programme, or the types of food provided.

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The default rate monitors the performance of the programme and contributes to identifying areas of improvement and making data-driven decisions to adjust the programme accordingly.

INTERPRETATION

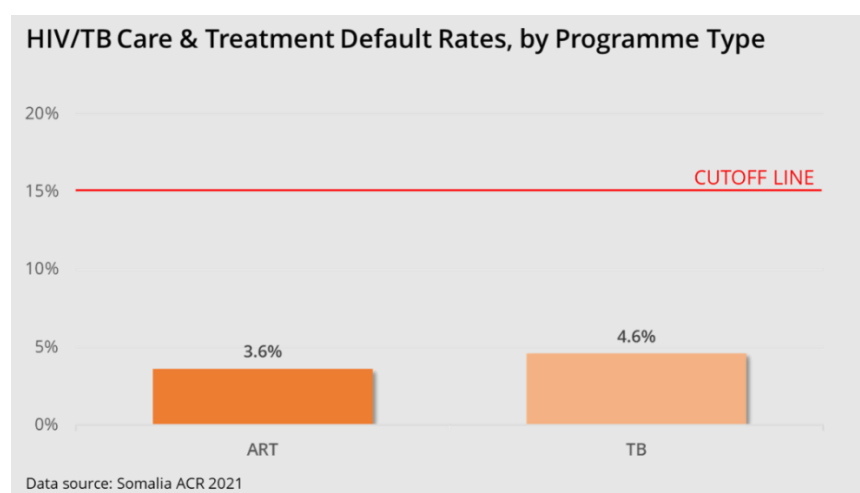
Default rates equal to or higher than 15% indicate that there is likely a problem with programme quality. Default rates over 30% is highly alarming. As a proxy for the effectiveness of food assistance in preventing defaulting, default rates of individuals receiving food assistance versus those not receiving food assistance can be examined.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2021, WFP targeted food insecure households and malnourished children, PLWG, and TB and HIV clients in areas with persistently high rates of malnutrition (> 10 percent) in Somalia. Default rate for TB and HIV treatment for adults was within SPHERE standards. This indicates that WFP's treatment programme is achieving its objectives of providing effective food assistance to malnourished TB and HIV clients on treatment.

VISUALIZATION

Somalia example:



LIMITATIONS

Default from ART, TB, and PMTCT treatment is affected by several other factors other than access to food assistance therefore, results should be interpreted with this limitation in mind.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional guidance is available on:

[WFP HIV and TB Programme and M&E Guide](#)

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2022-2025 | WFPgo](#)



63

63. Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score [NEW]

NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	63
INDICATOR TYPE	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under SO.2)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where school-based programme interventions contribute towards children's nutritional outcomes.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP) and Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF-ONS)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF-THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF-ATHR)</p> <p>NUT Sensitive Marker</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of children
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of school aged children meeting a minimum dietary diversity score. Minimum dietary diversity is defined as the consumption of 5 or more food groups out of 10 in the last 24 hours. The following definitions are of relevance to this indicator:</p> <p>Dietary Diversity Score – School-Aged Children: Diet Diversity Score (DDS) for school-aged children is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not school-age children have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups in the previous day or night (24 hours recall). It is a food group diversity indicator that reflects one key dimension of diet quality – micronutrient adequacy – validated across 11 micronutrients: Vitamin A, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, Vitamin B-6, folate, Vitamin B-12, Vitamin C, calcium, iron and zinc. It is a proxy for higher micronutrient adequacy. In other words, a higher prevalence of DDS among school-aged children is a proxy for better micronutrient adequacy.</p> <p>The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) provides an estimation of the quality of diet for a given individual. The indicator proposed here is intended to measure the dietary adequacy of school-aged children.</p> <p>School-aged children: School-aged children are children that are old enough to go to primary school. Typically, this age group falls between the ages of 5-19 years old, but the</p>

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minimum age can differ by country. This module is expected to be used for primary school children. Validation of the use of the module for secondary school children is underway.

RATIONALE

Global burden of disease analysis estimates that 20% of deaths are due to unhealthy diets. In low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) contexts, School-based Feeding programmes not only provide important contributions to children's daily food and micronutrient intakes but can also work as platforms to improve food choices and diet quality. School meal programmes operate in nearly every country in the world, and they can provide platforms to reach school-age children at scale.

WFP distributes meals, snacks, or a take-home ration to school-aged children with the overall aim of improving their nutritional outcomes alongside their educational outcomes. Historically, WFP has consistently measured the children's educational outcomes as a main result of WFP School Feeding Programmes but has not been able to measure WFP's contribution towards the children's nutritional outcomes due to a lack of appropriate and widely accepted measurement tools.

IFPRI, in collaboration with WFP conducted a multi countries validation study of a standard Minimum Dietary Diversity Score as a proxy for micronutrient intake in School-Aged Children in four countries (Uganda, Malawi, Burkina Faso and Zambia). The study recommended the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) 10 food groups, used to measure Minimum Diet Diversity for women and 15-49 years, to be used as an indicator to assess the dietary diversity among school-aged children.

The School Feeding strategy that was launched in 2020 sets out the vision for school feeding programming in WFP for the next decade. Its corresponding theory of change identified a series of short, medium- and long-term results that are expected to be achieved through school-feeding programmes; one of these expected results is an enhanced diet diversity of girls and boys. This Indicator is important to measure the SBP theory of change and understand the dietary diversity of school-age children as a proxy for higher micronutrient adequacy.

DATA SOURCE

Surveys from the beneficiary population are the primary data source. For accuracy, it is essential to employ a representative sample size. It is advisable to conduct interviews with both the caregiver and the child to gain a comprehensive insight into the child's consumption patterns across various settings, including at home, outside the home, and at school. In the case of children below the age of 5, the primary respondent should be the caretaker.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The data for this indicator is obtained through the utilization of the following tool, which incorporates a module identical to that of the Minimum Dietary Diversity Women (MDD-W) indicator. This module is designed to gather information about the food consumption of children within the past 24 hours, at school, at home and other places outside home or school.

Module – Dietary Diversity for School-Age Children

The enumerator asks a series of standard probing questions (*see below*) to help the child/caregiver recall all foods and beverages consumed the previous day and night and probes for the main ingredients in mixed dishes. The recall period covers a continuous, 24-hour period starting from the time the child woke up the previous day to the time the child went to bed. Enumerators must be properly trained to correctly categorize meals containing a mix of different food groups and to record only food groups where more than 15 grams of food in that group was consumed to exclude nutritionally less relevant foods used as condiments or seasonings from the total score

Standard Questions

Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you (*when asked to the child*) or your child consumed yesterday. The questions entail all that was consumed during the day or night, whether consumed or drunk at home or somewhere else.

1. Yesterday, did you/your child have breakfast? If yes, what did you/or your child have?
2. Yesterday, did you have a snack after breakfast and before lunch? If yes, what did you/or your child have?
3. Yesterday, did you have lunch? If yes, what did you/or your child have?
4. Yesterday, did you have a snack after lunch and before dinner? If yes, what did you/or your child have?
5. Yesterday, did you have dinner? If yes, what did you/or your child have?
6. Yesterday, did you have a snack after dinner? If yes, what did you/or your child have?

Each food or beverage mentioned by the caretaker/child should be recorded on an open grid and then marked on a predefined list (either by the enumerator immediately using the list below or using a CAPI program or after the data collection by someone familiar with matching food items to food groups).

For each eating episode, after the respondent mentions foods and drinks, the enumerator should probe to ask if they ate or drank anything else and continue probing until they say, "No, nothing else". If the respondent mentions a mixed dish like soup or stew, the enumerator should ask for all ingredients in the mixed dish. For mixed dishes where it is possible to pick out ingredients or consume only broth, ask if the respondent ate each ingredient or only had the broth. Continue to probe about ingredients they say, "Nothing else."

Instruction for Recording Information

As the respondent recalls foods and drinks, mark the corresponding item in the "Description" column and mark '1' in the questionnaire's response column for that row. If the same food or drink is mentioned more than once, the enumerator should not mark it again after the first time. Optionally: if the food is not listed in any of the rows on the questionnaire, the food should be written in a bottom row labeled "Other beverages and foods". After completing the recall, the enumerator should mark 'no' for rows where the respondent did not report consuming items.

Food Groups	Row	Food groups Sub- division	Questions: Yesterday, during the day, what did you eat or drink:	Consumed food groups/description
				Yes=1 No=0

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1. Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains	A	Foods made from grains	<i>Porridge, bread, rice, pasta/noodles, sorghum, millet, corn, couscous, barley or other foods made from grains</i>	_yes (1)
				<u>_no (0)</u>
	B	White roots and tubers or plantains	<i>White potatoes, white yams, manioc/cassava/ yucca, cocoyam, taro roots or tubers, plantains or any other foods made from white -fleshed roots or tubers, or plantains</i>	_yes (1)
				<u>_no (0)</u>
2. Pulses (beans, peas or lentils)	C	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)	<i>Beans or peas (fresh or dried seed), lentils or bean/pea products, including hummus, tofu and tempeh</i>	_yes (1)
				<u>_no (0)</u>
3. Nuts and seeds	D	Nuts and seeds	<i>Groundnut/peanut, cashew, walnut, certain seeds (Baobab seeds, chia seeds, flaxseed), or nut/seed "butter" or pastes</i>	_yes (1)
				<u>_no (0)</u>
4. Dairy	E	Milk	<i>Milk</i>	_yes (1)
				<u>_no (0)</u>
	F	Milk product	<i>Cheese, yoghurt or other milk products but NOT including butter, ice cream, cream or sour cream</i>	_yes (1)
				<u>_no (0)</u>
5. Meat, poultry and fish	G	Organ meats	<i>Liver, kidney, heart, gizzard or other organ meats or blood-based foods (blood sausage)</i>	_yes (1)
				<u>_no (0)</u>
	H	Red flesh meat from mammals	<i>Beef, pork, lamb, goat, mutton, rabbit, yak,</i>	_yes (1)
				<u>_no (0)</u>
I				_yes (1)

		Processed meat	<i>Salami, bacon, bologna, hot dogs</i>	_no (0)
	J	Poultry and other white meats	<i>Chicken, duck, goose, guinea fowl</i>	_yes (1) _no (0)
	K	Fish and Seafood	<i>Fresh, frozen or dried fish, shellfish, shrimp, clams</i>	_yes (1) _no (0)
6. Egg	L	Eggs	<i>Eggs from poultry or any other bird</i>	_yes (1) _no (0)
	M	Dark green leafy vegetable	<i>List examples of any medium-to-dark green leafy vegetables, including wild/foraged leaves</i>	_yes (1)
_no (0)				
8. Vitamin A- rich fruits and vegetables	N	Vitamin A-rich vegetables, roots and tubers	<i>Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside</i>	_yes (1)
				_no (0)
	O	Vitamin A-rich fruits	<i>Ripe mango, ripe papaya, apricot, ripe cantaloupe, peaches, etc.</i>	_yes (1) _no (0)
9. Other vegetables	P	Other vegetables	<i>Beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, zucchini, radish, tomato, mushroom</i>	_yes (1)
				_no (0)
10. Other fruits	Q	Other fruits	<i>Apple, avocado, banana, baobab fruit, berries, pineapple, orange, watermelon, berries, guava, coconut flesh, tangerine</i>	_yes (1)
				_no (0)
	R		specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) for children such as Super Cereal or other (e.g. WawaMum)	_yes (1)
				_no (0)
<p>Unhealthy food groups and fortified foods <u>do not</u> count for DDS. They are recommended for inclusion in questionnaire but not mandatory. The below 2</p>				

2. NUTRITION

modules are useful for trend analysis on children's consumption patterns. They are not required for the calculation of the Score above.				
Food Groups	Row	Food groups Sub-division	Questions:	Consumed food groups
			Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink:	Yes=1
				No=0
Fried and salty foods	S	Packaged salty snacks	Crisps, chips, puffs	<input type="checkbox"/> _yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> __no (0)
	T	Deep fried foods	Doughnuts/fried dough/fried bread, samosas	<input type="checkbox"/> _yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> __no (0)
	U	Instant noodles	Instant noodles	<input type="checkbox"/> _yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> __no (0)
	V	Fast food restaurant foods	Foods from ... [name local fast food chains]	<input type="checkbox"/> _yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> __no (0)
Sweet foods	W	Sweet foods	Chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, cookies, ice cream and popsicles	<input type="checkbox"/> _yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> __no (0)
Sweet beverages	X	Sweet beverages	Sweetened tea, sweetened coffee, or sweetened herbal drinks	<input type="checkbox"/> _yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> __no (0)
Oil, fat and butter	Y	Oil, fat and butter	Vegetable oil, palm oil, shea butter, margarine, other fats/oil	<input type="checkbox"/> _yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> __no (0)
Consumption of fortified food		"Did you eat or drink <i>fortified foods/drinks</i> during the day or night yesterday?		
		If yes, what kind of fortified food/drink:		
		Fortified oil – Y/N		
		Fortified wheat flour – Y/N		

	Fortified maize flour – Y/N
	Fortified Rice – Y/N
	Fortified drink – Y/N
	Other, please specify: _

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Representative sampling is required for this indicator. Guidance is available [here.](#)

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Constructing the Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD)-for School-age children

To calculate the Minimum Dietary Diversity of School-age children, the 10 food groups are first summed into a score ranging from 0 to 10. For each of the food groups, add one point if any food in the group was consumed.

Each child is then coded yes or no for scoring at least (\geq) 5, followed by a calculation of the proportion of children who score at least (\geq) 5.

The percentage of school-aged children who consumed foods from at least (\geq) five food groups during the previous day is computed as below:

Numerator: the number of school-aged children who consumed foods from at least (\geq) five food groups during the previous day.

Denominator: the total number of children surveyed

Indicator calculation formula:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Percentage of school -} \\
 \text{aged children who} \\
 \text{meet minimum} \\
 \text{dietary diversity for} \\
 \text{school-age children}
 \end{array}
 =
 \frac{
 \begin{array}{l}
 \textbf{Numerator:} \text{ the number of school-aged children} \\
 \text{who consumed foods from at least } (\geq) \text{ five food} \\
 \text{groups during the previous day.}
 \end{array}
 }{
 \begin{array}{l}
 \textbf{Denominator:} \text{ the total number of school-aged} \\
 \text{children surveyed.}
 \end{array}
 }
 \times 100$$

For additional food groups that should be surveyed but do not count towards the Minimum Dietary Diversity of School-age children, such as the unhealthy food groups, the calculation will simply include the percentage of children reporting consumption of that particular food group in the previous day.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be recorded in COMET in the logframe.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory: This indicator should be disaggregated by age.

Recommended: Sex, grade, and age.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected once every school semester with data entry into COMET as soon as data is collected and analysed.

2. NUTRITION

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

A new intervention baseline should be established three months before or three months after the start of the activity as per CRF business rules. For further guidance on setting baselines, see the guidance on [Minimum Monitoring Requirements](#).

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

The proportion of school-age children who reached Minimum Dietary Diversity for school-age children (MDD-School-age children) has increased compared to the previous year's value. See comment end of CSP target. If uncertain, it's recommended to target an increase of 10%.

End of CSP target:

The target at the end of the CSP is to increase the MDD-School-age children value compared to the baseline. Only general guidance can be provided for setting targets, as it is not possible to recommend universal targets. Setting targets is not an exact science. It is rare that a specific, single value is the only acceptable expected value for an indicator target. An acceptable range is usually used. Targets should be ambitious, but achievable given the programme's inputs and timeframe.

The percentage of increase should thus be determined based on local context; baseline value; type of intervention implemented and its theory of change or impact pathway; scientific evidence on the impact of this type of intervention, if available; timeframe, and season. Take note that ongoing interventions in the same area and/or events that may affect the desired outcome.

RESPONSIBLE OF DATA COLLECTION

M&E officers at the Country Office in collaboration with School Feeding and Nutrition Country Office officers

INDICATORS TO BE COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator could be collected alongside the following indicators:

- 20. Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP
- 22. Attendance rate
- 47. Retention rate/drop-out rate, by grade
- N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

The Country Office can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques, and approaches to understand the broader consumption and dietary habits of school children (e.g., Key Informant Interviews with national stakeholders or Focus Group Discussions with caregivers and other local actors). These can help better articulate WFP's contribution as well as the effects of School Feeding Programme.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator informs various decision-making processes. Below are some suggestions:

- Assessing whether the program is attaining its desired outcomes
- Using the results to advocate for additional funding
- Identifying schools, regions, or districts that require targeted attention
- Exploring opportunities for future collaboration with other agencies and improving School Feeding Programmes
- Identifying additional requirements to support children's dietary consumption and habits.

INTERPRETATION

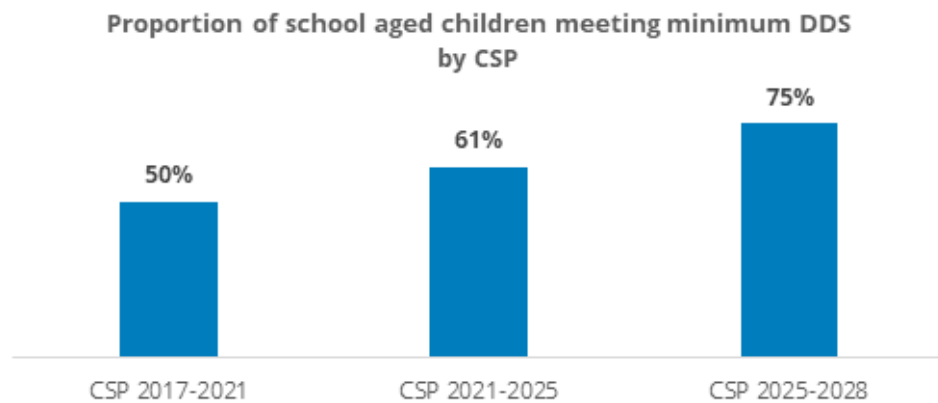
The basic interpretation of the indicator is: “X percentage of school –aged children achieved minimum dietary diversity-for school age children, and they are more likely to have higher (more adequate) micronutrient intakes than those who did not.”

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP’s school-based programme ensured that school children accessed nutritious, healthy, and reliable school meals as they accessed education services. In 2022, WFP supported the Ministry of Education to implement and scale up the national School Feeding Programme. To improve dietary diversity, WFP introduced a fresh food component in the home-grown School Feeding Programme, benefiting 9,500 children. The dietary diversity of assisted children was measured, and notable improvements were noted. 61% of children had achieved minimum dietary diversity in 2022 as compared to 50% at baseline in 2017. This means that a higher number of children are consuming more diverse and nutritious diets.

VISUALIZATION

The overall proportion of school-aged children meeting a minimum dietary diversity can be visualized using a bar chart over time (by year or CSP period) and/or by other disaggregation dimensions for comparability as exemplified below:



LIMITATIONS

While data are collected from individual children, the indicator cannot be used to infer diet quality for an individual, as it is based on a single recall period over one day and night (24 hours) and does not reflect day-to-day variability for individual intakes.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information and support please contact the HQ SBP MEAL and HQ Nutrition M&E team at nutrition@wfp.org.

2. NUTRITION

86

86. Number of new or adapted national social protection policy and/or programmes made HIV/TB sensitive, as result of WFP's support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	86
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where capacity-strengthening activities contribute to a formal change in policy or legislative framework around HIV/TB.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Malnutrition prevention (CCS) (NPA_CCS)</p> <p>*Malnutrition treatment (CCS) (NTA_CCS)</p> <p>*HIV/TB (CCS) (HIVTB_CCS)</p> <p>Note: For nutrition-sensitive activities select the Nutrition Sensitive Marker</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Policies and programmes
DEFINITION	<p>When defining social protection policy and programme in WFP it is important to consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection is aimed at ‘preventing, and protecting people against poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion throughout their life with a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups’ (SPIAC-B, 2019, p.1). • Policies refer to officially agreed plans, regulations, standards or legislative instruments and framework put forward by a national/sub-national governmental body to guide public or private action concerning social protection. • Programmes refer to only <u>national</u> programmes, therefore where WFP’s role is limited to supporting national led systems and/or providing complementary actions. • Adapted policy/programmes: this refers to the adjustment, modification or improvement of existing legislation, standards or policies in response to evolving needs and requirements (i.e. HIV/TB) in a population. <p>HIV/TB-sensitive social protection (sometimes also defined as “inclusive”) includes, but not exclusively focuses on, people who are living with, at risk of or are susceptible to the consequences of HIV/TB infection. The term “HIV/TB-sensitive” also refers to the degree to</p>

which people living with, at risk of or affected by HIV/TB are considered and included in the design and implementation of social protection schemes and systems.

Social Protection considers HIV/TB as a particular vulnerability that is worthy of protection. [WFP Operational Guidance on Social Protection in the context of HIV and TB](#) provides information on the importance of including people living with, at high risk of and affected by HIV and TB in social protection interventions.

WFP support in social protection can relate to the below building blocks:

1. Policy and Legislation
2. Governance, capacity, and coordination
3. Platforms and infrastructure
4. Planning and financing
5. Assessment and analysis
6. Advocacy
7. Engagements and communication
8. Monitoring, evaluation and learning
9. Design of programme features
10. Registration and enrolment
11. Benefit delivery
12. Accountability, protection, and assurance

More information can be found in the [WFP Social Protection Strategy](#).

RATIONALE	Promoting HIV/TB-sensitive social protection entails using programmes designed for broad population groups (such as employees, the military, orphans and other vulnerable children, households with an income below the national poverty threshold, youth, girls and women, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities and elderly people) to overcome the legal, policy and social barriers and knowledge gaps that would otherwise leave behind people living with, at risk of or affected by HIV/TB.
DATA SOURCE	Activity Managers responsible for operationalizing the Strategic Outcome for which the indicator has been chosen. It will be important to ensure that there is documented evidence to support the assertion that specific criteria are met.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	N/A
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>For this indicator we are counting the number of policy programme regulations that have been changed/counted in the programmes/measurement year. It does not count for programme /policy already in place unless it is adapted.</p> <p>The programme/policy should only be counted against this indicator in the year it was started, but it should not be calculated cumulatively.</p> <p>- When in the same year, a policy was endorsed and a programme implemented with WFP's support, the policy and programme should be considered separate results/contributions and the value of this indicator for that year should be 2.</p>

2. NUTRITION

- For programmes implemented or policies endorsed in multiple locations, or centrally coordinated and then disbursed without WFP support in different locations it should count as '1'. However, it can be counted as multiple when the work is undertaken separately e.g., in different sub-national policies/programmes.

To be defined as "HIV/TB-sensitive", the national social protection **programme** needs to meet at least **three** of the following criteria:

1. **Registration and enrolment:** targeting processes consider HIV/TB-specific vulnerabilities, where relevant in close consultation with civil society networks in the country. Targeting criteria must minimize harmful unintended consequences, such as exclusion or stigmatization of beneficiaries.
2. **Targeting:** targeting processes considers HIV/TB specific vulnerabilities. Targeting criteria must minimize harmful unintended consequences, such as exclusion or stigmatization of beneficiaries.
3. **Referral:** there is systematic referral and coordination with the health facilities to include eligible HIV/TB patients to social protection formalized/systematic referral systems.
4. **Case management:** Social protection case management includes HIV/TB referral to health facilities/related services, leveraging civil society networks where relevant.
5. **Transfer design:** the transfer modality (in-kind, cash or voucher) and transfer value decision-making process considers HIV/TB-related vulnerabilities, including nutrition needs, stigma and discrimination aspects, attendance to medical treatment, and financial inequalities amongst others.
6. **Distribution modality:** the location, the frequency and the modality of the transfer distribution consider HIV/TB-related aspects, including financial barriers, attendance at medical appointments, sickness and caring of sick people, amongst others.
7. **Monitoring:** HIV/TB-relevant indicators are integrated into the M&E plan to ensure adequate monitoring of the interventions.

Design of programme, the transfer (in-kind, cash or voucher) and the distribution modalities decision-making process considers HIV/TB-related vulnerabilities, including nutrition needs, stigma and discrimination aspects, attendance to medical treatment, and financial inequalities, amongst others. Monitoring: HIV/TB-relevant indicators are integrated into the national M&E plan to ensure adequate monitoring of the interventions.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET Yes

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY) Mandatory by Strategic Outcome

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET Annually.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT Baseline value for the CSP is 0

TARGET SETTING Annual target:

Annual targets to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. **Annual targets are not cumulative.** The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target.

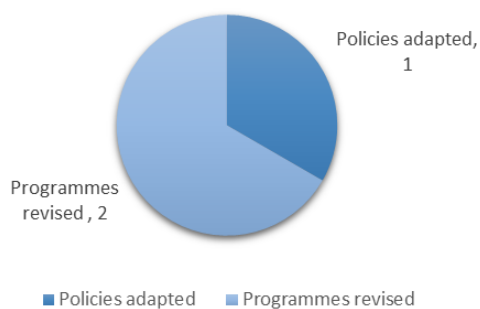
End of CSP target:

The CSP end-line target should be set based on a solid analysis of the WFP work plan and the relevant policy-making or legislative processes in the country at CSP commencement (to assess likelihood of achieving results).

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Activity managers
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator is an outcome level indicator, requiring that the national stakeholder has directly led and substantively contributed to the programme implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work that has been primarily carried out by WFP to support national stakeholder would be more appropriately captured under an output category C indicator (see CRF). • Work that will be supported by WFP as follow up/consequence of the programme would be captured by using Tier 3 output indicators for social protection:
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	N/A
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	<p>The indicator captures the results of capacity-strengthening results for CCS activities where the objective is a formal change in policy or legislative framework around HIV/TB.</p> <p>This indicator represents a significant milestone of the policy development process and can allow the CO to begin making shifts in work planning to support the stakeholder in achieving the endorsement of the policy as the next step.</p>
INTERPRETATION	This indicator represents formal changes in the enabling environment as well as delivery of programme by WFP for the achievement of the HIV/TB agenda. The achievements under this indicator should be interpreted in a qualitative narrative that highlights the types of changes the adopted policy/programme is expected to contribute to in terms of the HIV/TB agenda. A higher number is an indication of the success of WFP's system strengthening and the HIV/TB agenda.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	<p>WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social Assistance in redefining the targeting process to ensure people living with HIV were adequately included into the social registry.</p> <p>Through a series of workshops organized by the Ministry of Health with WFP providing support, a social protection programme was designed to support households affected by HIV.</p>
VISUALIZATION	At country or regional/global level: Histogram or pie chart illustrating total number of policies or legislation endorsed as facilitated by WFP.

2. NUTRITION

Social Protection Policies and Programmes Made HIV/TB Sensitive with WFP Support (2022)



LIMITATIONS

This indicator does not ensure that the HIV/TB needs are actually being met as a result of the changes in policies and programmes.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP Operational Guidance on Social Protection in the context of HIV and TB](#)

[WFP Go page on CCS](#), including the CCS Framework.

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2022-2025 | WFPgo](#)



91

91. Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards, or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]

NEW

VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	91
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where capacity-strengthening activities contribute to a formal change in policy or legislative framework around food staple fortification.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Malnutrition prevention (CCS) (NPA_CCS)</p> <p>*Malnutrition treatment (CCS) (NTA_CCS)</p> <p>*HIV/TB (CCS) (HIVTB_CCS)</p> <p>Note: For nutrition sensitive activities select the Nutrition Sensitive Marker</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of endorsed legislative instruments, standards, or policies.
DEFINITION	<p>It is important to note that for the purposes of this indicator, these terms refer to the enabling environment, and not e.g., internal policies that guide business processes within an organization. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative instruments are endorsed by the legislative branch of government and create a binding framework for public and private sector action as well as citizen's social and economic rights regarding food fortification. • Food Standards are also considered legislative instruments that define nutrient and nutrient levels. • Policies and/or strategies refer to officially agreed plans, strategies, regulations, or standards put forward by a national/sub-national governmental body to guide public or private action concerning the nutrient fortification of foods, which manufacturers are urged to follow if they elect to add nutrients to a manufactured or processed food. For purposes of this indicator, this refers to new policies or existing policies that have been endorsed. • Endorsed: This refers to the endorsement of a policy or legislative instrument by the relevant stakeholder. It may entail a head of agency signing the document into policy, ratification in a national body of legislature, or another form depending on procedures applicable and the competent authority/stakeholder in the national context. • WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt

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and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.

RATIONALE

Establishing legislation and/or regulations should be one of the first steps for promoting the fortification agenda in a given country. Legislation and regulations provide the government with the legal authority to carry out fortification as an integral component of its micronutrient deficiency elimination program. At its most basic function, provisions in the law (and regulations) allow the government to compel or allow the food industry to supply fortified foods as appropriate. This indicator will showcase the longer-term results of WFP's work to support the strengthening of national regulatory frameworks and endorsement of legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods.

DATA SOURCE

Activity Managers responsible for operationalizing the Strategic Outcome for which the indicator has been chosen.

It will be important to ensure that there is documented evidence to support the assertion that a specific result has been achieved and the component can be counted. This could be found for example, in an official record of the relevant legislative body.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is an outcome level indicator for institutional (i.e., country) capacity strengthening, requiring that the national stakeholder directly led or substantively contributed to the policy or legislative instrument being endorsed for fortified staple foods. Work that has been primarily carried out by international partners instead of the national stakeholder (capacity substitution) should not be counted.

If the result has been achieved, the value is an integer of 1 or greater ("one policy/legislative instrument has been endorsed"); if the result has not been achieved, the value is 0 ("no policy/legislative instrument has been endorsed").

Annual reporting is not cumulative (only results achieved in the reporting year will be counted in annual reporting without including previous years' results).

How to recognize and count relevant policies/legislative instruments under this indicator:

To see if the work carried out meets standards for endorsement with WFP support for fortified staple foods, ask: "How has WFP supported its key stakeholder/s? It has provided capacity strengthening support to...." WFP support can be e.g., analysis that showcases gaps in the current policy/legislative framework provided to counterparts; advice on how national counterparts could target and advocate with key stakeholders who can influence the authorities that need to initiate policy review or endorse the policy or legislative instrument or on the preparation of advocacy materials that highlight the urgency of the drafted policy/legislative instrument, etc.

Ask: "Has this support contributed to the endorsement of policy or legislation by the national stakeholder for fortified staple foods?" Note that WFP's CS support may also have been at the pre-drafting or drafting stage and may even have occurred during a previous

CSP cycle. In such cases even if WFP has not specifically supported the stakeholder in ensuring *endorsement* for the policy or legislative instrument, the endorsement when it occurs should be counted towards this indicator. Similarly, even if WFP did not support the drafting or adapting the policy or legislative instrument but had a significant role in ensuring that it got endorsed (e.g., through advocacy), it can be counted towards this indicator.

- The policy or legislative instrument should only be counted against this indicator in the year the endorsement for fortified staple foods was finalized, as annual values are not cumulative (nor are annual targets).

- For work with multiple layers of government or in multiple locations, the component should count as '1' when the work is centrally coordinated and then disbursed without further WFP support in adapting it to decentralized administrative frameworks for fortified staple foods or can be counted as multiples when the work is undertaken separately (i.e., a policy on fortification endorsed in two different states or counties using two different consultative processes and resulting in two different policies; or one centrally endorsed policy that is further adopted to a state-level policy framework and endorsed in two states with WFP support, could count as two).

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Yes
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data) will be conducted by Activity Tag Category (e.g., prevention of stunting) and Strategic Outcome.
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Annually
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	The baseline value for the CSP should be set at 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets are to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. Annual targets are not cumulative, as follow-ups are also not cumulative. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>The CSP end-line target should be set based on a solid analysis of the WFP work plan and the relevant policy-making or legislative processes in the country at CSP commencement (to assess likelihood of achieving results).</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers with support of Nutrition Officers
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator is an outcome level indicator, requiring that the national stakeholder directly led and substantively contributed to the policy or legislative instrument being endorsed for fortified staple foods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work that has been primarily carried out by WFP to support national stakeholders would be more appropriately captured under an output category C indicator (see CRF).

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- Work that will be supported by WFP as follow up/consequence of the policy/legislative instruments would be captured by using Tier 2/3 output indicators for fortification.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Policy change may signal a shift in the capacity or commitment of national stakeholders, which can drive programme change for how WFP continues to provide capacity strengthening support on fortification. A policy endorsement may be the result of more advocacy focused CCS activities, and the CO may now need to shift to support business processes and access sustainable financing to help national stakeholders achieve implementation success of fortification.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator represents formal changes in the enabling environment for the achievement of fortification agenda, brought about through policies and legislative instruments endorsed or revised by national stakeholders, facilitated through WFP capacity strengthening. The achievements under this indicator should be interpreted in a qualitative narrative that highlights the types of changes the endorsed policy is expected to contribute to in terms of services provided by national institutions and programmes to their populations.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In Peru, WFP supported the multisectoral National Fortification Committee to develop rice fortification standards. While WFP provided evidence for establishing standards and models from other countries, the process was undertaken collectively by the committee, which led to the creation of specifications that were acceptable to all relevant parties.

In 2022, the standards were formally approved by the government and published. The standards are expected to establish countrywide benchmarks for the production of rice fortification, thereby contributing to the quality and informing the scale up of fortification efforts.

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram or pie chart illustrating total number of policies or legislation endorsed as facilitated by WFP.

LIMITATIONS

Properly applying the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

FURTHER INFORMATION

More information can be found on WFP's [food fortification web page](#) and [WFP Go page on CCS](#), including the CCS Framework
[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2022-2025 | WFPgo](#)

94

94. Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adopted with WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	94
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II) Reported in ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcome where CCS activities are implemented with the objective of a formal change in policy or legislative framework around food staple fortification.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Malnutrition prevention (NPA_CCS) *Malnutrition treatment (NTA_CCS) *HIV/TB (CCS) (HIVTB_CCS) Note: For nutrition sensitive activities select the Nutrition Sensitive Marker</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of legislative instruments, standards, or policies developed/adapted
DEFINITION	<p>It is important to note that for the purposes of this indicator, these terms refer to the enabling environment, and not e.g., internal policies that guide business processes within an organization. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative instruments are developed by the legislative branch of government and create a binding framework for public and private sector activities as well as citizens' social and economic rights regarding food fortification. • Food Standards are also considered legislative instruments, that define nutrient and nutrient levels. • Policies and/or strategies refer to officially agreed plans, strategies, regulations or standards put forward by a national/sub-national governmental body to guide public or private action concerning the nutrient fortification of foods, which manufacturers are urged to follow if they elect to add nutrients to a manufactured or processed food. For purposes of this indicator, this refers to new policies developed or existing policies that have been adapted. • Adapted: this refers to the adjustment, modification or improvement of existing legislation, standards or policies in response to evolving needs and requirements (i.e nutritional) in a population. <p>How to recognize and count relevant policies/legislative instruments under this indicator:</p>

2. NUTRITION

- The policy or legislation should only be counted against this indicator in the year the draft was finalized, as annual values are not cumulative (nor are annual targets).
- “How has WFP supported its key stakeholder/s? WFP support can be, for example, analysis that showcases gaps in the current policy/legislative framework provided to counterparts; advice on how national counterparts could target and advocate with key stakeholders who can influence the authorities that need to initiate policy review
- Ask: “Has this support contributed to the development/adaptation of policy or legislation by the national stakeholder resulting in a complete draft of the policy or legislative instrument?”
- Ask: “Has this process been stakeholder-led and participatory?” i.e., a policy document predominately drafted by WFP experts would be a capacity substitution, not strengthening, and therefore not eligible for inclusion towards this indicator.

RATIONALE

Establishing legislation and/or regulations should be one of the first steps for promoting the fortification agenda in each country. Legislation and regulations provide the government with the legal authority to carry out fortification as an integral component of its micronutrient deficiency elimination program. At its most basic function, provisions in the law (and regulations) allow the government to compel or allow the food industry to supply fortified foods as appropriate. This indicator will showcase the longer-term results of WFP’s work to support the strengthening of national regulatory frameworks.

DATA SOURCE

Activity Managers responsible for operationalizing the Strategic Outcome for which the indicator has been chosen.

It will be important to ensure that there is documented evidence to support the assertion that a specific result has been achieved and the component can be counted. This could be found for example in an official communication from a government counterpart, informing UN partners of the completion/adaptation of the policy.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The information should be collected through a desk study. Data is to be obtained through official government communication as indicated in the data source.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The policy or legislative instrument should only be counted against this indicator in the year the development/adaptation was finalized, as annual values are not cumulative (nor are annual targets).

The policy should also be counted in this indicator if it is in a draft stage

For work with multiple layers of government or in multiple locations, the component should count as ‘1’ when the work is centrally coordinated and then disbursed without further WFP support in adapting it to decentralized administrative frameworks

It can be counted multiple times when the work is undertaken separately (i.e. a policy on fortification developed in two different states or counties using two different consultative processes and resulting in two different policies; or one centrally developed policy that is further adapted to a state-level policy framework and developed/adapted in two states with WFP support, should be counted as two).

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Yes

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

- Mandatory
- Gender
 - Age
 - Activity tag or Programme Area

- Optional
- Add any optional disaggregation level that may be interesting if any
 - Geographical area
 - Community (Refugee, Host)
 - SBC approach

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annually

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline value for the CSP is 0.

TARGET SETTING

Annual targets:

Annual targets are to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. Annual targets are not cumulative, as follow-ups are also not cumulative. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target.

End of CSP targets:

The CSP end-line target should be set based on a solid analysis of the WFP work plan and the relevant policy-making or legislative processes in the country at CSP commencement (to assess likelihood of achieving results).

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers with support of Nutrition Officers

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is an outcome level indicator, requiring that the national stakeholder directly led and substantively contributed to the policy or legislative instrument being developed/adapted.

- Work that has been primarily carried out by WFP to support national stakeholder would be more appropriately captured under an output category C indicator ([see CRF](#)).
- Work that will be supported by WFP as follow-up/consequence of the policy/legislative instruments would be captured by using Tier 2/3 output indicators for fortification

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The indicator captures the results of capacity-strengthening results for CCS activities where the objective is a formal change in policy or legislative framework around food staple fortification.

This indicator represents a significant milestone of the policy development process and can allow the CO to begin making shifts in work planning for supporting the stakeholder in achieving the endorsement of the policy or legislative instrument as the next step.

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INTERPRETATION

This indicator represents formal changes in the enabling environment for the achievement of the fortification agenda, brought about through policies and legislative instruments developed or revised by national stakeholders, facilitated through WFP capacity strengthening. The higher the number, the more policies and legislative instruments that have been developed or revised.

The achievements under this indicator should be interpreted in a narrative that highlights the types of changes the developed/adapted policy or legislative instrument is expected to contribute to in terms of services provided by national institutions and programmes to their populations.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In Peru, WFP supported the multisectoral National Fortification Committee to develop rice fortification standards. While WFP provided the evidence for establishing standards and models from other countries, the process was undertaken collectively by the committee, which led to the creation of specifications that were acceptable to all relevant parties.

In 2020, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government of Timor-Leste to develop a National Decree Law on food fortification. Consulting with the Government, WFP developed standards for fortification of four the major staples: rice, wheat flour, edible oil and salt. In Cote d'Ivoire, WFP supported the government to develop standards for fortified rice kernels and fortified rice. Through a series of technical working sessions coordinated by CODINORM (Côte d'Ivoire Normalisation), both standards have been validated by the technical working group and are currently pending final validation.

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram or pie chart illustrating a total number of policies or legislation developed/adapted as facilitated by WFP.

LIMITATIONS

This indicator captures the number of policies or legislative instruments adapted and does not consider their endorsement or implementation in its calculation.

In addition, this indicator alone does not provide a nuanced view of the extent of WFP's contribution to the policy or legislative instrument, which should be provided through a narrative analysis of the policy process.

Properly applying the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

FURTHER INFORMATION

More information can be found on WFP's [Food Fortification](#) page and [WFP Go page on CCS](#), including the CCS Framework.

97

97. Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	97
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under SO.1, SO.2, SO.3 & SO.4)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcome for all SBC activities aimed at promoting healthy diets.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prevention of stunting (STUN) *Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) *Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) *Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) <p>All other activities when nutrition sensitive; take note that the nutrition-sensitive marker should be selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of individuals
DEFINITION	<p>Healthy diets are of optimal quantity, adequate quality, diverse, and safe to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, ensure optimal growth and development and protect against diet-related illnesses and mortality¹⁰. Healthy diets are crucial to reducing malnutrition risk, promoting healthy growth and development, and preventing obesity and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) throughout life.¹¹</p> <p>Improving dietary practices supports the availability, accessibility, and consumption of healthy diets and the uptake of essential complementary health and nutrition services.</p> <p>The indicator establishes the percentage of individuals receiving SBC for healthy diets practicing recommended healthy diet behaviours promoted through programmes implemented by WFP or by partners with WFP support.</p>

¹⁰ Vision and strategy for FAO's work in Nutrition 2021-2025

¹¹ Lamstein, et al., 2014; Manoff Group, n.d.

2. NUTRITION

Social Behaviour Change (SBC) is a collection of approaches, activities, tools, and communication methods to influence behaviours positively. It is an evidence-based strategy to help improve nutrition outcomes¹².

Promotion refers to activities that support or encourages action to be taken or implemented toward healthy diets. Examples of activities include:

- Promoting programme participant awareness and knowledge of a healthy diet
- Support the development of school policies and programmes that encourage children to adopt and maintain a healthy diet
- Providing nutrition and dietary counseling at nutrition/health facilities to individuals and groups.

Practice is the acceptance or repeated application of an activity supporting healthy diets. It entails doing something different from the previous norms and practices.

Behaviour: Actions promoted by the programme aimed towards enhancing healthy diets. Examples of recommended behaviours include:

- Eating enough at appropriate frequencies
- Eating a variety of safe, diverse, nutrient-rich foods
- Feed children 6–23 months old a variety of age-appropriate safe, diverse nutrient-rich foods.
- Appropriate handwashing practices before food consumption and while handling food
- Reduce intake of foods high in fat, sugar, and salt.
- Appropriate storage of food
- Washing foods with clean water before consumption

Targeted audience: individuals participating in behaviour change activities under a WFP programme promoting healthy diets.

Note: Recognizing that there are direct and indirect behaviours that contribute to healthy diets, this indicator only intends to measure behaviours related to the **quality, quantity, and safety** of diets. If a Country Office wants to measure additional behaviours that fall outside these three identified areas, this should be done with complementary country-specific indicators. Examples of additional behaviours not considered under this indicator include sanitation, breastfeeding, and health-seeking behaviours.

RATIONALE

SBC may contribute to addressing socio-cultural drivers of healthy diets by promoting modification of existing behaviours and practicing new behaviours.

SBC is implemented under both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming, for example, prevention of malnutrition, malnutrition treatment, and nutrition-sensitive programming such as general food distribution, cash-based transfer, school feeding, and livelihood activities aimed at improving the diets of the target population.

The indicator measures the success of a behaviour change intervention by demonstrating the level of uptake of a recommended behaviour among the target audience.

This indicator applies to WFP programmes implementing SBC components for healthy diets. It measures practice among direct beneficiaries (Tier 1) targeted by SBC programmes.

DATA SOURCE

The primary data sources for this indicator are face-to-face or remote surveys collected from the main participants of SBC activities. Having a pre-defined and consistent list of practices or behaviours the programme wants to promote with behavioural outcomes is required. The indicator should be collected using a survey questionnaire that should be adopted according to the SBC intervention and context. For consistency and comparability, the same behavioural outcomes should be compared every year.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

For data collection, a beneficiary will be considered to have practiced a healthy diet behaviour if they report practicing the behaviour promoted by the SBC programme. Reporting is a positive response to recommended actions for healthy diets, e.g., a pregnant mother consuming iron-rich foods in recommended frequencies.

Please see the link [here](#) for a sample data collection tool.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A significant representative sample needs to be used for each behaviour. The following guidance can be used for each behaviour included in this indicator:

- Population size is the number of direct beneficiaries (Tier 1) of the SBC program at the survey time targeted for the specific behaviour
- Expected prevalence of each behaviour: use previous prevalence if available, and if unknown, 50% can be used.
- Non-response: 10%
- Design effect: if cluster sampling is done, the design effect needs to be considered. This can be based on previous results and set at 1,5 if no information is available. Take note of guidance on design effect for situations where the design effect needs to be increased or decreased due to the homogeneity of the surveyed population.
- Confidence interval highly recommended being 95%. After the sample size is calculated for each behaviour; the highest sample size is selected. If more than one target group is included; this needs to occur for each target group.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Based on the programme design and SBC strategy, a country office should prioritise one to a maximum of seven key behaviours¹³ to be identified for comparison every year throughout the CSP reporting period. These same behaviours should be monitored and reported on throughout the CSP.

As part of the methodology, any behaviour that supports healthy diets can be incorporated into the key prioritised behaviours. Country offices have complete autonomy to choose the specific healthy diet behaviour that aligns with their Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) program objectives.

The following steps should be taken to calculate the indicator:

For example, Country X has prioritised the following behaviours:

- Non-breastfed children 6-23 months consume four feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods or milk feed
- Reducing the consumption of sugary beverages, sweets, processed snacks, and packaged foods
- Increasing handwashing with soap and water in rural areas
- Reduction of cooking oil usage
- Increasing consumption of healthy breakfasts among school-aged children
- Increasing consumption of high-iron foods for pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children 2-5 years old

¹³ The key behaviours should have been promoted to at least 90% of the beneficiaries

2. NUTRITION

- Reducing sugar consumption among school-aged children

Please note that the aforementioned prioritised behaviours serve as mere examples and do not constitute an exhaustive list of healthy diet behaviours. Country offices should select healthy diet behaviours, considering formative research findings and the objectives of the Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) program. Refer to this link for more information: [SBCC Guidance Manual for WFP Nutrition | WFPgo](#)

Step 1

Compute the percentage of individuals practicing each prioritised behaviour:

Prioritised Behaviour (example)	Percentage of individuals practicing a prioritised healthy diet behaviour
Non-breastfed children 6-23 months consume four feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods or milk feed	30%
Reducing the consumption of sugary beverages, sweets, processed snacks, and packaged foods	40%
Increasing handwashing with soap and water in rural areas	60%
Reduction of cooking oil usage	20%
Increasing consumption of healthy breakfast among school-aged children	50%
Increasing consumption of high-iron foods for Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBWG), and children 2-5 years old	40%
Reducing sugar consumption among school-aged children	70%

Step 2:

Compute the overall percentage of individuals practicing recommended behaviours by computing an **average** of the percentage of individuals practicing each prioritised behaviour as below:

Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour promoted through WFP support:

$$(0.3+0.4+0.6+0.2+0.5+0.4+0.7)/7*100= 44\%$$

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	COMET Logframe, outcome, baseline, target, and follow-up values
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	This indicator should be disaggregated by: Mandatory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Optional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex Add any optional disaggregation level that may be interesting if any Geographical area Community (Refugee, Host) SBC approach
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data for this indicator should be collected twice per year and uploaded in COMET once data is available. The indicator is to be captured in COMET and reported in the Annual Country Report (ACR) and APR.
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	A new intervention baseline should be established three months before or three months after the start of the activity as per CRF business rules. For further guidance on setting baselines, see the guidance on Minimum Monitoring Requirements .
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual targets:</p> <p>The percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour(s) has increased compared to the previous year's value. See the end of the CSP target section below for further guidance on determinants of increases.</p> <p>End of CSP targets:</p> <p>The percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviours has increased compared to the baseline.</p> <p>Only general guidance can be provided for setting targets for SBC in nutrition programming, as it is impossible to recommend universal targets.</p> <p>The percentage of increase should thus be determined based on local context; baseline value; type of intervention implemented and its theory of change or impact pathway; scientific evidence on the impact of this type of intervention, if available, and timeframe. Note that ongoing interventions in the same area and/or events may affect the desired outcome.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	M&E Officers, nutrition specialist with support from SBC specialists (CO, RB, and HQ)
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>Outcome Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age (MDD-W) Food Consumption Score-Nutrition (FCS-N)

2. NUTRITION

Output indicators

E.4 Number of people reached through Social and behaviour change (SBC) approaches using media

E..5 Number of people reached through interpersonal social, and behaviour change (SBC) approaches.

It is recommended that programmes include intermediate indicators in their monitoring frameworks alongside the measurement of this indicator. The intermediate indicators should measure capability, opportunity, and motivation intermediate outcomes along the behaviour change continuum.

These could include:

- Percentage of caregivers who are confident they can prepare iron-rich foods for their children

Percentage of caregivers who find it easy to feed their children diverse foods daily

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Using qualitative methods to triangulate and gain a deeper understanding of quantitative findings is encouraged. These include focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and observations.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator assesses the effectiveness of WFP's SBC programmes aimed at promoting healthy diets. The data collected on the indicator establishes the success of the SBC programmes and informs decisions about the continuation of approaches or strategic modifications required to achieve intended outcomes. Further, the indicator informs strategic decisions on resource allocation and approaches needed to make intended changes – for example, if there is no change in the percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour, it may signal a need for increased investment in nutrition education, behaviour change communication, or other interventions to improve dietary practices. SBC programmes can use this indicator to review existing targets or set realistic targets and goals for future programs and initiatives.

INTERPRETATION

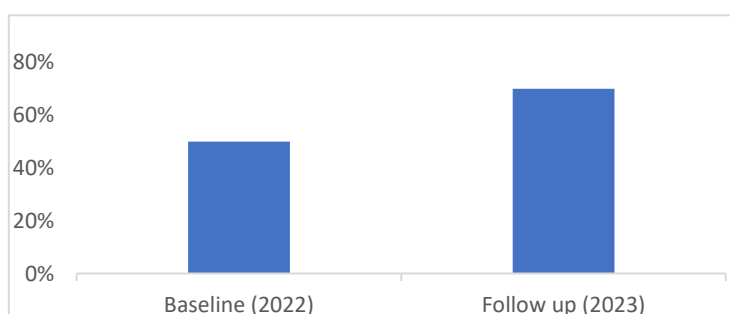
A higher percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour means improved attitudes and positive behaviour change in favour of the intervention. The context, programme approaches, and delivery mechanisms should be reviewed if there is no change or a decrease.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Survey results from the SBC programme in Bangladesh indicate an improvement in the proportion of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviours between the baseline in 2021 and the last follow-up in December 2022. A 10% improvement was registered between the two periods reflecting the effectiveness of the SBC programme approaches in changing the dietary practices of the target population.

VISUALIZATION

Figure 1: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour



LIMITATIONS

Ideally, SBC indicators are incorporated into a programme theory of change to allow for the attribution of SBC approaches in achieving programmatic and behavioural objectives. However, it is not always a linear process and, therefore, challenging to attest attribution of an SBC intervention to behavioural outcomes as many factors could influence behaviour change.

A further consideration that may limit measurement is the variability of change in practice over periods- that is, changes in practice may not be stable over long periods depending on circumstances.

The timeframe in which an individual has adopted or practiced a behaviour will vary based on the recommended behaviour. The individual should have satisfied a specific criterion for that behaviour. Therefore, the data collection plan should take these aspects into consideration.

Another issue is the bias that may be created due to self-recall measurement questions that behaviour measurement surveys lean towards. Responses can be influenced by the respondent's judgment, cooperation, and memory (as well as by the surveyor's skills). Gaps may exist between what is said and what is done. This should be accounted for to the extent possible during the analysis and interpretation of survey findings.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more resources, please check the following:

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2022-2025 | WFPgo](#)

[WFPgo collection on SBCC:](#)

[SBCC Guidance Manual for WFP Nutrition | WFPgo](#)

[Guidance for Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries | Monitoring \(wfp.org\)](#)

[SBCC E-learning Module](#)

2. NUTRITION

57

57. Percentage of pregnant and breastfeeding women who agree on key nutrition messages (*country-specific*)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	57
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Country Specific</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator is applicable for Nutrition interventions with objectives of enhancing nutrition status of pregnant and breastfeeding women and can be selected for all MCHN programmes including SBC.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN) *Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) *Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) *Prevention of stunting (STUN) *Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) *Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of pregnant and breastfeeding women
DEFINITION	<p>The goal of MCHN programme is to support the strengthening of national nutrition-sensitive, gender-responsive social safety nets for vulnerable populations and provide specialized nutritious foods, technical assistance, logistics and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) for the prevention of malnutrition. The programme is an essential social safety net for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and children aged 6–23 months in remote areas. Currently the program is being implemented in the five mountain districts - Dolpa, Mugu, Jumla, Humla, and Kalikot of Province 6 (Karnali Province), as well as five terai districts- Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari of Province 1 and Siraha and Saptari of Province 2 (Madesh Province).</p> <p>Under this intervention, each beneficiary receives 3kg of Fortified Blended Food (FBF), known as super cereal distributed per month on account of delivering or receiving antenatal care (ANC), Post-Natal Care (PNC), growth monitoring and nutrition counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) & Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN). In addition to this, the programme aims to use the country's pool of women community health volunteers to enhance SBCC and promote the consumption of locally available, affordable, nutritious food, including neglected and underutilized food crops such as millet and black gram. Also, WFP is working on providing technical support to the government for the development of a rice-fortification policy framework and supply chain system for the use in social safety nets.</p>
RATIONALE	The indicator establishes whether interventions delivered under the SBCC activity delivered within the MCHN Programme enhanced the knowledge of Women on Nutrition best

practices for themselves and their respective infants. It will indicate if Pregnant and/or Lactating Women (PLW) are sufficiently aware of the importance of exclusively breastfeeding to infants, consuming diverse nutritious food for themselves, and practicing other basic feeding habits for both infants and mothers.

DATA SOURCE

Interview with mothers with a child less than 2 years or pregnant women

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Please ask below listed nine questions related to integrated nutrition knowledge with Pregnant Lactating Women (PLW). Please tell them whether they agree, disagree or neither agree nor disagree.

Statements related to Nutrition	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree
a) Breast milk is the best food for a new-born baby	1	2	3
b) Colostrum should be expressed and discarded	1	2	3
c) A mother should start breastfeeding within one hours of giving birth	1	2	3
d) Water or other liquids can be given in addition to breast milk to an infant during the first six months of age of child	1	2	3
e) A mother should breastfeed her child for at least two years	1	2	3
f) A mother should breastfeed her child for about 8 to 10 times in 24 hours (during day and night times)	1	2	3
g) An infant with diarrhea should be breastfed	1	2	3
h) A mother should eat more variety of foods when she is pregnant	1	2	3
i) Fortifying staple food with micronutrients can play a valuable role in preventing vitamin and mineral deficiencies	1	2	3

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

In each of the sampled community, a randomly selected representative sample of individuals who participated in the programme should be interviewed with the support from Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs)

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Please include the indicator calculation in detail.

Each Nutrition Statement is analysed separately, percentage for "Agree" option is determined.

For example, after interviewing PLWs, the result shows:

Mother's milk is the best food	Colostrum should be	Initiation of breastfeeding to the	Exclusive breastfeeding to newborn	Continue breastfeeding	A child should be breastfed	An infant should be breastfed	A pregnant woman	Taking fortified foods will help from

2. NUTRITION

for newborns	fed to newborn	newborn within one hour of birth	until six months	for at least 2 years	on demand	during diarrhea	should eat diverse foods	micronutrient deficiency
100%	82%	99%	44%	99%	98%	98%	100%	93%

Referring above table, least percentage (44%) of the PLW found to agree on **“Exclusive Breastfeeding to new- born until six months”**, while 100% of the PLW found to agree on **“Mother’s milk is the best food for new-born”** and **“A pregnant woman should eat diverse foods”**

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be entered in COMET logframe annually.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory:

- District
- Age

Recommended disaggregation (when sample size allows):

- Sex
- Education level
- Economy
- Age of Women
- Pregnancy Status

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Minimum: once a year (*same period as the baseline*).

It is strongly recommended that data collection for follow-ups happens in the same period to the baseline. In addition, all follow-ups are to be conducted within same area where the baseline or previous monitoring been carried out, moreover, if possible, the same respondents if they still meet the respondents’ criteria should be surveyed

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

In line with the business rules, baseline values should be established within 3 months before and after the starting date of the SBC activity. However, it is strongly recommended to collect baseline values before the start of the SBC activity implementation.

TARGET SETTING

Increased percentage of PLW recalling key nutritious messages compared to pre-assistance baseline value.

RESPONSIBLE OF DATA COLLECTION

Each Country Office is responsible for the quality of data collected. The responsibility mainly lies with the MRE Officer at the CO-level but should be supported by a technical unit in the CO. RB and HQ-based M&E and the relevant Nutrition technical team should offer support and advice on how data should be collected.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Output indicators

- E.4 Number of people reached through Social and behaviour change (SBC) approaches using media.
- E.5 Number of people reached through interpersonal social, and behaviour change (SBC) approaches.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	N/A
INTERPRETATION	This indicator measures awareness and behavioural changes that PLW apply in their real life. A higher percentage indicates enhanced nutrition knowledge among the PLW. On the other hand, a lower percentage means that the household/PLW do not have adequate basic nutrition knowledge.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	Visualizations should reflect the information captured. For example: Lines or columns can be used to display percentage for PLWs on different Nutritional Information and can also be used to compare knowledge on those different Nutritional Information.
LIMITATIONS	This indicator is perception-based. The interviewer has to be very cautious when asking the questions to get realistic responses from the individuals. In this regard, it is suggested to ask the questions through an informal conversation, as this will encourage individuals to reveal their true perceptions.
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

2. NUTRITION

64

64. People Living with HIV Survival Rate at 6/12 months (country-specific)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024. 03
INDICATOR CODE	64
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Country specific</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>2. Nutrition</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator can be selected under SO.2 for HIV Care and Treatment Programmes (Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for ART and PMTCT clients).
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB C&T)</p> <p>*HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of ART clients who receive food assistance and remain on ART at 12 months after starting treatment.</p> <p>People living with HIV (PLHIV), refers to individuals who have been diagnosed with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). HIV is a chronic condition that affects the immune system, making individuals more susceptible to infections and diseases. PLHIV can lead healthy lives with the help of antiretroviral therapy (ART) and proper healthcare, but they require ongoing medical monitoring and support to manage their condition effectively.</p> <p>The reporting period is a continuous 12-month period that ends within a specific number of months from the report submission date. The exact number of months is determined by national and Country Office reporting requirements.</p> <p>To calculate this indicator, countries consider all patients who initiated antiretroviral therapy during the 12-month period preceding the reporting period. For example, if the reporting period is from 1 January to 31 December 2022, countries include patients who started ART and are receiving food assistance at any time between 1 January and 31 December 2022. If the reporting period is from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, countries include patients who started ART and receive food assistance between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023.</p>
RATIONALE	The indicator is a proxy for the effectiveness of nutrition assistance for PLHIV clients. This indicator is also important as an early warning sign for potential treatment failure.

DATA SOURCE	Client data for ART will be provided to WFP from the organization or entity (government, NGO, or WFP) operating the specific health facility. The client data should be taken directly from the patient register.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	Original records should come from the client register. Cooperating Partners (CPs) generally produce reports using these records.
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	Eligible HIV clients who initiated ART and received food and/or nutrition support during the 6/12 months prior to the beginning of the reporting period
INDICATOR CALCULATION	$\left(\frac{\text{Number of ART Clients receiving food assistance who are still on ART at 6/12 months after initiating ART}}{\text{Total number of ART Clients who initiated ART and received food and/or nutrition support during the 6 or 12 months prior to the beginning of the reporting period including those who have died, those who stopped treatment, or are lost to follow up}} \right) \times 100$
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data should be recorded in COMET on a quarterly basis.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Disaggregation is based on programme needs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Geography • Wealth • Ethnicity/culture, etc • Sex (optional)
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Quarterly Report (Narrative Report) from source: Quarterly reports should be provided to WFP for reporting on these rates.</p> <p>Data should be recorded in COMET on a quarterly basis.</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline survival rate should be calculated using data from before the start of food assistance. For the new programme, the baseline is the rate reported nationally or sub-nationally by the authorities, for the first year. The baseline for the on-going programmes for more than one year should be based on the previous year's survival rates.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>>85 percent survival is acceptable</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>>85 percent survival rate</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Cooperating partners are responsible for collecting this information.
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>The following indicators should be collected with this indicator to facilitate the interpretation of the programme's performance:</p> <p>14.15.16.17 Moderate acute malnutrition treatment performance/mortality/default/Non-response rate</p> <p>18. Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes</p>

2. NUTRITION

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Unnecessary changes in regimen, treatment failure, and intermittent ART are all associated with more rapid emergence of HIV drug resistance and may be used to inform programme performance and resource utilization. It is important to investigate the reasons for lower-than-average percentages of patients still on ART treatment. This indicator is also important as an early warning sign for potential treatment failure

INTERPRETATION

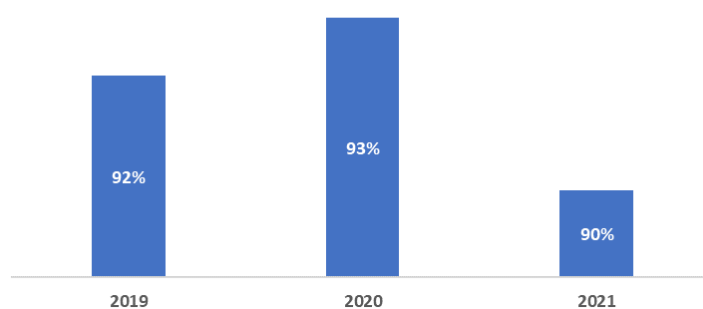
If survival at 12 months increases over time, this may reflect an improvement in care and treatment practices or earlier initiation of antiretroviral therapy.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2022, WFP implementation partners reached 89% of this indicator and fall under SPHERE standards. This shows the effectiveness of HIV TB nutrition assistance programme and that the programme is achieving its objectives of providing effective food assistance to malnourished TB and HIV clients on treatment.

VISUALIZATION

ART Survival Rate at 12 months:
Year to year trend



LIMITATIONS

It is important to keep in mind that malnutrition is just one among several factors that may contribute to defaulting from ART treatment. Therefore, the results should be interpreted within the context of this limitation and supplemented with other forms of data.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Patient Monitoring Guidelines for HIV Care and Antiretroviral Therapy \(ART\)](#)

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

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20. Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP [REVISED]



VERSION	V3.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	20
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO1, SO2 & SO4)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>3. School-Based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where complementary school health and nutrition interventions are implemented alongside WFP school feeding programmes.</p> <p>Note: If Country Offices are only implementing Country Capacity strengthening, this indicator is not applicable.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *Country Capacity strengthening (School feeding) (CCS_SMP)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number
DEFINITION	<p>School Feeding is defined as the provision of food to children or their households through school-based programmes. Such programmes can provide meals, snacks, or conditional household transfers in the form of cash, vouchers or in kind, take-home rations.</p> <p>School Health and Nutrition is defined as health and nutrition programming designed for school-aged children and outreach activities that expand the effect of programmes within communities and to children not in schools. The services provided through school health and nutrition go beyond feeding, and may include complementary interventions such as deworming, vaccination, vision screening, nutrition education and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).</p> <p>Complementary interventions. School health and nutrition programmes typically include an integrated package of health and nutrition interventions that together seek to meet the needs of the learner in the local context. School feeding may be one of these components, and others may include complementary activities such as: handwashing with soap, height measurement, weight measurement, deworming treatment, eye testing and eyeglasses, hearing testing and treatment, dental cleaning and testing, menstrual hygiene, drinking water and water purification. Complimentary interventions are not necessarily linked to the daily delivery of the meal/assistance to children but linked to additional services that improve education, health, and nutrition for children. For example, while the vaccinations</p>

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

are one off intervention done once a year, they are still counted as a complimentary intervention as they aim at supporting children's health. **Interventions can be counted if they are provided by WFP or by other agencies/Government alongside a school feeding programme supported by WFP.** WFP works jointly with other UN agencies at the school level to deliver comprehensive school, health and nutrition packages to support children. The intervention is counted as long as it is provided in a school receiving any form of school-based assistance. Different types of WFP food assistance provided to same household (eg., in-kind, Cash, school meals to same household) are not counted as complimentary interventions. If SBCC is provided at the school level, then it is counted as a complimentary intervention.

- **List of complimentary interventions:**

- Handwashing with soap
- Drinking water
- Water purification
- Menstrual hygiene
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Nutrition education
- Health education
- Food and agriculture education
- Reproductive health education
- Hygiene education
- HIV prevention education
- School garden education
- Physical education
- Micronutrient supplementation
- Vaccinations (Tetanus, VPH...)
- Mental health education
- Insecticide-treated mosquito net promotion
- Any other intervention not part of the list above can be counted if the school is the primary platform for delivery and the objective related to education, health, and nutrition of school aged children.

RATIONALE

The **School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030** sets out to provide an effective global response through the lens of the provision of an integrated and multisectoral approach to school health and nutrition. It identifies that an integrated package of support to schoolchildren and adolescents is needed, at scale. It is important that growing children are fully supported by good health and nutrition through investment in their first 8,000 days of life. If the early gains are to be sustained, and children are to achieve their full potential as adults, then they need to maintain good health and nutrition throughout the vulnerable periods of development that continue through to the early twenties: the first 8,000 days of life. Most importantly, good health and nutrition need to be sustained when children

are being educated during school age and adolescence. This is an investment that is necessary for all children and has its greatest returns for the most deprived children and for girls.

To achieve the above, WFP will work with governments and partners to jointly ensure that all primary schoolchildren have access to good quality meals in school, accompanied by a broader integrated package of health and nutrition services. WFP will take a context specific approach and adapt its roles to the particular country situation, in partnerships with other important players, including governments, United Nations agencies, the private sector, international financial institutions and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)

School health and nutrition programmes typically include an integrated package of health and nutrition interventions that together seek to meet the needs of the learner in the local context. School feeding may be one of these components, and others may include complementary activities such as, handwashing with soap, height measurement, weight measurement, deworming treatment, eye testing and eyeglasses, hearing testing and treatment, dental cleaning and testing, menstrual hygiene, drinking water, and water purification.

These complementary interventions could be provided and funded by WFP but could also be provided and funded by other partners on the field – UN agencies, NGOs, local government. Given that the overall aim is related to the school learner’s achievement of their full potential, school feeding and the complementary interventions are viewed as a holistic approach contributing towards that goal, regardless of the agents involved.

A country which is implementing over 4 complementary interventions alongside school feeding is considered to have made an investment in the comprehensiveness of the school health and nutrition package and therefore, considered to have progressed within this outcome.

DATA SOURCE

Data is collected through the Activity Managers responsible for operationalizing the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen. Ensure that all figures are unequivocally documented, preferably with evidence of stakeholder validation.

Collection of this indicator to be done through desk review of available documents and material, discussions with programme teams on progress with government, and meetings with government counterparts as necessary.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Data is collected annually at the end of the school year from schools that were part of a *WFP School Feeding Programme*. For each school, WFP should identify the number of complementary interventions and preferably the types of interventions per school. WFP should collect the data for all schools through its cooperating partners, implementing partners and government counterparts. A database/excel file is to be set-up to contain the information collected for all schools on annual basis. CO is required to report on COMET only the number of interventions and not the type.

An intervention should be counted even if it targets only some of the school children and not all. Complimentary interventions to be counted are both the ones funded by WFP and the ones funded by other agencies and organizations as long as WFP is providing assistance to school-aged children in that school (technical assistance and/or direct assistance). The aim of the indicator is to measure what services are holistically available for school aged children.

Questions that would need to be collected are the following:

What is the minimum number of complimentary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office? ... XXX

What is the maximum number of complimentary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office? ... XXX

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What is the mean(average) number of complimentary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office? ... XXX

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

This indicator does not require sample selection. It should be collected from all schools benefiting from WFP assistance.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The CO is expected to report the minimum, maximum and the mean (average) for each CO.

Minimum: No calculation needed. This is identified as the lowest number of interventions provided from the dataset established for all schools.

The minimum is the data value that is less than or equal to all other values in our set of data. If we were to order all of our data in ascending order, then the minimum would be the first number in our list. Although the minimum value could be repeated in our data set, by definition this is a unique number. There cannot be two minima because one of these values must be less than the other.

Maximum: No calculation needed. This is identified as the highest number of interventions provided from the dataset established for all schools.

The maximum is the data value that is greater than or equal to all other values in our set of data. If we were to order all of our data in ascending order, then the maximum would be the last number listed. The maximum is a unique number for a given set of data. This number can be repeated, but there is only one maximum for a data set. There cannot be two maxima because one of these values would be greater than the other.

Mean: This value is to be computed. The mean for a given set of observations is equal to the sum of all the values of a collection of data divided by the total number of values in the data. In other words, we can simply add all the values in a data set and divide it by the total number of values to calculate mean.

Formula of mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$$

where,

\bar{x} = the mean value of the set of given data.

f = frequency of each class

x = mid-interval value of each class

Hence, the average of all the data points is termed as mean.

Please refer to the example below for indicator calculation example.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Three figures are expected to be reported on COMET. The minimum, the maximum and the average number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions provided.

1. What is the minimum (lowest) number of complimentary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office?
2. What is the maximum(highest) number of complimentary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office?
3. What is the mean(average) number of complimentary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office?

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

N/A

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annually at the end of the school year

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

The baseline for this indicator is set to be 0 for the first year that this indicator is introduced. Every subsequent year, the CO then enters only a follow up value in COMET. If the program continues into the next CSPs, baselines are the results from the most recent data (eg. previous school year.)

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets to be set based on CO expected progress for the programme.

End of CSP target:

A country which is implementing over 4 complementary interventions alongside school feeding is considered to have made an investment in the comprehensiveness of the school health and nutrition package and to be progressed. As such, end of CSP targets is recommended to be set as 4 or more than 4. It is left up to the CO discretion to set the most reasonable target based on context.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Country Office M&E Officers

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is complimentary to the SO 2 high level target indicator – 2.3 “% of national School Feeding Programmes delivering a comprehensive package of school health and nutrition services thanks to WFP and partners’ support”

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This indicator can be complemented by many types of qualitative research to provide more insights into programme implementation and results achieved. Below are two examples of topics that can be explored but other avenues are also possible based on CO interest and implementation:

- Qualitative analysis on the different types of complimentary interventions provided in WFP assisted schools.
- Effects of the complementary interventions on the children’s overall health, nutrition and well-being.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:

- Level of CO support extended – expansion or reduction of programme.
- Level of coordination with other agencies and joint programming.
- Avenues for future collaboration and enhancement of SF programmes.
- Additional needs that need to be met to support children’s well-being.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator is to be interpreted and reported vis-à-vis the country office progress and implementation of the school feeding activity and the complementary interventions provided (by WFP and other partners). The minimum and maximum are included in the reporting to provide a sense of the progress as the mean could average out the COs contribution towards an improvement in complementary interventions. The average is not expected to increase drastically on annual basis but the details of the maximum and minimum number of interventions could be used to tell the story of progress.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The country of Oceania has a School Feeding Programme that is partially implemented by WFP. The School Feeding Programme of WFP is supporting the national School Feeding Programme through targeting schools in district 1, 2 and 3. The national government is able to target the rest of the districts with school feeding. In-line with WFP’s strategy to provide complementary school health and nutrition activities to school-aged children, WFP partners with UNICEF in District 1 and WHO in district 3 which provide the complimentary

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interventions. In District 2, WFP cooperating partners on the field have budgeted to implement the interventions. Below are the details:

		# of complementary intervention provided +WFP school feeding	type of intervention 1	type of intervention 2	type of intervention 3	total # of children in school	# of children targeted with the interventions (no overlap)
District 1	School A	2	SBC	de-worming		5,000	5,000
	School B	1	menstrual hygiene products			4,520	2,000
	School C	0				10,460	-
District 2	School D	1	SBC			12,045	12,045
	School E	3	Height measurement	Weight measurement	health education	6,734	2,500
	School F	1	health education			589	589
	School G	1	Handwashing stations			11,123	11,123
	School H	1	WASH facilities			3,500	3,500
	School I	no value reported				300	0
District 3	School J	1	deworming			502	100
	School K	2	SBC	vaccination		4,000	1000

Mean number of interventions = # of complimentary interventions/total number of schools

Mean number of interventions= 13/10 =1.3

Given that we cannot have decimal interventions, **the mean number of interventions is 1.**

On COMET:

What is the minimum (lowest) number of complimentary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office? ANSWER: 0

What is the maximum(highest) number of complimentary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office? ANSWER: 3

What is the mean(average) number of complimentary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office? ANSWER: 1

Things to note about indicator calculation and reporting:

- Report in whole numbers, please make sure to round the final result.
- Schools with zero interventions count towards the average/mean calculation.
- Schools with no data do not count towards the average/mean calculation.
- Even if only some of the children in the school are targeted with the intervention, the intervention is still counted.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator will take the mean number of interventions provided in a country and as such this is a crude measurement of what can be quite a complex picture, however, it does provide a way to track any changes in the number of complimentary interventions being provided alongside school feeding in a given country. In a specific country, all schools may not necessarily be receiving the same type and number of interventions and as such this indicator will report on **the mean/average number** of complimentary interventions regardless of the number of schools receiving these interventions. This indicator alone will not reflect an accurate representation on the scope of work done, it is thus recommended that in the text of the ACR, the CO expands on the progress made.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult HQ SBP MERL team.



21. Annual change in enrolment

VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	21
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (In Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-Based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where School Feeding activities are designed and implemented with the objective to maintain and/or increase access to education, especially in contexts with high rates of out-of-school children. This is particularly relevant under SO.2 & SO.3.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>Annual change in enrolment is defined as the percentage change (increase or decrease) in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted schools at the beginning of the school year, compared to the previous year. This indicator can be used to capture change in enrolment over time and provides an estimate of the effectiveness of school feeding in attracting children to school.</p> <p>Globally, enrolment rate is reported and calculated as Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and/or Net Enrolment Rate (NER) which requires population census estimates for school-age population. WFP programmes are not required to report on NER or GER due to difficulty to attain consistent population census data. However, if NER or GER are available, it is recommended to analyse trends at national level and compare with WFP-supported schools.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>For girls and boys to have the opportunity to achieve their full potential, they need to have improved learning outcomes and improved access to education. To achieve this, children should at least be able to enroll in school, attend regularly, complete the school year and re-enroll for the following year. Enrolment is the first step to guarantee sustained access to education, and school feeding programs can have a positive impact on school enrolment by providing incentives for families to enroll their children in school.</p> <p>The indicator captures change in enrolment over time, and therefore, measuring change in enrolment rates over time in WFP-assisted schools may indicate that the School Feeding</p>

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Programme is effective in attracting children to school. At the beginning of each school year (cycle), government, school administrators, WFP or partners collect data on students registered in WFP-assisted schools. This data should be disaggregated by sex, district, type of school and the length of time schools have received assistance.

While increase in enrolment is positive in general with the assumption that out of school children are drawn into schools because of school feeding, tracking the indicator in WFP-assisted school and non-assisted schools could also signal undesirable outcomes such as students transferring from non-assisted schools to assisted schools; as this may stretch the resources of assisted schools.

DATA SOURCE

Data sources for this information are school registers, school surveys or census for data on enrolment per year. WFP would normally obtain this information from either:

- The national Education Management Information System (EMIS)
- Monitoring system agreed on with government and NGOs
- Schools and/or local education committees
- Cooperating partners

COs will have to assess if the national EMIS provides adequate information for WFP-assisted schools. Otherwise, a specific survey must be used with the agreement of involved government agencies, other UN partners or NGOs. In instances where the government or schools are not collecting this data, country offices are encouraged to work jointly with the schools and partners to collect this information. Capacity building to government, cooperating partners, schools and local counterparts is encouraged to help build capacities to monitor and track progress of school feeding activities.

Quality checks on education data is necessary during process monitoring and on-site monitoring. It is encouraged that during school visits and distributions, number of students are cross-checked with available datasets to ensure alignment with received data.

DATA COLLECTION

Data can be collected through different methods. SBP is piloting School Connect which is a digital data collection tool that could be used to collect enrolment data.

For more information or specific support on data collection tools, consult SBP MERL team.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

No sampling required. Data should be collected at all schools assisted by WFP.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Annual change in enrolment in year i (%):

$$\frac{x-y}{y} \times 100$$

where x_i = total number of students enrolled in WFP-assisted schools in year i

y_{i-1} = total number of students enrolled in WFP-assisted schools in the previous year

Important: Note that having a coherent and consistent sample of schools for yearly analysis is necessary to generate meaningful results. As such, only schools with a proper baseline should be included in the sample for analysis. If WFP started assisting additional schools in year 2 of the CSP, then those additional schools must be included in the analysis from year 3 onwards, after establishing a baseline in year 2. This means that any students enrolled in schools that had not been assisted in the previous year have to be discounted – but can form the baseline for the monitoring of the indicator in the subsequent year. The example below provides more details.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annual change in enrolment % figure is entered into COMET

DISAGGREGATION FOR

Mandatory

DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

- Grade (first grade, second grade, etc.)
- Disaggregate by sex, age group, disability, residence status, transfer modality and programme, where possible

Recommended:

- geography (e.g. district, province and/or rural, urban);
- type of school (e.g. public schools, community schools);
- educational level (pre-primary, primary, secondary schools).
- type of school (public school, community school, etc.);
- district, province or settings i.e. rural/urban area

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annually, at the beginning of the school year.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Pre-intervention baseline is always zero. For continuing programmes, the baselines are the results from the previous school year.

TARGET SETTING

Annual Target:

Context-specific. In contexts with lower retention rates and higher rates of out-of-school children, the programme should aim at increasing enrolment yearly.

End of CSP Target:

Context-specific. In contexts with lower retention rates and higher rates of out-of-school children, the programme should aim at increasing enrolment. Targets should be set with caution, taking into consideration student-to-teacher ratios and maximum capacity of assisted schools.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Country Office M&E Officers

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

- 22. Attendance Rate
- 23. Graduation Rate
- 47. Retention Rate, by grade

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This indicator can be complemented by many types of qualitative research to provide more insights into programme implementation and results achieved. Below are examples of topics that can be explored but other avenues are also possible based on CO interest and implementation:

- Reasons behind increase or decrease in enrolment rate - differences between different genders and grades
- How to enhance the school feeding programme funded by WFP
- Students/School staff/family/community perception of programme

DECISIONS CAN INFORM

This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:

- Whether programme is achieving intended results
- Results can be used to advocate for further funding
- Avenues for future collaboration with other agencies and enhancement of SF programmes
- Additional needs that need to be met to support children's well-being

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INTERPRETATION

A score of 0 percent indicates that no change in enrolment has occurred between the baseline and first year, i.e., that the number of children enrolled in school on that year is equal to the number of children enrolled on the previous year. A positive value (e.g. 15 percent) suggests an increase in enrolment for that school year, compared to the previous one, therefore more children were enrolled in school for the upcoming school year. In contexts with high rates of out-of-school children, it is ideal to increase the number of children who register to go to school, and school feeding acts as an incentive for families to enroll their children in school. As such, an increase in enrolment could indicate the effectiveness of the School Feeding Programme (along with other factors) to pull children back to school, and effectiveness of the School Feeding Programme to increase access to education. A negative value would mean a decrease in the number of enrolled students in WFP-assisted schools.

By comparing annual change in enrolment across grades and sex, it is possible to assess whether the programme is achieving intended results (e.g., increase in enrolment rates for girls, or at higher grades). Results can also inform programmatic improvements, like the need to reinforce the programme with take-home rations for female students – if low enrolment rates for girls are identified. Where the disaggregation by sex shows a large discrepancy between the change in enrolment for girls and boys respectively, COs should investigate into (and report on) the reasons for this difference. Are households more inclined to send boys (or girls) to school who were previously not enrolled? Are households more inclined to let boys (or girls) migrate from a school without school meals to one that provides food? Depending on the results of the investigation, additional measures may be considered, e.g. to encourage the participation of girls or boys; to discourage the migration of boys (or girls) by better targeting of schools; or to better rule out migration during monitoring.

The extent to which a high increase in enrolment indicates effectiveness of the programme should also be analysed with caution. While school feeding provides an incentive for families to register children in school and WFP aims at increasing enrolment in targeted areas, some unintended outcomes may arise. For example, higher enrolment may lead to exceeding the maximum capacity of schools or increasing student-to-teacher ratio. Higher enrolment might also mean that children unregister from other schools to enroll in WFP-supported schools, which does not mean that school feeding enabled out-of-school children to re-enroll in education.

Also, suggest analyzing in the narrative considering output indicators (schools/institutional sites assisted, number of children reached and average number of feeding days for context).

When reporting on the change in enrolment, a CO should clarify if and how much the programme has expanded by stating the number of additional schools, the number of girls and boys currently enrolled in these new schools – and stress that these numbers were not included in the calculation of the change in enrolment, but will enter the calculation in the following year if these schools continue to be covered then. Similarly, in case that schools are not covered by the programme anymore, they should not enter the calculation.

Again, the CO should report how many schools with how many girls and boys have left the programme, and that this reduction has not been included in the calculation of the change in enrolment.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2017, WFP continued to assist three schools in the country. Average change of enrolment from the 2017 to 2018 was 32 percent. School rehabilitation and school feeding constituted a pull factor to school enrolment in post-conflict zones.

Steps to calculate overall change in enrolment:

Step 1: Determine the total number of enrolled children in the prior year.

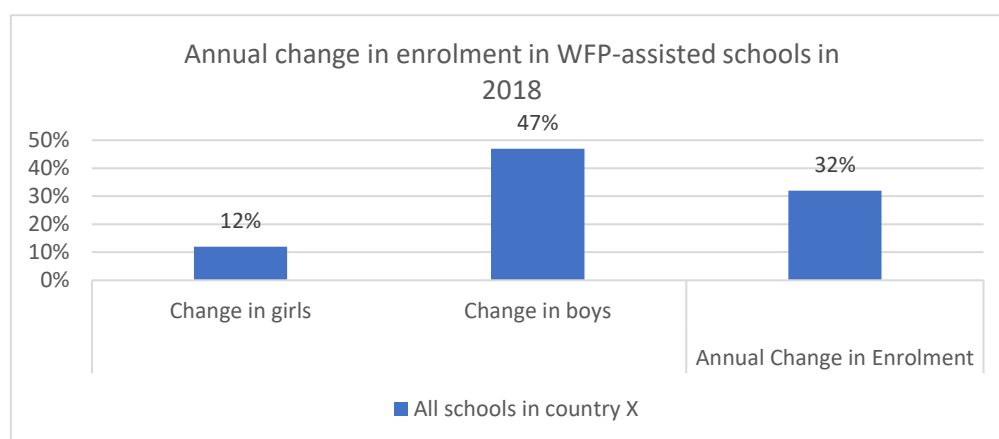
Step 2: Determine the total number of enrolled in the current year.

Step 3: To determine the overall change per school: divide the difference between the two years by the total number enrolled in prior year and multiply by 100. The same logic should apply for change by sex.

The following is an example of a sample worksheet for calculating Average Change in Enrolment:

Schools covered in both previous and current year	2017			2018			Change in Enrolment in WFP-assisted schools in 2018		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Change in girls	Change in boys	Overall change per school
School A	91	94	185	94	95	189	3%	1%	2%
School B	101	93	194	121	132	253	20%	42%	30%
School C	23	110	133	25	210	235	9%	91%	77%
Total	215	297	512	240	437	677	12%	47%	32%

VISUALIZATION



LIMITATIONS

School enrolment is an important first step in guaranteeing sustained access to school for children. However, other elements of education are important to assess access to education more comprehensively, like whether children attended classes regularly, complete the school year, or whether learning is effective. As such, it is important to focus the analysis and interpretation on what this indicator is measuring specifically. Narrative can and should be complemented, when possible, with other data points, case studies or learning exercises that study other aspects relevant to learning and education.

This indicator is only focused on WFP-assisted schools and does not compare to other schools unless a 'comparison group' is identified in the analysis. In addition, it does not relate to the population in the catchment area, thus does not put enrolment numbers in perspective.

Interpretation of the indicator must be applied carefully to provide meaningful information.

Two other points of attention while analyzing: (1) migration where students are transferring from non-assisted schools to assisted schools and (2) correct use of numbers to ensure that the increase in absolute enrolment is not due to a scale-up in programme coverage.

In contexts where education related outcomes are high prior to WFP interventions, this indicator is not sensitive enough to measure progress achieved through school feeding programmes. It is advised in such contexts to use other health, nutrition, learning indicators to measure progress.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult HQ SBP MERL Team

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

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22. Attendance rate



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	22
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-Based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where School Feeding activities are designed with the objectives of increasing access to education, particularly through School Feeding Programmes where conditional transfers such as take-home rations are based on attendance. This is particularly relevant under SO.2 & SO.3.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	The indicator is defined as the overall average percentage of female and male students attending school every month in WFP-assisted schools as compared to the total number of enrolled students.
RATIONALE	<p>Increased access to education and improved learning outcomes of girls and boys are two of the main outcomes for schoolchildren laid out in WFP's school feeding theory of change. Regular school attendance is a key factor for improved education outcomes, and School Feeding Programmes serve as an incentive for children to attend school. Measuring the percentage of students that actually attend school out of the total number of students enrolled is a way to measure the impact of School Feeding Programmes beyond just school enrolment.</p> <p>In addition, some aspects of school feeding (e.g., take-home rations) can be designed with conditionality of school participation, mainly attendance, attendance monitoring is prerequisite to receiving the ration.</p>
DATA SOURCE	Data is to be collected from school records. Electronic or paper-based records available at schools or centrally at the Ministry of Education.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	This data is available at schools and WFP must compile this information on annual basis at the end of each school year.

SBP is piloting School Connect, which is a digital data collection tool that could be used to collect attendance data. For more information or specific support on data collection tools, consult SBP MERL team.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

No sampling required. Data should be collected at all schools assisted by WFP.
If CO is unable to collect data from all schools, contact SBP MERL team for further guidance.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Annual average percentage of students attending school over students enrolled =

$$(X_i / Y_i) \times 100\%$$

Where:

X_i = Average annual number of students attending school per month in year i

Y_i = Total number of students enrolled in school in year i at the beginning of the school year

And:

$$X_i = (X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_n) / Y_i$$

Where:

n = Total number of months in year i in which the school was operational

X₁ = Average monthly number of students attending school in month 1

...

X_n = Average monthly number of students attending school in month n

And:

$$X_1 = X_{1.1} + X_{1.2} + X_{1.3} + \dots + X_{1.z} / Y_1$$

...

$$X_n = X_{n1} + X_{n2} + X_{n3} + \dots + X_{nz} / Y_n$$

Where:

X_{1.1} = Number of students attending school on day 1 of month 1

X_{1.2} = Number of students attending school on day 2 of month 1

...

X_{nz} = Number of students attending school on day z of month 1

1z = last day in which school was operational in month 1

Y₁ = Total number of students enrolled in school in month 1

...

(Repeat for months 2 – n)

X_{n1} = Number of students attending school on day 1 of month n

X_{n2} = Number of students attending school on day 2 of month n

...

X_{nz} = Number of students attending school on day z of month n

z = last day in which school was operational in month n

Y_n = Total number of students enrolled in school in month n

Alternatively, if attendance is not recorded daily in schools, and/or data collection/access is not possible, the average number of students attending any given month (X₁, X₂, ... X_n), can

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

be captured through a randomized school visit and headcount on a given day of the month. This should be noted in data notes to account for possible biases in the data.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	The Annual average percentage of students attending school over students enrolled has to be entered on COMET.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	The indicator shall be disaggregated by gender and by grade, if possible .
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Attendance records are usually kept by schools and then these records are accessed by WFP or CPs.</p> <p>Data can be collected every day of the month if the CO and the schools have the needed systems to capture this data. In some cases, WFP can be tracking attendance daily and directly, if schools in that CO are using school connect or any other attendance tracking system. These systems can be used to collect attendance data, and the proper validation and verification mechanisms should be put in place (randomized visits, monitoring exercises, etc.)</p> <p>In the contexts where attendance records are not available daily, or WFP cannot access them, or any other challenge in data collection/access exists, data could also be collected once a month through a randomized head count of children in school on a specific day (see below).</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Data from previous year if available. If data is not available, first programme monitoring value is the baseline.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:¹⁴</p> <p>Context-specific.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>Context-specific. Ideally, a School Feeding Programme should aim at improved attendance rates; in food security crises, the target could be the maintenance of the attendance rate and to avoid any reduction.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Country Office M&E Officers
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>21. Enrolment rate</p> <p>23. Graduation rate</p> <p>47. Retention rate</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	<p>This indicator can be complemented by many types of qualitative research to provide more insights into programme implementation and results achieved. Below are examples of topics that can be explored but other avenues are also possible based on CO interest and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons behind increase or decrease in attendance rate – differences between different genders and grades. • Barriers affecting attendance and how to best address them. • How to enhance the School Feeding Programme funded by WFP.

¹⁴ The annual targets are expected to show gradual improvement towards the end of project/end of CSP target.

- Students/School staff/family/community perception of programme.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:

- Whether programme is achieving intended results,
- Results can be used to advocate for further funding,
- Avenues for future collaboration with other agencies and enhancement of SF programmes,
- Additional needs that need to be met to support children's well-being.

INTERPRETATION

It is expected that school feeding incentivizes regular attendance to school, so that schoolchildren can learn and also access school health and nutrition services to be well-nourished and healthy.

The higher the percentage of children attending school over the total number of students enrolled each year, the more effective School Feeding Programmes are at keeping children in schools and at increasing access to education and improved learning for schoolchildren.

When interpreting results, always refer to planned versus actuals, and analyse/explain reasons for target shortfalls or surplus, or for meeting targets.

An attendance rate of 100% means that all students enrolled attended school every day, and thus, that the School Feeding Programme could improve and/or maintain access to education. To put the indicator into perspective, it will be important also to report on trends from previous years and on any potential external factors, which may have a positive or negative effect on school attendance.

Pipeline breaks affecting food distribution may affect monthly school attendance, along with other external factors, as such it is recommended to analyse month by month results along with output situation. It is important to highlight any fluctuations and the rationale for these in the annual country reports and to stipulate if these fluctuations are related to the provision of/ non-provision of school feeding.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

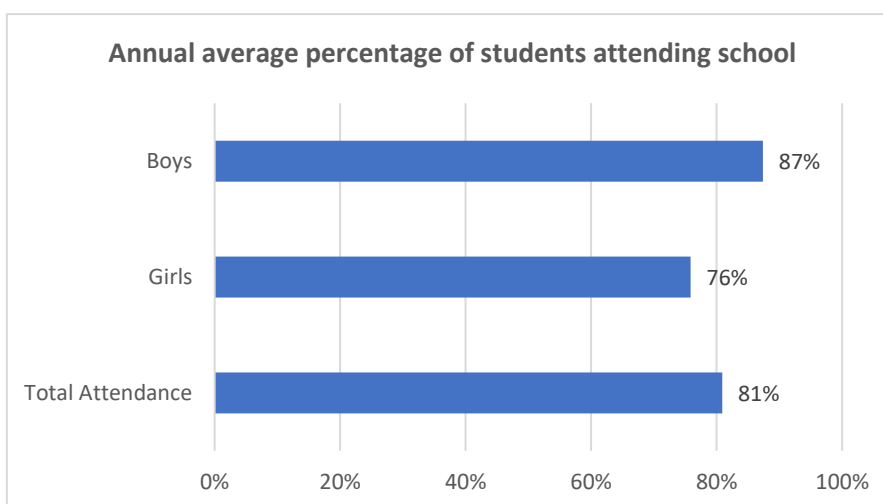
Average number of students per month and by school attending school in the 2020 - 2021 school year													
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Average	total # of enrolled students	%
School A	800	755	700	780	630	650	500	508	706	750	678	806	84 %
Girls	350	320	300	342	230	270	200	178	280	300	277	353	78%
Boys	450	435	400	438	400	380	300	330	426	450	401	453	88%
School B	600	555	520	450	405	390	321	339	570	604	475	620	77 %
Girls	445	400	350	286	260	290	201	220	430	438	332	450	74%
Boys	155	155	170	164	145	100	120	119	140	166	143	170	84%

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Total Attendance	1400	1310	1220	1230	1035	1040	821	847	1276	1354	1153	1426	81 %
Girls	795	720	650	628	490	560	401	398	710	738	609	803	76%
Boys	605	590	570	602	545	480	420	449	566	616	544	623	87%

As per the table above, the average attendance rate is 81% for the school year 2020-2021 with lower attendance noted in the lean season of country X in the months of February, March, and April. Monthly variances between the attendance of boys and girls were noted with more boys attending school on monthly basis than girls. Results were further investigated and the main reason behind girls not attending school regularly was to help in household chores. Age differences were also noted with older girls and boys (10-14 years old) more likely to skip school to support the household income generation.

VISUALIZATION



LIMITATIONS

Several limitations exist for this indicator:

- Change in methodology of this indicator affects traceability and comparison with previous data collected by country offices if minimum acceptable attendance was included in the calculation of the attendance rate previously.
- This indicator relies on monthly average and an annual average of monthly averages, therefore, while it provides a valuable general trend/analysis, each average is based on a different set of data points, increasing the risks of disproportionately affecting the final number.
- This indicator will measure overall number of children attending school from one month to the other and will not measure the frequency with which each child is attending school throughout the year.
- This indicator will average fluctuations across the school year and may not accurately represent drastic changes in attendance rates for specific reasons.
- Data collection methodology and choice of data collection frequency could affect the representativeness of the results.
- In contexts where education related outcomes are high prior to WFP interventions, this indicator is not sensitive enough to measure progress achieved through school feeding programmes. It is advised in such contexts to use other health, nutrition, learning indicators to measure progress.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Please contact SBP HQ MERL team.



23. Graduation rate

VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	23
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-Based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where School Feeding activities aim to improve educational outcomes among primary school students.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	The graduation rate is defined as the total number of graduates from the last grade of primary (or where relevant, secondary education) regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical graduation age for primary. ¹⁵
RATIONALE	<p>The indicator captures several aspects of the potential outcomes achieved through school feeding. The indicator is a proxy measure for the degree to which girls and boys in an area complete primary school. This combines aspects of enrolment (getting into school), and retention (staying in school), but also of learning success in terms of passing to the next grade, surviving all the way to the last grade, and finally, completing the last grade of primary/secondary education.</p> <p>One aspect of school feeding is that it strengthens the ability of students to concentrate and to learn while they are at school. This, combined with a higher level of attendance, should also decrease the necessity of repeating classes (thus increasing the efficiency of schooling) and help students to pass to the next grade and successfully finalise their primary education. The Gross Primary Graduation Ratio is thus highly relevant, as it captures multiple aspects in one indicator.</p>
DATA SOURCE	The indicator requires data on primary graduates at the school level. School level data can be gathered from school registers, school survey or census if available at the required

¹⁵ UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education Indicators – Technical Guidelines (2009), p. 40;
http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/education-indicators-technical-guidelines-en_0.pdf

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disaggregation level for WFP programmes. A CO considering using this indicator may have to assess the availability and reliability of national data. UNESCO UIS data (<http://data.uis.unesco.org/?queryid=142#>, navigate Education – Completion – Gross Graduation Ratio), are available for about 61 percent of WFP countries, which points to the fact that in these countries, sufficiently reliable and timely national data should be available. Where this is the case, COs will have to assess if they can access data series at the required level of sub-national disaggregation to allow an analysis and comparison between WFP-assisted and other schools or areas. Where a national monitoring system appears weak, and there is interest of government as well as sufficient potential for tangible improvements, COs can consider supporting work to address identified capacity gaps in this system, ideally in close cooperation with relevant partners.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

This data is available at schools and WFP must compile this information on annual basis at the end of each school year.

SBP is piloting School Connect which is a digital data collection tool that could be used to collect attendance data. For more information or specific support on data collection tools, consult SBP MEAL team.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

No sampling required. Data should be collected at all schools assisted by WFP.

If CO is unable to collect data from all schools, contact SBP MEAL team for further guidance.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Divide the number of primary school graduates in WFP-assisted schools, irrespective of age, by the population of total number of students enrolled in the last grade of primary in the same year.

$$\text{Gross Primary Graduation Ratio in school year} = \frac{G}{P}$$

Where:

G: Number of primary graduates, in school year (in WFP-assisted schools)

P: Population of theoretical primary graduation

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The graduation rate figure has to be entered on COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Disaggregated by sex, age group, disability, residence status, transfer modality and programme, where possible

As applicable: Geographical location (region, rural/urban)

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY INTO COMET

Annually as applicable

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Data from prior years in the same schools if available.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Context-specific

End of CSP target:

Context-specific

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

M&E Officer with support of school feeding activity manager

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Combine with other education indicators such as enrolment rate (getting children into school), and retention rate and/or attendance rate (helping them stay in school).

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This indicator can be complemented by many types of qualitative research to provide more insights into programme implementation and results achieved. Below are examples of topics that can be explored but other avenues are also possible based on CO interest and implementation:

- Reasons behind children repeating classes – differences between genders.
- Children’s planned projection post-graduation from primary school.
- Understanding regional differences in graduation rates and what can be done to improve the % of children graduating from primary school.
- How to enhance the School Feeding Programme funded by WFP.
- Students/School staff/family/community perception of programme.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:

- Whether programme is achieving intended results,
- Results can be used to advocate for further funding,
- Avenues for future collaboration with other agencies and enhancement of SF programmes,
- Additional needs that need to be met to support children’s well-being and future progression.

INTERPRETATION

A high ratio indicates a high degree of current primary education outputs. Depending on the monitoring design and the programme Theory of Change, school feeding can be correlated to higher educational outcomes including school enrolment, attendance, completion, and the academic performances among school children.

WFP’s intervention could be linked to higher graduation as the basic needs of children are met (food), they are able to focus on other higher-level needs such as academic success. Children are also able to spend more time in school and focus on their studies because they do not have to worry about food. This could be related to improved academic performance in school as hunger and malnutrition can inhibit educational outcomes of primary school children.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

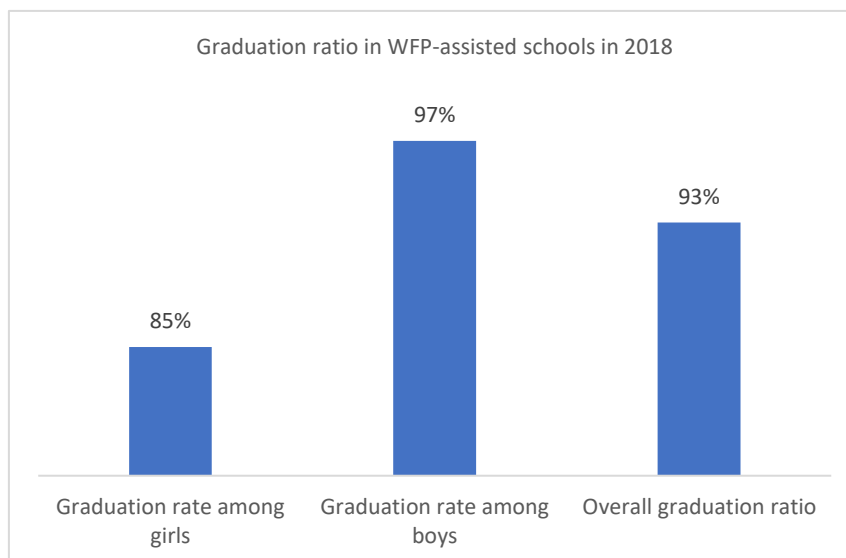
Schools covered in both previous and current year	Total enrolled in 2018 for relevant school grade			Total graduated in 2018 relevant school grade			Graduation Ratio in WFP schools in 2018		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Overall graduation ratio
School A	91	200	291	65	195	260	71%	98%	89%
School B	101	93	194	99	90	189	98%	97%	97%

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

Total	192	293	485	164	285	449	85%	97%	93%
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While graduation rates for boys in school A and B are comparable; graduation rate among girls in school B is well above school A. Lower graduation rate among girls could be correlated to lower attendance due to protection concerns.

VISUALIZATION



LIMITATIONS

As the indicator covers many different aspects and is monitored over a longer time span, it is more prone to be influenced by other circumstances than school feeding alone, including good curricula and textbooks, trained and motivated teachers of both sexes, and child friendly learning environment. When interpreting any changes in the graduation rate, COs will have to make specific efforts to explain at least partial attribution of such change to the programme: how the programme contributed to the change, brought into perspective by the contributions made by other programmes and efforts.

In contexts where education related outcomes are high prior to WFP interventions, this indicator is not sensitive enough to measure progress achieved through school feeding programmes. It is advised in such contexts to use other health, nutrition, learning indicators to measure progress.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Graduation rate is planned to be phased out in the next CRF. Reach out to SBP HQ MERL team for further information.

24. Percentage of Students Who by the End of Two Grades of Primary Schooling Demonstrate Ability to Read and Understand Grade-Level Text



VERSION	V3.0 – 2023.08
INDICATOR CODE	24
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-Based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes for countries interested in measuring learning outcomes for school-based programmes funded by McGovern Dole funds, which aim to support learning objectives as a primary or secondary objective.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>Proportion of students who attain the specified threshold at the end of two grades of primary schooling, the beginning of the third year of primary schooling, or the equivalent levels of accelerated learning programs. Students and learners in formal and non-formal education programs should be included. Measures of the indicator will be determined in consultation with the country, and informed by national (or regional, if applicable) curriculum standards, and by international experience. Illustrative examples include country-specific benchmarks on national assessments that have satisfactory psychometric validity and reliability and limited corruption issues or levels of oral fluency based on acceptable oral assessments, e.g., demonstrating satisfactory levels of comprehension as measured by comprehension questions on grade 2 texts or reading a country-determined number of correct words per minute.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>For girls and boys to have the opportunity to achieve their full potential, it is essential that they have better access to education but also measured improvement in learning. School feeding activities can be designed to improve literacy as part of a holistic approach to ensure that school-age children are physically, nutritionally, and cognitively fit to succeed in school. These activities typically address the quality of literacy instruction and improve teacher effectiveness by providing continuous support, training, and coaching. Additionally, activities improve the quality, appropriateness, availability, and effective use of reading materials. Thus, based on programme objectives and design, WFP collaborates with</p>

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education and literacy actors and other partners to ensure that the meals as well as complementary interventions contribute to tangible learning results. This indicator covers the quality of primary education and enhanced ability to benefit from learning opportunities usually delivered by WFP through school feeding and partners.

DATA SOURCE	For students and learners in both formal and non-formal education programs, data will be generated through early grade reading assessments (most likely oral). Assessments should be done at baseline and endline, and possibly at midline as well, using comparable assessments given at the same grades or their equivalents (at the end of grade two, the beginning of grade 3, or at the equivalent level of accelerated learning programs). These assessments may be carried out by or in partnership with host governments or other national or international organizations.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	Proficiency standards do not exist systematically within countries; learning partners should identify/adopt a core set of standards that are designed with reference to global standards, where they exist. Please refer to guidance for support: Principles of Good Practice in Learning Assessment is a good reference for data quality on learning outcomes (UIS and ACER, 2017).
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	A statistical sample that is representative of that population is required at the level of WFP interventions. For more information, consult Technical Note for Sampling for School Feeding Programme (<i>to be issued</i>).
INDICATOR CALCULATION	Percentage of students who demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text: $\frac{X}{Y}$ Where: X: Number of students reading with enough understanding at the end of the first two grades of primary schooling Y: Total number of students at the end of the first two grades of primary schooling
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Percentage of students who demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text has to be entered on COMET.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	Mandatory: <ul style="list-style-type: none">sex (girls and boys) As applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none">school feeding modality (onsite, THR)agetype of school (public school, community school, etc.) and location (district, province or settings i.e. rural/urban area)
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY INTO COMET	In a 5-years programme, <i>assessments should be done at baseline and end line, and possibly at midline</i> . Application should be determined in cooperation with national partners.
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	No pre-assistance baseline is needed; the first programme value is considered the baseline.
TARGET SETTING	Annual target: Context specific

	<p>End of CSP target: Context specific</p>
<p>RESPONSIBILITY FOR DATA COLLECTION</p>	<p>M&E Officer with support of school feeding activity managers & activity managers</p>
<p>INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Enrolment rate 47. Retention rate 23. Graduation rate 93. Percentage of children not attending school due to ill-health 51. Dietary diversity score
<p>COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH</p>	<p>This indicator can be complemented by many types of qualitative research to provide more insights into programme implementation and results achieved. Below are examples of topics that can be explored but other avenues are also possible based on CO interest and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of education and curriculum provided. • Reasons behind differences in passing rates between girls and boys. • Reasons affecting low literacy rates and how to best address them. • How to enhance the School Feeding Programme funded by WFP. • Students/School staff/family/community perception of programme.
<p>DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM</p>	<p>This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of support WFP can extend to improve the quality of education provided – through direct implementation or collaboration with other agencies. • Targeting of new regions and schools. • Whether the programme is achieving intended results. • Results can be used to advocate for further funding. • Avenues for future collaboration with other agencies and enhancement of SF programmes. • Additional needs that need to be met to support children’s well-being.
<p>INTERPRETATION</p>	<p>A higher proportion of students who demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text indicates that WFP school meals and other partner’s learning interventions are contributing to tangible learning results.</p>
<p>REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)</p>	<p>According to tests based on national standards, the proportion of second graders with reading proficiency at grade level increased by 9 percentage points from baseline to midline. The improvement in reading proficiency was higher for girls (15 percentage points) than for boys (4 percentage points). However, the increase was not statistically significant at conventional levels for either group. It is believed that the project is on track to meet its medium- and long-term goals, particularly those related to students’ literacy outcomes, and that the effects are due to the project interventions. Results confer with qualitative findings reported by teachers, school administrators and implementers that the new literacy techniques are most likely to generate important and positive effects on students’ literacy and comprehension skills.</p>

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Indicator	Baseline		Midline	
	Percent	Total Number of Observations	Percent	Total Number of Observations
Second grade students demonstrating reading ability at grade level or above	15%	40	24%	87
Male students demonstrating reading ability at grade level or above	12%	16	16%	43
Female students demonstrating reading ability at grade level or above	17%	24	32%	44

VISUALIZATION

Refer to: [Principles of Good Practice in Learning Assessment is a good reference for data quality on learning outcomes](#) (UIS and ACER, 2017).

LIMITATIONS

The indicator is very costly to collect; COs will have to assess if the costs of obtaining the required information is justified. The indicator is usually collected as part of the primary data collection as part of evaluation conduct rather than routine monitoring i.e., baseline, midline, and endline. On the other hand, there may be other partners interested in education that carry out tests of literacy. Examples are Early Grade Reading Ability (EGRA) tests as in South Africa, or the annual learning assessments carried out by the NGO Uwezo.¹⁶ In such cases, COs should assess if they deem the partner reliable and the used methodology sound and, if affirmative, consider a partnership to support the initiative and in return be able to use the results in a systematic way. In any case, COs should be aware that literacy depends on many factors, including good teachers, curricula, and teaching material. For this reason, attribution must be addressed carefully.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Please refer to [USDA McGovern Dole Indicators and definition](#).

To support the production of measures of learning outcomes according to the highest-quality technical standards, refer to; [Principles of Good Practice in Learning Assessment is a good reference for data quality on learning outcomes \(UIS and ACER, 2017\)](#).

For further support on this indicator please reach out to SBP HQ MERL team.

¹⁶ See for example: Are our children learning? Literacy and Numeracy in Kenya. UWEZO 2014 https://twaweza.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Uwezo_EA_Report-EN-FINAL.pdf



43. SABER School feeding index

VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	43
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (In Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-Based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes that have a Root Causes or Resilience focus (e.g. aiming at increased national capacities to sustain national school feeding programmes). This is particularly relevant under SO.4.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*Country Capacity Strengthening- School Feeding (SMP_CCS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Index (this will also be disaggregated by policy goals- see section on disaggregation for further information)
DEFINITION	<p>The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) is a World Bank led initiative, of which WFP is a partner, to collect and disseminate comparative data and knowledge on education policies, to help countries systematically evaluate and strengthen their education systems.¹⁷ SABER includes 13 domains, all related to different aspects of Education.¹⁸ The SABER School Feeding, or SABER SF, was developed with World Bank, the Partnership for Child Development (PCD) and other partners. It is included in WFP's School Feeding Policy (2013) and has since then been carried out in nearly 60 countries with WFP support to governments.</p> <p>Based on extensive research and global evidence, the SABER-SF tool enable governments to analyse and self-assess and score existing school feeding policies, systems, and programs within five policy goals or dimensions in comparison to internationally agreed on benchmarks:</p> <p>Policy Goal 1: Develop policy frameworks for school feeding;</p>

¹⁷ The World Bank. (2019). SABER: Systems Approach for Better Education Results. Retrieved from The World Bank: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/education/brief/systems-approach-for-better-education-results-saber>

¹⁸ Early Childhood Development, Education Management Information Systems, Education Resilience, Engaging the Private Sector, Equity and Inclusion, Learning Standards, School Autonomy and Accountability, School Finance, School Health and School Feeding, Student Assessment, Teachers, and Workforce Development.

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

Policy Goal 2: Develop and execute a school-feeding financial plan with timely disbursements of funds and resources;

Policy Goal 3: Strengthen institutional capacity and coordination;

Policy Goal 4: Design, implement, and monitor the country's school feeding program programme design and implementation; and

Policy Goal 5: Established community engagement, participation, and accountability systems for school feeding

All of these are crucial dimensions of national capacity and form the basis of an effective and sustainable school feeding program.

The exercise usually includes the following steps:

- Constitution of a steering committee, including WFP, government staff and other partners as relevant
- Desk review and data collection of key documents, policies, research, laws defining the institutional footprint of school feeding in the country
- Bilateral consultations with key national stakeholders, or focus group discussions to collect information about the current state of the national school feeding programme
- Discussion and validation workshop with multiple relevant stakeholders and the development of a roadmap to address gaps
- Finalisation of the report and action plan
- Validation and signing off at government level
- Publication of the report on World Bank and WFP websites

RATIONALE

With the outcome area of 'national capacity' steadily gaining importance within WFP's portfolio, it is crucial that WFP uses relevant and feasible tools to monitor – and document – if its support to governments is in fact leading to capacity gains. SABER SF diagnostic tool gathers national and sub-national partners to assess existing national capacities to develop and sustain a school meals programme. The results of interviews and workshop discussions reflect a joint understanding on the main issues at hand, as well as an agreement on the specific areas that deserve more in-depth assessments, all preparing the basis for capacity strengthening and technical assistance programmes aiming at increased national capacities to sustain national School Feeding Programmes. This makes SABER-SF the established tool to discuss and assess national capacities in partnership.

Applying the SABER SF diagnostic tool involves dedicated SABER-workshops, in which national partners discuss the findings of data collection and interviews and agree on what the prevailing capacities in each of the five dimensions are, and to which capacity level these correspond.

In addition to numeric score for national capacity reported from the exercise, the emphasis is on dialogue, the joint identification of the main gaps and challenges determining the current level, and not least, the discussion of what would need to happen to address these gaps and raise the capacity level.

DATA SOURCE

Answers of SABER SF questionnaire and outcomes of SABER-SF workshops, which are informed by previous data collection, interviews, and document reviews.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Guiding questionnaire can be found in the SABER SF manual ([see additional information](#)). Please also consult with the SBP Programme team prior to conducting a SABER exercise, as there are additional tools available and in the case that SABER is not feasible

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

This indicator does not require sampling.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Using the *Framework Rubrics*, a stage of development or level is attributed to each indicator and five policy goals (latent, emerging, established, or advanced), with a related score where:

- Latent assumes a score of 1.
- Emerging assumes a score of 2.
- Established assumes a score of 3.
- Advanced assumes a score of 4.

The country SABER-SF index is the sum of the 5 policy goal scores divided by 5

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET by policy goal and overall index.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The index shall be disaggregation by 5 policy goals:

Policy Goal 1: Develop policy frameworks for school feeding.

Policy Goal 2: Develop and execute a school-feeding financial plan with timely disbursements of funds and resources.

Policy Goal 3: Strengthen institutional capacity and coordination.

Policy Goal 4: Design, implement, and monitor the country's school feeding program programme design and implementation; and

Policy Goal 5: Established community engagement, participation, and accountability systems for school feeding.

This will enable COs, the RB and HQ to track progress in more depth.

****Policy Goal 3:** Strengthen institutional capacity and coordination will also be reported separately in the APR

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION

Once per CSP cycle. This can additionally be used as a planning tool and input for the next CSP or as an action identified by the CSP.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

First measurement resulting from the first workshop conducted.

TARGET SETTING

Annual targets:

Context specific

End of CSP target:

Context specific

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DATA COLLECTION

SABER is a tool for government, responsibility to conduct and measure SABER-SF should be with the government with support of WFP and other partners. Country Office staff's engagement is usually expected to facilitate the process.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

41. Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy.

20. Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP.

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

CO can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work of capacity strengthening (e.g., Key Informant Interviews with national stakeholders or Focus Group Discussions with government officials). These can help better articulate WFP's contribution as well as the effects of the capacity strengthening activities.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

N/A

INTERPRETATION

The SABER SF manual provides the narrative description of reasons for the score. Priority actions to address them follow naturally from the SABER SF workshop discussion. WFP can use this narrative information for programming needs, while at the same time preparing the SABER-SF report required. A change in the score overtime translates to an improvement of national school feeding policies and systems against recognised standards of good practice.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Assume that the country conducted the SF SABER for the first time in 2016 (baseline) and the following results were obtained:

Based on SF SABER	SABER SF scores	SABER-SF Index*
Policy goal 1: Policy frameworks	Emerging	2
Policy goal 2: Financial capacity	Latent	1
Policy goal 3: Institutional capacity and coordination	Established	3
Policy goal 4: Design and implementation	Advanced	4
Policy goal 5: Community roles	Emerging	2
Index	12/5=2.4	

If by **2018**, no change in any of the five policy goals has occurred, the country office will report the same with a note that no changes have occurred, highlighting the capacity strengthening activities provided to the government. **Guiding examples of SABER SF assessments conducted with WFP support is available in WFP [databases](#).**

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The SABER-SF has been developed several years ago. Experience from its application and continued work on 'assessing national capacities' have helped identify a number of weaknesses:

- Actual implementation issues are not addressed – this is tracked by WFP through a new indicator "Percentage of targets in SABER capacity strengthening plan for the government (related to full SABER exercise of Pre-screening tool) that have been fully met".
- Several formulations could be refined to better focus discussions on the relevant capacity issues at hand.
- Some challenges with the frequency of SABER SF (or other capacity assessment) as current two years interval between rounds does not allow meaningful annual reporting on developments in some cases.

- A change in the SABER SF result over time cannot be attributed to WFP capacity strengthening activities alone. Changes in policies and systems depend primarily on government's progress to reach their education goals, including the policies established and their implementation.
- The reports need government approval which can be a challenge in some context.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional general information on: [SABER-SF](#) and the [SABER SF manual](#)

More detailed guidance on how to analyse prevailing systems, programs and capacities within these policy goals is included in the framework paper: ["What Matters Most for School Health and School Feeding"](#)

Other sources of indicators that can complement SABER:

- WFP Centre of Excellence Action Plans and M&E System. *Link TBC.*
- Reporting Strategy of the School Feeding Cluster of the Continental Education Strategy for Africa (WFP and African Union). *Link TBC*

For further information, consult HQ SBP MERL team.

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

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47. Retention rate, by grade



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	47
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	Type: Outcome Corporate indicator (CRF under SO1 & SO2) Reported in ACR & APR 3. School Based Programme
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under the relevant outcomes where School Feeding activities are being implemented, irrespective of the modality used (i.e. on-site meals, school snacks, take-home rations, alternative take-home rations, CBT and conditional transfers to households). This is particularly relevant under SO.1, SO.2 & SO.3.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-Based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	The retention rate is defined as the share of students (total as well as disaggregated by sex) enrolled at the beginning of the school year who completed the school year (by either passing to the next grade, repeating the present grade, or graduating from school).
RATIONALE	For girls and boys to have the opportunity to achieve their full potential, they need to have improved learning outcomes and improved access to education. To achieve this, children should at least be able to enroll in school, attend regularly, complete the school year, and re-enroll for the following year. Retention rate provides visibility over the completion and re-enrolling part of the cycle, therefore whether children stayed in school. Completing the school year and re-enrolling in following years or graduating is especially important for pre- adolescent/adolescent years when students are at risk of dropping out because of the opportunity cost to the families or in contexts where the risk of early marriage among young girls is identified. School meals help to incentivize families to send and keep children in school, so retention rate can be a measure of the extent to which a school feeding programme has contributed to keeping girls and boys in school. In addition, it can be a key indicator for analyzing and projecting pupil flows from grade to grade within the educational continuum.

DATA SOURCE

Data sources for this information are school registers, school surveys or census for data on enrolment and repeaters by grade. WFP would normally obtain this information from either:

The national Education Management Information System (EMIS).

Monitoring system agreed on with government and NGOs.

Schools and/or local education committees.

Cooperating partners.

COs will have to assess if the national EMIS provides adequate information for WFP-assisted schools. Otherwise, a specific survey must be used with the agreement of the government agencies involved, other UN partners or NGOs. In instances where the government or schools are not collecting this data, country offices are encouraged to work jointly with the schools and partners to collect this information. Capacity building to government, cooperating partners, schools and local counterparts is encouraged to help build capacities to monitor and track progress of school feeding activities.

Quality checks on education data is necessary during process monitoring and on-site monitoring. It is encouraged that during school visits and distributions, the number of students are cross-checked with available datasets to ensure alignment with received data.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

This data is available at schools and WFP must compile this information on annual basis at the end of each school year.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

No sampling required. Data should be collected at all schools assisted by WFP.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Retention rate in grade i (%) = $((Y_{i+1} + Z_i)/X_i) \times 100$

Where:

X_i : Number of students enrolled in grade i in school year t

Y_{i+1} : Number of students who passed from grade i to grade $i + 1$ in school year $t+1$ OR Number of students who graduated if grade i is the last grade before the next school level (e.g., last grade of primary school)

Z_i : Number of students repeating grade i in year $t+1$

This indicator should be collected by grade, when possible, to identify trends and improve programme design.

For example, to identify if children are dropping out at higher rates at a specific grade. The CO will report only the overall retention rate in COMET but will keep track of the different rates by grade for programmatic purposes.

Overall Retention Rate (%) = $((Y + Z + W)/X) \times 100$

Where:

X : Total number of students enrolled in all grades in school year t

Y : Total number of students who passed to the following grade in school year $t + 1$

W : Total number of students who graduated from last grade in school year t

Z : Total number of students who repeated their grade in school year $t + 1$

If child-by-child data is not available – i.e., it is not possible to know the exact number of children who passed to the following grade or graduated, the below calculation can be done instead to provide an estimated retention rate. This methodology has additional limitations, so it should only be used in cases where appropriate data cannot be accessed.

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

Retention rate in grade $i = (Y_{i+1}/X_i) \times 100$

Where:

X_i = Total number of students enrolled in grade i in school year t

Y_{i+1} = Number of students enrolled in grade $i + 1$ in school year $t + 1$

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	The retention rate has to be entered on COMET.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory</p> <p>Grade (first grade, second grade, etc.)</p> <p>Disaggregate by age group, disability, residence status, transfer modality and programme, where possible</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Sex</p> <p>Geography (e.g., district, province and/or rural, urban);</p> <p>Type of school (e.g., public schools, community schools);</p> <p>Educational level (pre-primary, primary, secondary schools); and</p> <p>Whether on-going assistance or newly assisted school.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Annually, at the beginning of the school year
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	For new programmes, the value could be calculated based on data from prior years if available. Otherwise, the baseline will be based on first year's reported value. For continuing programmes, the baseline is the value reported in the previous year.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual Target:</p> <p>Context-specific</p> <p>End of CSP Target:</p> <p>This should be set as per the country specific context. Ideally, programmes should aim to reach a retention rate of 100%, which may be unrealistic for the duration of the CSP, which is usually 4 or 5 years. As such, country offices may assess trends from previous years and/or main drivers of school dropout in the country to set yearly and CSP targets for retention rate.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	M&E Officer with support of school feeding activity manager
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>21. Enrolment rate</p> <p>22. Attendance rate</p> <p>23. Graduation rate</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	This indicator can be complemented by many types of qualitative research to provide more insights into programme implementation and results achieved. Below are examples of topics that can be explored but other avenues are also possible based on CO interest and implementation:

Reasons behind increase or decrease in retention rate of children in school- differences between different genders and grades.

Reasons behind children repeating classes or children dropping out of school.

How to enhance the School Feeding Programme funded by WFP.

Students/School staff/family/community perception of programme.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:

Whether programme is achieving intended results,

Results can be used to advocate for further funding,

Targeting of schools and regions/districts,

Avenues for future collaboration with other agencies and enhancement of SF programmes,

Additional needs that need to be met to support children's well-being.

INTERPRETATION

A 100 percent overall retention rate indicates that all children stayed in school in a given year – therefore, no child dropped out of school. A 100 percent retention rate for a specific grade, means that all children that were on that grade stayed in school and did not drop out. WFP aims to increase retention rate over the years, especially in contexts in which children face barriers to education. In countries or cases where retention rates are higher, WFP's objective is to maintain retention rates at adequate levels – i.e., 100% or close to 100%. A yearly increase in retention rate values indicates improved access to education, and therefore it may signal that School Feeding Programmes are contributing to keeping children in school. It is recommended that retention rates at national level are compared with retention rates in WFP-supported schools, to compare yearly trends across the country.

For continuing programmes, retention rate improvements could plateau as the programme has already incentivized children and their families to attend school and stay in school. A high level of retention that becomes stagnant over time is a sign of the continuous functioning of the programme. It is thus encouraged that retention is regularly monitored on an annual basis, even if no changes are anticipated. Shocks, stressors, conflicts, and emergencies could cause sudden changes to retention rates.

By comparing rates across grades and sex, it is possible to assess whether the programme is achieving its intended results. For example, if the country office implements complementary activities that target girls, such as scholarships or food vouchers, and there is a high increase in retention rate for girls, then the programme is contributing to keeping girls in schools. Data can also identify areas which require greater programmatic emphasis. For example, if retention rate among girls continues to be lower than retention rate among boys, the country office may consider distributing additional take-home rations to a specific age group such as pre-adolescents or adolescents.

Retention rates can also inform situation analyses and the state of schoolchildren (both at WFP-supported schools and nationally if data is available). Lower retention rates among boys in a certain grade could indicate the economic opportunity boys in this age group offers to the family and hence may suggest the need for household transfers in the form of take-home rations to make up for the opportunity cost of sending kids to schools. Low retention rates among girls especially in pre-adolescent/adolescent year could highlight prevalence of early marriage in this context and suggest relevant programming actions such as provision of incentives. Rates for WFP assisted schools or areas should be compared with rates in non-assisted schools if the information is available.

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

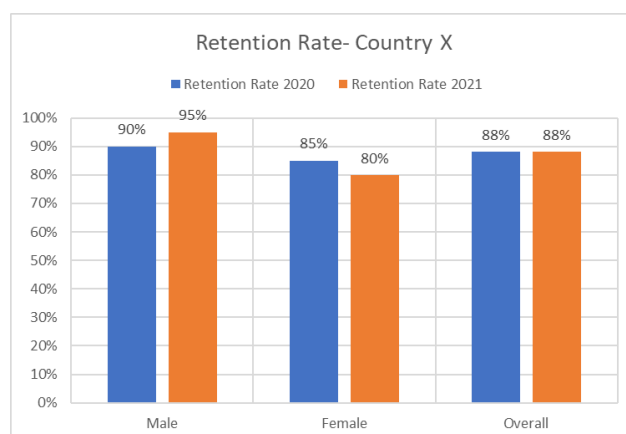
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Example 1 (Chad, 2021): The school enrolment rate among IDPs increased from 22 percent in 2020 to 29 percent in 2021, with an attendance rate of 88 percent in 2021. Despite these positive outcomes, there was a significant decrease of 20 percentage points in retention rates compared to 2020. This may be due to the reduced distribution, in cycles of food, from every two months to three months.

Example 2 (Sudan, 2021): The retention rate was also slightly below the target, with 94 percent overall retention, against a target of 96 percent. These results can be explained by interrupted services during the year due to insecurity and flooding as well as a multitude of social, economic, cultural, and institutional barriers that remain in Sudan, putting students at risk of dropping out of school.

Example 3 (Mozambique, 2021): WFP has worked to ensure continuous expansion of the School Feeding Programmes with an increase from 100,000 school children served in 2018 to 343,545 (49 percent female) in 2021 as well as an improvement in the average number of feeding days from 15 days per month to 23 days. This positive trend is also reflected in the impact of the programme on enrolment rate with an increase of 27 percent compared to 2020 and on retention rate which is 3 percent higher than the planned target (95 percent).

VISUALIZATION



LIMITATIONS

While staying in school is crucial for sustained access to education, retention rate alone does not provide the complete picture of education and learning opportunities for children. Other elements of education are equally important, including school infrastructure, quality of learning, regular attendance, student-to-teacher ratio, etc. As such, it is important to focus the analysis and interpretation on what this indicator is measuring specifically. Narrative can and should be complemented, when possible, with other data points, case studies or learning exercises that study other aspects relevant to learning and education.

On the other hand, school registers may not be available or reliable. Like other pupil-flow rates (e.g., repetition rates), the retention rate is derived by analyzing data on enrolment and repeaters by grade for two consecutive years. One should, therefore, ensure that such data are consistent in terms of coverage over time and across grades. These flow-rates can be biased by: overreporting enrolment/repeaters; incorrect distinction between new entrants and repeaters; pupil transfers between schools (at sub-national level).

In contexts where education related outcomes are high prior to WFP interventions, this indicator is not sensitive enough to measure progress achieved through school feeding programmes. It is advised in such contexts to use other health, nutrition, learning indicators to measure progress.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact SBP HQ MERL team.



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59. Transition strategy for school health and nutrition/including school feeding fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP [NEW]

NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	59
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School Based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where School Feeding programmes are designed with a capacity strengthening component that aim to enhance education systems for protecting and promoting the well-being of school children.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Country Capacity Strengthening (School feeding) (SMP_CCS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Rating 0-3 (see Indicator Calculation section for detailed descriptions)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the transition progress of school health and nutrition interventions into national programmes. This can include school feeding programmes fully implemented by national stakeholders and WFP.</p> <p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>School health and Nutrition: A multi-sectoral approach to design and deliver coordinated and comprehensive strategies, activities and services that are integrated and sustained within the education system for protecting and promoting the physical, emotional and social development, health and wellbeing of students and the whole school community (parents, teachers, community members). Essential components that are recognized by existing school health and nutrition programmes can include school feeding, deworming, vaccination, supplementation, menstrual hygiene management, oral health promotion sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence prevention, social and behaviour change communication, school gardens, vision screening, nutrition education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).</p> <p>School Feeding: The provision of food (meals, snacks, or take-home incentives conditional upon school attendance) to children and/or their households through School-based Programmes.</p> <p>Transition strategy: refers to a strategy drafted by countries to define and explain the process that will be followed by the country to transition from an externally-supported programme, process, and system component towards full national stakeholder ownership. “Transition” is used instead of handover to recognize that national stakeholders have their own priorities and constraints and as such, the end result of the transition is not expected to directly replicate the externally-supported programme, process or system component.</p>

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

A transition strategy is considered as developed once it has been adopted by the government. This indicator measures after the development stage.

Fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP: the strategy should include clear benchmarks to mark when implementation would be finished. Only from these benchmarks, the ability to gauge full implementation will be possible. Notably, this will require fulfilment of commitment from both WFP and the National Stakeholder.

Counting should be done at level of strategy implementation and should follow the implementation plan to determine status of in-progress or closed/fully implemented. If, for example, WFP transitions the ownership of 'home grown School Feeding' Programmes and in the first two years has achieved more than half of the transition benchmarks, it would be counted as two for this indicator and the work should be reflected in other output and outcome indicators and narrative explanations. If, however, WFP and the counterpart have fully completed the transition strategy as envisioned, it would count as three.

This indicator is separate from the sector neutral indicator, which measures transition strategies and could be applied to many of WFP's areas of work. School feeding and school health and nutrition strategies implemented should only be measured using this methodology.

RATIONALE

National ownership of hunger solutions is key to sustainability and success.

The WFP school feeding strategy 2020-2030 adopts a context specific approach to programme design. WFP will implement school health and nutrition interventions in three different contexts: 1: Crisis or humanitarian settings, 2: Stable low-income and lower middle-income countries and 3: Middle-income countries. In countries falling under context 2, WFP will support the transition and scale up of national programmes. WFP will help to strengthen systems and provide technical assistance in countries that have emerging capacities and are working on improving the scale and quality of national programmes. WFP will engage with national governments to develop time-bound national targets and handover strategies, leading to a gradual decrease of WFP operational beneficiaries in the coming decade. In context 3: WFP will support the consolidation and strengthening of national programmes. In these countries, where the transition has already happened, WFP's assistance has been instrumental in supporting the reform and strengthening of national School Feeding Programmes. WFP will continue to work with governments to ensure the children in need are integrated in national programmes. This indicator measures an important step for increased national ownership.

DATA SOURCE

Relevant CSP Activity Managers to refer to documentation on the achievements of milestones for the implementation strategy.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Was the transition strategy for school health and nutrition/including school feeding implemented by national stakeholder and WFP?

0- Not begun

1- Implementation in progress- less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed

2- Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed

3- Transition strategy completed

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Was the transition strategy for school health and nutrition/including school feeding implemented by national stakeholder and WFP?

0- Not begun

1- Implementation in progress- less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed

2- Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed

3- Transition strategy completed

Total sum of strategies completed in each calendar year. If multiple strategies are measured under the indicator, disaggregation is mandatory.

A strategy is 'not begun' if WFP implements school feeding and CCS activities, but there is no established transition strategy with the government.

To be considered 'in progress' if there has been progress in the transition strategy, with key milestones identified and achieved towards finalising the transition to a nationally-owned School Feeding Programme for a targeted year. A substantive step must have been undertaken, such as resources allocated/disbursed, dedicated staff hired on side of national counterpart, etc., dependent on benchmarks set out. WFP could likely still be implementing direct school feeding and technical assistance activities.

Similarly, to be considered 'fully implemented' the workplan must have been completed and the appropriate national stakeholder would give validation. WFP could likely still continue to provide technical assistance on demand.

In order to measure this indicator correctly, the transition strategy needs to have been developed with clear and distinct milestones.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

N/A

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

N/A

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Once per transitioned portfolio – Annually

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline value is dependent on the existing status of transition strategies.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time and complexity involved in capacity strengthening engagement and joint planning with stakeholders. Particular attention should be paid to the availability of resources for national stakeholder implementation. Annual targets are not cumulative.

End of CSP target:

CSP target should be set based on discussions with relevant national stakeholders and WFP as well as stakeholder workplans at CSP commencement (to assess likelihood of progress in transition strategy implementation over the CSP period; particular attention should be paid to the availability of resources for national stakeholder implementation.). End of CSP target set is to be "3- Transition strategy completed", indicating that by the end of the CSP the transition strategy is fully implemented.

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

RESPONSIBLE OF DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers
INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME	N/A
COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS	This indicator is complimentary to the outcome indicator 'Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding developed with WFP support' and can be seen as a continuation on the results chain.
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	<p>This indicator can show programme managers the stage of implementation and, paired with details from the workplan, identify coming priorities and changes to programming design needed, as well as budgeting for WFP CCS activities.</p> <p>It may also inform the level of involvement of stakeholder partners and identify where this needs further attention and intervention.</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>A fully implemented transition strategy will look different depending on the content of the strategy. In some cases, when a score of '3- fully implemented is achieved,' it might mean a WFP office closes or only provides support as a technical advisor. In other cases, transition strategies may have been done with different geographic areas, and WFP presence will continue in other areas.</p> <p>A score of '1' or '2' may mean an implementation strategy is still in progress of being implemented, or it may reflect a change in strategy to adapt to new conditions. Narrative reporting in the ACR will be needed to explain the score.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	Donor reports, ACRs, User/cluster groups presentations etc.
LIMITATIONS	<p>Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data. Only transition strategies with clear benchmarks for competition can be used.</p> <p>A limitation of this indicator is that transition strategies can be successfully drafted and implemented but the programme that has been transitioned is not sustainable.</p>
FURTHER INFORMATION	Consult HQ SBP MERL team.

82. Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school health and nutrition/including school feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.04
INDICATOR CODE	82
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-Based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements school feeding capacity strengthening activities with the aim to enhance the allocation and availability of resources within the national system.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	Country Capacity strengthening (School feeding) (SMP_CCS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	United States Dollars (USD)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the amount of resources mobilized (in USD) for national school health and nutrition/school feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy.</p> <p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>Resources: Human, material and/or financial resources that are relevant to national School Health and Nutrition and/or School Feeding Programmes. Note that these resources do not include WFP internal resources.</p> <p>Mobilized: Any USD amount allocated, assigned, granted, or disbursed, for the benefit of a specific national School Health and Nutrition and/or School Feeding Programmes (whether primarily mobilized by WFP directly or by stakeholders with WFP support and facilitation). Sources for resources mobilized may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) domestic governmental – in the form of new or increased allocation accorded by the relevant ministry and/or any other parties able to influence amounts allocated to national school health and nutrition and/or School Feeding Programmes; (2) domestic nongovernmental – in the form of resources mobilized through non-state representatives e.g., civil society, communities and/or private sector; and (3) international donor nations or international financial institutions. <p>School health and Nutrition: A multi-sectoral approach to design and deliver coordinated and comprehensive strategies, activities and services that are integrated and sustained within the education system for protecting and promoting the physical,</p>

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

emotional and social development, health and wellbeing of students and the whole school community. Essential components that are recognized by existing school health and nutrition programmes can include school feeding, deworming, vaccination, supplementation, menstrual hygiene management, oral health promotion sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence prevention, social and behaviour change communication, school gardens, vision screening, nutrition education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

School Feeding: The provision of food (meals, snacks, or take-home incentives conditional upon school attendance) to children and/or their households through school-based programmes.

National School Feeding Programme: A programme **managed** by the government either alone or with the support of WFP or other development partners to provide food on a regular basis to schoolchildren.

WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society, as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of School Feeding Programmes. This generally involves transferring WFP knowledge and expertise with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that WFP and the national stakeholder have diagnosed together. WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.

To determine whether WFP's engagement in the achievement of the outcome is significant enough that it should be considered under this indicator, ask the question: would it be realistic to expect this level of resources mobilized without WFP's capacity strengthening and/or advocacy? If the resources would have been mobilized regardless, and WFP did not provide substantial capacity strengthening support that enabled an increase in resource availability, the additional resources should not be counted towards this indicator. It is important to be able to draw a link to output level activities (such as advocacy, support to strategic planning, etc.) that have contributed to this outcome. One of the ways to triangulate this information is to validate with the national stakeholder, and ensure they agree on WFP's contribution being substantial enough to count this result.

Advocacy: Activities that publicly support and promote the issue of school health and nutrition and the effectiveness of School Feeding Programmes. Advocacy activities aim to influence stakeholders to mobilize resources to increase coverage of school feeding and improve quality of the programmes.

RATIONALE

The WFP school feeding strategy 2020-2030 adopts a context specific approach to programme design. WFP will implement school health and nutrition interventions in three different contexts:

- 1: Crisis or humanitarian settings,
- 2: Stable low-income and lower middle-income countries and
- 3: Middle-income countries.

In countries falling under context 2, WFP will support the transition and scale up of national programmes. WFP will help to strengthen systems and provide technical assistance in countries that have emerging capacities and are working on improving the scale and quality of national programmes. In context 3: WFP will support the consolidation and strengthening of national programmes.

Countries face complex challenges in generating the required quantity and quality of investment. WFP's long experience in developing effective partnerships with public and

private actors for financing humanitarian and development activities – including technological and institutional innovation – can add value to country efforts to build the required coalitions for investment and action. The School Meals Coalition, a group of countries, mobilized and supported by WFP and led by Finland and France, was established at the UN Food Systems Summit in New York in 2021. This partnership aims to ensure that every child can receive a healthy, nutritious daily meal in school by 2030. The coalition continues to grow and advance many efforts, including advocacy and innovative financing.

All efforts WFP invests in enhancement of relations and resources through the different initiatives (the school meals coalition, national and regional advocacy) lead to resource mobilization for the national School Feeding Programme. This a broad indicator aims to give a high-level overview of the magnitude and range of WFP's capacity strengthening support to national systems and to demonstrate how various WFP capacity-strengthening interventions contribute to strengthening the national school feeding system and its resources.

DATA SOURCE

Data must be obtained from partners through the Activity Managers responsible for operationalising the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen. Ensure that all figures are formal commitments (e.g., official announcements of donor contributions, official approved budget documents from government or other stakeholders), preferably with evidence of stakeholder validation of WFP's contribution. Where the resources mobilized include non-monetary resources (such as staff and capital inputs), ideally the value of such resources would be provided by the party that provides the resource. Where this may not be possible, it is recommended that estimates be used, benchmarking against market rates for similar positions or assets.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

It is recommended that the activity manager and M&E staff create an excel sheet for the duration of the CSP, stored on the CO shared drive, to record the values and types of resources mobilized, the sources of the resources, the source of the data and whether or not WFP contribution has been validated. In cases where non-monetary resources are converted to USD value, it is also recommended to include the calculation or estimation method used (see below on Indicator calculation).

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Y_i (USD) = Sum of resources mobilized in year i (USD)

Resources in local currency should be converted to USD value using the United Nations exchange rate for the month when the values are recorded in COMET.

Non-monetary resources should be reflected as USD value primarily on the basis of direct information from the partner/stakeholder providing the resource, or where such direct information is not available, by identifying going market rates for similar positions (sector, level of seniority, contract type if known) and assets (cost of purchasing similar assets locally), ideally using at least three sources to determine an average value. In the case of complex/large-scale assets, it may not be possible to estimate the value and direct information from the relevant partner/stakeholder would have to be obtained. If a formal commitment is made for multiple years, the sum should be counted in the year it was committed and not spread over multiple years.

Activity managers can document these in excel sheets on annual basis.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Basic system disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category, activity tag and thematic markers. In addition, it is recommended to disaggregate the data by source of resources (domestic governmental, domestic non-governmental and international). Further information on outcome data disaggregation [can be found online at this page.](#)

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annually

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

The baseline value for this indicator should reflect USD amounts mobilized by stakeholders for the FSN system or service as a result of WFP support prior to intervention. In many cases it is likely to be 0, but there are instances where some resource mobilization has already taken place and should be reflected.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets to be set conservatively based on realistic and evidence-based projections and feasibility. Resource mobilization may take more than one year to yield results; appropriateness of setting annual targets should be carefully assessed at project outset. Annual targets are not cumulative.

End of CSP target:

CSP Targets are to be established very cautiously (conservative targets), especially where WFP has yet to explore programmatic entry-points for effective engagement in this area; target figures should be based on a solid resource mobilization analysis by WFP for international donors and relevant international financial institutions (IFIs) and ideally in collaboration with stakeholders for an overview of the domestic sphere.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is complimentary to the following school feeding country capacity indicators (as relevant):

- Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy.
- Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding developed with WFP support.
- Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP.
- Number of enhanced business processes implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP support.
- Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This indicator can be complemented by many types of qualitative research to provide more insights into programme implementation and results achieved. Below is an example of topics that can be explored but other avenues are also possible based on CO interest and implementation:

- Qualitative analysis on how WFP interventions led to the resource mobilization.

- Future avenues for further enhancement of technical support provided to government.
- Lessons learned of successes and failures to inform other country implementation.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can inform the effectiveness of WFP’s capacity strengthening and advocacy efforts with the objective of mobilising resources for School Feeding Programmes. As such, trends and narrative explaining values for this indicator can help decision-making in terms of the capacity strengthening strategy and activities in a given context. However, other factors – e.g., fiscal space, economic and social issues, political situation, etc. – need to be considered alongside this indicator to determine next steps.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator captures concrete results relating to capacity strengthening activities which address financial sustainability. It is a localized indicator and not comparable across countries/regions.

When interpreting results, compare targets to actuals and explain all levels of performance – targets met, overperformance, and underperformance. What enabled resources to be mobilized? What drove under- or overperformance? How is WFP’s capacity strengthening leading to the mobilization of resources?

It is important to note that WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, and results against this indicator may not be attributable exclusively to WFP. The capacity strengthening contribution of other partners to enable the resources to be mobilized should be mentioned in narratives when the indicator is reported.

VISUALIZATION

At country level: bar graph/histogram illustrating resources mobilized with WFP support; alternatively, pie chart demonstrating total amount of resources mobilized by source (domestic governmental, domestic nongovernmental and international); aggregation of the same by region or global

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

“As a result of WFP ongoing capacity strengthening support to the Ministry of Education (MoE) in Togo, and the joint completion and documentation of a cost-benefit-analysis of various home-grown school feeding models, the Ministry of Education was able to articulate an evidence-based and comprehensive investment case that was submitted to the Ministry of Finance for consideration. Following advocacy and dialogue with the latter, the MoE – with WFP support – was able to secure a 12% (USD X.X m) increase.

LIMITATIONS

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data. The reporting of this indicator relies on transparent national systems where financial data is shared with WFP.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP School Feeding Strategy \(2020 – 2030\)](#)

[CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E guidance](#)

Consult HQ SBP MERL team.

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

93

93. Percentage of children absent from school because of ill-health [NEW]



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.04
INDICATOR CODE	93
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-Based Programme</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p>
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where School Feeding programmes are designed to enhance children school attendance. This is particularly relevant under SO.1, SO.2 & SO.3.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Percentage</p> <p>CO Level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>The percentage of students absent from school because of ill-health is defined as the overall average percentage of female and male students absent from school every month in WFP assisted schools as compared to the total number of enrolled students.</p> <p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>Students: are defined in this context as school-aged children that are enrolled in WFP-assisted schools. School-aged children are children that are old enough to go to primary school. Typically, this age group falls between the ages of 5-19 years old, but the minimum age can differ by country.</p> <p>Absent because of ill-health: Students not attending school because they are suffering of any physical or psychological pain or illness. Ill-health in the context of child absenteeism is any health factor that is making the child too sick to be able to go to school on a specific day or series of days.</p> <p>School Feeding: The provision of food (meals, snacks, or take-home incentives conditional upon school attendance) to children and/or their households through school-based programmes.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>Increased access to education, improved learning outcomes and Improved health (physical & psycho-social) of girls & boys are among the main results expected to be achieved through school feeding interventions as per the WFP school feeding theory of change. Regular school attendance is a key factor for improved education outcomes, and School</p>

Feeding Programmes serve as an incentive for children to attend school. Ill-health can be a great impediment for children's attendance, their access to school feeding as well as their ability to learn and grow. In many contexts, WFP provides a complementary package (alone or in coordination with other partners/governments) to school-aged children which could include one or more of the following health interventions: vaccination, deworming, menstrual hygiene, eye testing/eyeglasses, hearing testing/treatment, dental cleaning/testing hear, etc. These interventions alongside the healthy school meals that children receive in school are expected to incentivize children to attend more regularly and thus reduce their absenteeism. This Indicator intends to capture the percentage of children that are absent due to ill-health to better understand some of the linkages between health and absenteeism.

In addition, some aspects of school feeding (e.g., take-home rations) can be designed with conditionality of school participation, mainly attendance, attendance monitoring is prerequisite to receiving the ration.

DATA SOURCE

Data can be sourced from either:

- a. schools
- b. or parents of the students (school-aged children)

The data collection can take place at either level based on the programme implementation and design in each country.

Some countries have advanced absenteeism tracking systems and thus this information would be available at the school level for each student. In cases where data is available at school, the data is to be collected from school records. Electronic or paper-based records available at schools or centrally at the ministry of Education.

In the absence of accurate school records, this data can be collected at the household level with the parents of the school-aged children. This module can be integrated with other data collection modules/exercises at the household level in instances of multiple assistance being provided to the same households.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

- Schools: Data to be collected for all schools once every month. This data is available at schools and WFP must compile this information, store in a safe manner and report on it on annual basis at the end of each school year. SBP is piloting School Connect which is a digital data collection tool that could be used to collect attendance data. For more information or specific support on data collection tools, consult SBP MEAL team.
- The below data collection module can be added to a household survey with the parents of the students. Some pointers in regard to the module:
- It is **important to note** that the below module **needs** to be repeated for every child in the household that is attending WFP assisted school **benefitting from a School Feeding Programme.** in household
- Results from module to be analysed in two-folds – first by analysis of children absent because of ill-health, second by the average number of days absent which will give a scope to the improvement of deterioration of the situation.
- Results of Q2 are used to generate the results of this indicator. Please refer to the example.

1. In the last 30 days, how many days was your child X absent from school?	X days
2. [if child was absent 1 or more days], how many days was your child X absent from school because of ill-health (physical or psychological illness stopped the child from going to school)?	X days

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

3. (optional) please specify type of illness	[drop down list]
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Total number of students absent because of ill-health = $X_i = \Sigma$ of all respondents to question 2.

X_i = Average annual number of students absent from school due to ill-health in year i

Y_i = Total number of students enrolled in school in year i at the beginning of the school year

Average percentage of students absent because of ill-health = **$X_i / Y_i \times 100$**

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

- a. **Schools:** Data should be collected from all schools that are part of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme every school semester; Or
- b. **Parents of students (school-aged children):** a representative sample is to be selected covering all children benefiting from the School Feeding Programme.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The percentage of students absent from school because of ill-health is calculated by generating the total annual average percentage of students absent because of ill-health.

Annual average percentage of students absent from school because of ill-health=

$(X_i / Y_i) \times 100\%$

Where:

X_i = Average annual number of students absent from school due to ill-health in year i

Y_i = Total number of students enrolled in school in year i at the beginning of the school year

And:

$X_i = (X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_n) / Y_i$

Where:

n = Total number of months in year i in which the school was operational

X_1 = Average monthly number of students missing school in month 1

...

X_n = Average monthly number of students attending school in month n

And:

$X_1 = X_{1.1} + X_{1.2} + X_{1.3} + \dots + X_{1z} / Y_1$

...

$X_n = X_{n1} + X_{n2} + X_{n3} + \dots + X_{nz} / Y_n$

Where:

$X_{1.1}$ = Number of students absent from school because of ill-health on day 1 of month 1

$X_{1.2}$ = Number of students absent from school because of ill-health on day 2 of month 1

...

Xnz = Number of students absent from school because of ill-health on day z of month 1

1z = last day in which school was operational in month 1

Y1 = Total number of students enrolled in school in month 1

...

(Repeat for months 2 – n)

Xn1 = Number of students absent from school because of ill-health on day 1 of month n

Xn2 = Number of students absent from school because of ill-health on day 2 of month n

...

Xnz = Number of students absent from school because of ill-health on day z of month n

z = last day in which school was operational in month n

Yz = Total number of students enrolled in school in month n

Alternatively, if absenteeism is not recorded daily in schools, and/or data collection/access is not possible, the average number of students attending any given month (X1, X2, ... Xn), can be captured through a randomized school visit and headcount on a given day of the month. This should be noted in data notes, to account for possible biases in the data.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The overall value is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

DISAGGREGATION FOR ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The indicator shall be disaggregated by gender and by grade if possible.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected once every school semester with annual data entry into COMET.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

It is recommended to conduct a baseline survey. A new intervention baseline should be established before or three months after starting the school feeding activity (see the guidance on [Minimum Monitoring Requirements](#)).

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

To be determined at the country office level. Based on the context, the indicator should decrease or be maintained compared to the baseline/previous year's value.

End of CSP target:

To be determined at the country office level. Based on the context, the indicator should decrease or be maintained compared to the baseline/previous year's value.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

M&E Officers, School Feeding Managers

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator module can be used to collect the percentage of children that are absent because of ill-health, the number of days that they are absent, as well as the primary reason for their absenteeism. The country office can use these data points to expand the information available on ill-health of students and absenteeism. This data can also be triangulated with the attendance data at each school.

On the **outcome level**, this indicator is complementary with the educational outcomes:

- 21. Enrolment rate
- 47. Retention rate
- 22. Attendance rate

It can be collected at the same time as:

- Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

CO can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader reasons behind absenteeism and its effects on the School Feeding Programmes. CO can design any studies to take into account the effects of health interventions on children (e.g. Key Informant Interviews with school health services or Focus Group Discussions with parents of children). These can help better articulate WFP's contribution as well as the effects of School Feeding Programmes.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator informs various decision-making processes. Below are some suggestions:

- Assessing whether the programme is attaining its desired outcomes.
- Using the results to advocate for additional funding.
- Identifying schools, regions, or districts that require targeted attention.
- Exploring opportunities for future collaboration with other agencies and improving School Feeding Programmes.
- Identifying additional requirements to support children's health.

INTERPRETATION

It is expected that school feeding incentivizes regular attendance to school, so that schoolchildren can learn and also access school health and nutrition services to be well-nourished and healthy. The provision of complementary health interventions at the school level supports children's attendance and in consequence their learning.

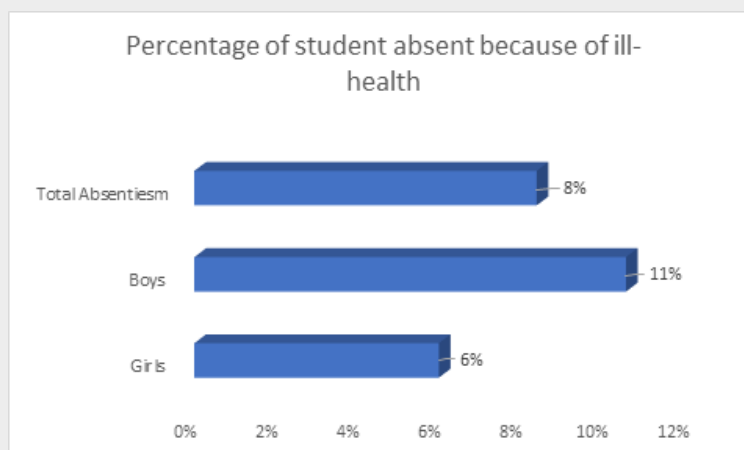
The lower the percentage of students that are absent because of ill-health as compared to the total number of students enrolled each year, the more effective School Feeding Programmes are at keeping children in schools and at increasing access to education and improved learning for schoolchildren.

When interpreting results, always refer to planned versus actuals, and analyse/explain reasons for target shortfalls or surplus, or for meeting targets.

A lower absence rate means that all students enrolled attended school every day, and thus, that the School Feeding Programme could improve and/or maintain access to education.

To put the indicator into perspective, it is important to triangulate this indicator with overall attendance rates at schools. It will be important also to report on trends from previous years; and on any potential external factors, which may have a positive or negative effect on absenteeism.

VISUALIZATION



REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Reporting on this indicator should focus on the percentage of children absent because of ill-health as well as any qualitative data that can be collected on the reasons behind absence.

Percentage of students absent because of ill-health and by school attending school in the 2020 – 2021 school year													
# of students absent because of ill-health	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Average	total # of enrolled students	%
School A	25	35	40	39	94	150	116	40	38	15	59	806	7%
Girls	20	15	30	12	30	48	39	20	14	9	24	353	6%
Boys	5	20	10	27	64	102	77	20	24	6	36	453	8%
School B	10	8	60	76	103	110	108	58	45	28	61	620	10%
Girls	4	5	25	51	53	60	52	20	19	12	30	450	6%
Boys	6	3	35	25	50	50	56	38	26	16	31	170	18%
Total Absenteeism due to ill-health	35	43	100	115	197	260	224	98	83	43	120	1426	8%
Girls	24	20	55	63	83	108	91	40	33	21	54	803	6%
Boys	11	23	45	52	114	152	133	58	50	22	66	623	11%

An example of how to use and report on the indicator is provided below:

As per the table above, the percentage of students that were absent from school because of ill-health was 8% for the school year 2020-2021. Higher absenteeism rates were recorded in January, February and March due to an outbreak of cholera in regions ABC which affected the school children. WFP and partners supported in addressing this outbreak through the

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

provision of clean water and handwashing stations at schools. WFP and UNICEF in February launched a nationwide vaccination campaign targeting school children which helped decrease the outbreak. On average, more boys were absent due to ill-health than girls, WFP is conducting qualitative analysis to understand the reasons behind this. Age differences were also noted with older girls (10-14 years old) more likely to skip school due to ill-health.

LIMITATIONS

Several limitations exist for this indicator. It is important to note that while ill-health could be a great barrier to school attendance and learning, many other factors contribute to good school and learning. The link between health and the provision of school feeding relies on the provision of specific complementary health interventions. This indicator is therefore a rough proxy on health results.

Many countries are unable to track reasons behind absenteeism and thus this information cannot be easily obtained for school-aged children. This indicator relies on monthly average and an annual average of monthly averages, therefore, while it provides a valuable general trend/analysis, each average is based on a different set of data points, increasing the risks of disproportionately affecting the final number. This indicator will average fluctuations across the school year and may not accurately represent drastic changes in absenteeism rates. This indicator will measure the overall percentage of students absent from one month to the other. It is only optional to track the number of days absent and the type of illness.

Additionally, data collection methodology and choice of data collection frequency could affect the representativeness of the results.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information and support please contact the HQ SBP MERL team.



96

96. Percentage of milestones in SABER- based Implementation plan (related to full SABER exercise or pre-screening tool) have been fully met [NEW]

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.04
INDICATOR CODE	96
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate Indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes for all countries that have completed and published a SABER report in the last two years.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*Country Capacity strengthening (School feeding) (SMP_CCS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Rating 0-3 (see Indicator Calculation for detailed descriptions) by percentage of milestones in SABER implementation plan for the government (related to full SABER exercise of Pre-screening tool) that have been fully met – Country Level
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator reports on the status of SABER-based implementation plans by measuring the milestones completed.</p> <p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>School health and Nutrition: A multi-sectoral approach to design and deliver coordinated and comprehensive strategies, activities and services that are integrated and sustained within the education system for protecting and promoting the physical, emotional, and social development, health and wellbeing of students and the whole school community (parents, teachers, community members). Essential components that are recognized by existing school health and nutrition programmes can include school feeding, deworming, vaccination, supplementation, menstrual hygiene management, oral health promotion sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence prevention, social and behaviour change communication, school gardens, vision screening, nutrition education, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).</p> <p>School Feeding: The provision of food (meals, snacks, or take-home incentives conditional upon school attendance) to children and/or their households through School-based Programmes.</p> <p>SABER-based implementation plan: refers to a plan drafted by countries to identify institutional capacity gaps and explain the process that will be followed by the country to address gaps identified through SABER exercise or with WFP's SABER pre-screening tool. If a</p>

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

SABER exercise has not been undertaken, the CO can design a capacity-strengthening plan based on the 5 SABER Programme Goals, and this plan should be, if possible, agreed with national government.

The **SABER-based implementation plan** may be a separate plan, or it may form part of a wider workplan/ agreement with WFP. The plan is considered as developed once it has been adopted by the government. This indicator measures after the development stage.

SABER: The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) is a World Bank-led initiative, of which WFP is a partner, to collect and disseminate comparative data and knowledge on education policies, to help countries systematically evaluate and strengthen their education systems.

The SABER School Feeding, or SABER SF, was developed with World Bank, the Partnership for Child Development (PCD) and other partners. It is included in WFP's School Feeding Policy (2013) and has since then been carried out in nearly 40 countries with WFP as the main implementer.

Based on extensive research and global evidence, the SABER-SF tool analyses and scores existing school feeding systems and programmes within five policy goals or dimensions: (1) policy frameworks; (2) financial capacity; (3) institutional capacity and coordination; (4) programme design and implementation; and (5) sustainability and continuity - community roles, reaching beyond schools. All of these are crucial dimensions of national capacity and form the basis of an effective and sustainable school feeding program.

Pre-screening tool for the SABER: The SBP Programme team developed a pre-screening tool for the SABER exercise. The purpose of this tool is to allow a Country Office a quick overview of the present state of the national School Feeding Programme in its country. It is based on what the CO team knows about the national School Feeding Programme and therefore cannot be used as an actual SABER exercise. However, the screening provides a rapid insight into the areas where capacity gaps most serious, where capacity strengthening interventions may focus, and where more in-depth assessments or wider discussions with national partners are required.

RATIONALE

With the outcome area of 'national capacity' steadily gaining importance within WFP's portfolio, it is crucial that WFP uses relevant and feasible tools to monitor and document if and how support to governments is leading to capacity gains. SABER SF diagnostic tool gathers national and subnational partners to assess existing national capacities to develop and sustain a school meals programme. This indicator is designed to help identify institutional capacity gaps and gains made towards by tracking the extent to which milestones from the SABER exercise (or pre-screening tool) have been in country's adopting the approach.

DATA SOURCE

COMET

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

COMET

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Was the **SABER implementation plan** implemented by national stakeholder and WFP

0 - **SABER implementation plan** but not begun

1- Implementation in progress- less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed

2- Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones

completed

3- SABER implementation plan completed

Total sum of SABER implementation plans completed in each calendar year. If multiple plans are measured under the indicator, disaggregation is mandatory.

A strategy is 'not begun' if WFP implements school feeding and CCS activities, but there is no established **SABER implementation plan** with the government, i.e., ad hoc trainings do not count under this outcome, these can be captured at output level.

To be considered 'in progress' if there has been progress in the **SABER implementation plan**, with key milestones identified and achieved towards finalising the transition to a nationally owned School Feeding Programme for a targeted year. A substantive step must have been undertaken, such as resources allocated/disbursed, dedicated staff hired on side of national counterpart, etc, dependent on benchmarks set out. WFP could likely still be implementing direct school feeding and technical assistance activities.

Similarly, to be considered 'fully implemented' the plan must have been completed and the appropriate national stakeholder would give validation. WFP can continue to provide technical assistance on demand.

In order to measure this indicator correctly, the SABER implementation plan needs to have been developed with clear and distinct milestones.

Finally, the CO should validate this rating (0-3) with government. In cases where this would affect relationships with governments, please consult the HQ SBP MEAL team.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The overall level is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Overall level is mandatory for entry into COMET. Data should be disaggregated by each SABER implementation plan for countries to document the extent of individual progress.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected once every year with annual data entry into COMET.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline value is dependent on the existing status of SABER implementation plan

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

To be determined at the country office level.

End of CSP target:

To be determined at the country office level.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

N/A

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

CO can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work of capacity strengthening as relates to school feeding or the SABER exercise (e.g., Key Informant Interviews with national stakeholders or Focus Group Discussions with government officials). These can help better articulate WFP's contribution as well as the effects of the capacity strengthening activities as relates to school feeding or the SABER exercise.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can show programme managers the stage of implementation, and paired with details from the plan, identify coming priorities and changes to programming design needed, as well as budgeting for WFP CCS activities.

It may also inform the level of involvement of stakeholder partners and identify where this needs further attention and intervention.

INTERPRETATION

A fully implemented SABER implementation plan will look different depending on the content of the strategy. In some cases, when a score of '3- fully implemented is achieved' it might mean a WFP office closes or only provides support as a technical advisor. In other cases, SABER implementation plans may have been done with different geographic areas, and WFP presence will continue in other areas.

A score of '1' or '2' may mean an implementation strategy is still in progress of being implemented, or it may reflect a change in strategy to adapt to new conditions. Narrative reporting in the ACR will be needed to explain the score.

A change in the score over time translates an improvement of national capacity against recognised standards of good practice.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Example: **Score of 0** – Plan developed but not begun

ACR: not reported

APR: not reported

Example: **Score of 1** - Implementation in progress- less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed

ACR: The implementation of the [precise title of SABER implementation plan] is underway. [Please list examples of milestones reached during year]

APR: not reported

Example: **Score of 2**- Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones met

ACR: The implementation of the [precise title of SABER implementation plan] is underway. As of this year more than half the milestones were reached [Please list examples of milestones reached during year]

APR: [X number of] countries achieved more than half the milestones of their SABER implementation plans [list of selected country-level examples of milestones reached during year]

Example: **Score of 3**- all milestones of the SABER implementation plan met

ACR: The implementation of the [precise title of SABER implementation plan] is underway. As of this year more than all the milestones were reached [Please list examples of milestones reached during year]

APR: [X number of] countries reached all their milestones in their SABER implementation plans [list of selected country-level examples of milestones reached during year]

LIMITATIONS

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data. Only transition strategies with clear benchmarks for competition can be used.

We encourage CO to validate this rating (0-4) with government. In cases where this would affect relationships with governments, please consult the HQ SBP MEAL team.

Another limitation is that a change in the level over time cannot be attributed to WFP capacity strengthening activities alone. Changes in policies and systems depend primarily on government's progress to reach their education goals, including the policies established and their implementation

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information and support please contact the HQ SBP MERL team.

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

53

53. Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tools (*country-specific*)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	53
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	Type: Country specific Reported in ACR 3. School Based Feeding
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator is applicable for School Feeding interventions that aim to enhance the quality of teaching techniques or tools.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School Feeding Programmes
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of teachers Number of educators and or Number of teaching assistants
DEFINITION	<p>This outcome indicator measures the number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants who are using improved techniques and tools in their classrooms as a result of WFP intervention.</p> <p>Teachers, educators, teaching assistants who have successfully completed a pre- or in-services training program to teach in schools or equivalent non-school based settings with WFP/USDA support (i.e., scholarships or training program funded in whole or in part with WFP funds) should be evaluated as to whether the learned technologies and techniques are being applied in their classroom instruction. Successful application requires that teachers, educators, and teaching assistants have incorporated the learned methods into their curriculum and are actively applying these methods in their daily classroom instruction.</p>
RATIONALE	Increasing the skills and knowledge of teachers builds human capital and supports institutional capacity building in countries. Increasing skills and knowledge of teachers will support the improved quality of literacy instruction by fostering an environment that promotes quality teaching and that is conducive to student learning.
DATA SOURCE	Representative surveys conducted either face-to-face, or by phone calls.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	Interviews with recipients (teachers, educators and or teaching assistants), programme observations, site visits or reports.

<p>SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p>Guidance is available here</p> <p>Sample size: The recommended sample size is 270 per stratum per round of data collection, with consideration given to the parameters below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population size (beneficiaries per stratum): at least 20,000 • Desired level of confidence: 90% • Acceptable margin of error: 5% • Response distribution: 50% • Simple random sample (design effect): 1 <p>If cluster sample used, sample size should increase by at least 50% (at least 405 households).</p> <p>If the prevalence is lower or higher than 50%, or the beneficiaries per stratum less than 20,000 then sample size could be lower than 270, use the sample size tool for calculation.</p>
<p>INDICATOR CALCULATION</p>	<p>This indicator counts the application of improved techniques and tools developed through USDA/WFP sponsored training.</p>
<p>DATA ENTRY IN COMET</p>	<p>Data should be entered in COMET</p>
<p>DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)</p>	<p>Recommended disaggregation (when sample size allows):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex of the teacher <p>For COMET reporting: If the sample size is not representative of the mandatory disaggregation groups, please include a note indicating that the results are indicative for that specific group in both the COMET and ACR note sections.</p> <p>For regular reporting: Ensure that the reporting accurately reflects categories with a representative sample size.</p>
<p>FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET</p>	<p>Minimum: once/year (same period of the baseline)</p>
<p>BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT</p>	<p>Baseline is set to 0.</p>
<p>TARGET SETTING</p>	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>The annual target is country specific.</p> <p>End of CSP Target:</p> <p>The CSP target is country specific, but the higher the target is, the better.</p>
<p>RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION</p>	<p>School Feeding Programme focal point</p>
<p>INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME</p>	<p>N/A</p>

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can support many CO level decisions, below are some suggestions:

- Whether a programme is achieving intended results
- Results can be used to advocate for further funding
- Targeting of schools and regions/districts
- Avenues for future collaboration with other agencies and enhancement of SF programmes

INTERPRETATION

This indicator is expected to increase overtime.

Successful application requires that teachers, educators, and teaching assistants have incorporated the learned methods into their curriculum and are actively applying these methods in their daily classroom instruction.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator counts the application of improved techniques and tools developed through trainings but does not capture the count of individuals trained, which is reported under an other output indicator.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This methodology is drawn from the USDA Food Assistance Indicators and Definitions handbook, 2019. The indicators have been included in the WFP CRF Indicator Compendium to support Country Offices implementing Mc Govern dole programmes. For more information and complimentary indicators see: [Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole Indicators and Definitions \(usda.gov\)](#)

54. Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new safe food preparation and storage practices (*country-specific*)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	54
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Country Specific</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator is applicable for School Feeding interventions where school meals are being prepared and provided by cooks.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School Feeding Programmes
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of individuals
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total number of individuals who are applying the new knowledge and skills received in WFP-supported training and certification programs.</p> <p>Examples of practices include: proper stacking, storage and handling of food; accounting for commodity receipt and distributions using stack cards and related efforts to maintain commodity quality and prevent loss and damage; hygienic and sanitary meal preparation in accordance with nutritional guidelines, regional culture and local diet; proper cleaning and disinfection of all food preparation tools, utensils and dishes prior to use; mandatory hand washing before cooking and eating; and ensuring adequate school warehouse standards. Individuals should demonstrate the use of at least one new practice in their lives or work that supports safe food preparation and storage.</p>
RATIONALE	Safe food preparation and storage can ultimately affect health. Increasing the skills and knowledge of individuals who can affect children's health and nutritional status builds human capital and supports institutional capacity building in countries. Applying new practices gained from training can ultimately have a positive effect on children's health.
DATA SOURCE	Representative surveys conducted either face-to-face, or by phone calls.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	Interviews with recipients (cooks), programme observations, site visits or reports.
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	<p>Sample size: The recommended sample size is 270 per stratum per round of data collection, with consideration given to the parameters below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population size (beneficiaries per stratum): at least 20,000

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desired level of confidence: 90% • Acceptable margin of error: 5% • Response distribution: 50% • Simple random sample (design effect): 1 <p>If cluster sample used, sample size should increase by at least 50% (at least 405 households).</p> <p>If the prevalence is lower or higher than 50%, or the beneficiaries per stratum less than 20,000 then sample size could be lower than 270, use the sample size tool for calculation.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator counts the application of new practices developed through WFP/USDA sponsored training. The number of people demonstrating use of new practices can be used as the numerator, and the number of people trained in new practices as the denominator, to calculate the percentage of trainees who demonstrate what they learned.
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data will be entered in COMET
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Recommended disaggregation (when sample size allows):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex of the cook <p>For COMET reporting: If the sample size is not representative of the mandatory disaggregation groups, please include a note indicating that the results are indicative for that specific group in both the COMET and ACR note sections.</p> <p>For regular reporting: Ensure that the reporting accurately reflects categories with a representative sample size.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Minimum: once/year (same period of the baseline)
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline is 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>The set of the annual target is country specific.</p> <p>End of CSP Target:</p> <p>The set of the CSP target is country specific, but the higher the target is, the better.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	School feeding focal point
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	N/A
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:

- Whether programme is achieving intended results
- Results can be used to advocate for further funding
- Targeting of schools and regions/districts
- Avenues for future collaboration with other agencies and enhancement of SF programmes

INTERPRETATION

This indicator is expected to increase overtime.

Country Offices may use this calculation to meaningfully discuss training effectiveness and project implementation.

REPORTING EXAMPLES

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator counts the application of new practices developed through trainings but does not capture the count of individuals trained, which is reported under an other output indicator.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This methodology is drawn from the USDA Food Assistance Indicators and Definitions handbook, 2019. The indicators have been included in the WFP CRF Indicator Compendium to support country offices implementing McGovern-Dole programmes. For more information and complimentary indicators see: [Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole Indicators and Definitions \(usda.gov\)](https://www.usda.gov/food-for-progress-and-mcgovern-dole-indicators-and-definitions)

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

55

55. Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools (*country-specific*)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	55
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Country specific</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-Based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator is applicable to School Feeding interventions that aim to enhance the administrative capacity of these programmes.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School Feeding Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of administrators/officials
DEFINITION	<p>This outcome indicator measures the total number of school administrators who are applying the new knowledge and skills received in USDA-supported training and certification programs. Areas of training may include finance, management (e.g., logistics, monitoring, personnel use and support), governance (e.g., legislation, communication, enforcement), infrastructure (e.g. building, supplies), or quality assurance for improving literacy skills. School administrators should demonstrate the use of at least one new technique or technology in their standard practices or procedures related to finance, management, infrastructure, or quality assurance of instruction.</p>
RATIONALE	Increasing the skills and knowledge of school administrators builds human capital and supports institutional capacity building in countries. Increasing skills and knowledge of school administrators will support the improved quality of literacy instruction by fostering an environment that promotes quality teaching and that is conducive to student learning.
DATA SOURCE	Representative surveys conducted either face-to-face, or by phone calls.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	Interviews with recipients (teachers, educators and or teaching assistants), programme observations, site visits or reports.
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	<p>Guidance is available here</p> <p>Sample size: The recommended sample size is 270 per stratum per round of data collection, with consideration given to the parameters below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population size (beneficiaries per stratum): at least 20,000 Desired level of confidence: 90%

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable margin of error: 5% • Response distribution: 50% • Simple random sample (design effect): 1 <p>If cluster sample used, sample size should increase by at least 50% (at least 405 households).</p> <p>If the prevalence is lower or higher than 50%, or the beneficiaries per stratum less than 20,000 then sample size could be lower than 270, use the sample size tool for calculation.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator counts the application of improved techniques and tools developed through WFP/USDA sponsored training.
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data to be entered in COMET
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Recommended disaggregation (when sample size allows):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex of the teacher <p>For COMET reporting: If the sample size is not representative of the mandatory disaggregation groups, please include a note indicating that the results are indicative for that specific group in both the COMET and ACR note sections.</p> <p>For regular reporting: Ensure that the reporting accurately reflects categories with a representative sample size.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Minimum: once/year (same period of the baseline)
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline is set to 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>The set of the annual target is country specific.</p> <p>End of CSP Target:</p> <p>The set of the CSP target is country specific, but the higher the target is, the better.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	School Feeding Programme focal point
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	N/A
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	N/A
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	<p>This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether programme is achieving intended results • Results can be used to advocate for further funding • Targeting of schools and regions/districts

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

- Avenues for future collaboration with other agencies and enhancement of SF programmes

INTERPRETATION

This indicator is expected to increase overtime.

School administrators should demonstrate the use of at least one new technique or technology in their standard practices or procedures related to finance, management, infrastructure, or quality assurance of instruction.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator counts the application of improved techniques and tools developed through trainings but does not capture the count of individuals trained, which is reported under an other output indicator.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This methodology is drawn from the USDA Food Assistance Indicators and Definitions handbook, 2019. The indicators have been included in the WFP CRF Indicator compendium to support country offices implementing McGovern-Dole programmes. For more information and complimentary indicators see: [Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole Indicators and Definitions \(usda.gov\)](https://www.usda.gov/food-for-progress-and-mcgovern-dole-indicators-and-definitions)

56. Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new child health and nutrition practices (*country-specific*)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	56
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Country specific</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>3. School-Based Programmes</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator is applicable to School Feeding interventions that aim to enhance knowledge on child health and nutritious practices.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of individuals
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total number of individuals who are applying the new knowledge and skills received in supported training and certification programs. Examples of practices include incorporating child health, nutrition and hygiene into a school curriculum, practices supporting dietary diversity, practices supporting proper handwashing at critical times, diarrhea treatment and management, sanitation practices (i.e., solid waste collection and management, safe water treatment and storage, etc.) and preventative health practices (i.e., administering deworming medication and micronutrient supplements, where applicable). Individuals should demonstrate the use of at least one new practice in their lives or work intended to improve children’s health or nutritional status.</p>
RATIONALE	Increasing the skills and knowledge of individuals who can affect children’s health and nutritional status builds human capital and supports institutional capacity building in countries. Applying new practices gained from training can ultimately have a positive effect on children’s health.
DATA SOURCE	Representative surveys conducted either face-to-face, or by phone calls.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	Interviews with recipients (teachers, educators and or teaching assistants), programme observations, site visits or reports.
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	<p>Guidance is available here</p> <p>Sample size: The recommended sample size is 270 per stratum per round of data collection, with consideration given to the parameters below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population size (beneficiaries per stratum): at least 20,000

3. SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

- Desired level of confidence: 90%
- Acceptable margin of error: 5%
- Response distribution: 50%
- Simple random sample (design effect): 1

If cluster sample used, sample size should increase by at least 50% (at least 405 households).

If the prevalence is lower or higher than 50%, or the beneficiaries per stratum less than 20,000 then sample size could be lower than 270, use the sample size tool for calculation.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator counts the application of new practices developed through WFP/USDA-sponsored training. The number of people demonstrating use of new practices can be used as the numerator, and the number of people trained in new practices as the denominator, to calculate the percentage of trainees who demonstrate what they learned. USDA and recipients may use this calculation to meaningfully discuss training effectiveness and project implementation.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data to be entered in COMET

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Recommended disaggregation (when sample size allows):

- Sex of the teacher

For COMET reporting: If the sample size is not representative of the mandatory disaggregation groups, please include a note indicating that the results are indicative for that specific group in both the COMET and ACR note sections.

For regular reporting: Ensure that the reporting accurately reflects categories with a representative sample size.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATE ENTRY IN COMET

Minimum: *once/year* (same period of the baseline)

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline is 0.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

The set of the annual target is country specific.

End of CSP Target:

The set of the CSP target is country specific, but the higher the target is, the better.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

School Feeding Programme focal point

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

N/A

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:

- Whether programme is achieving intended results
- Results can be used to advocate for further funding
- Targeting of schools and regions/districts
- Avenues for future collaboration with other agencies and enhancement of SF programmes

INTERPRETATION

This indicator is expected to increase overtime.

Individuals should demonstrate the use of at least one new practice in their lives or work intended to improve children's health or nutritional status.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator counts the application of new practices developed through trainings but does not capture the count of individuals trained, which is reported under an other output indicator.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This methodology is drawn from the USDA Food Assistance Indicators and Definitions handbook, 2019. The indicators have been included in the WFP CRF Indicator compendium to support country offices implementing McGovern-Dole programmes. For more information and complimentary indicators see: [Food for Progress and McGovern-Dole Indicators and Definitions \(usda.gov\)](https://www.usda.gov/food-for-progress-and-mcgovern-dole-indicators-and-definitions)

4. RESILIENCE & LIVELIHOODS

25

25. Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (Asset Benefit Indicator - ABI) [REVSED]



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.04
INDICATOR CODE	25
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>4. Resilience & Livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcome where Community and Household Asset Creation/food for asset activities are being implemented.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of the population (%) in the targeted communities benefiting from an enhanced livelihood asset base, as reported and perceived at the household level.</p> <p>Population: All inhabitants (without exception) living in the area of the ‘targeted community’. The ‘population’ may include individuals temporarily living in the area, such as internally displaced populations, returnees, refugees, etc., if these are considered as part of the community for whom the assets have been identified.</p> <p>Targeted community: FFA is meant to build assets that reduce the risk of disaster, strengthen livelihoods and build resilience over time, both at the household, group and at the community level. FFA should be planned with and for the communities themselves. Yet the concept of ‘targeted community’ varies considerably from one context to another and may encompass people with different needs, priorities and roles. For example, both host and displaced populations within the same catchment area can belong to the same ‘targeted community’, although they may have very different needs and priorities. As such, ‘targeted community’ should here be understood as the population living in a clearly defined geographic locality with and for whom the assets have been identified. Depending on the context it may correspond to a community watershed, the smallest administrative unit (village, ward, etc.) or a set of clearly identifiable human settlements (neighborhood, refugee/IDP camp, etc.). If the FFA activity is not deliberately planned and implemented at the community level then, by default, the smallest administrative unit will be considered as the ‘targeted community’.</p>

Livelihood assets: 'Livelihood assets' here relates to any type of assets that can be built or rehabilitated through FFA. As per the FFA Programme Guidance Manual (PGM) definition, this includes:

- **Tangible assets**, which can either be (i) assets related to landscapes, ecosystems and households such as water management and harvesting, tree plantings, land rehabilitation and reclamation, small irrigation infrastructure, canals, flood protection, fuel-efficient stoves, soil and water conservation, regenerative agriculture and circular economy structures, composting facilities; or (ii) physical assets that improve access to food or markets and essential basic services to support lives and livelihoods (such as community access roads, trails, bridges etc.) and community infrastructure such as latrines, schools, grain stores, etc.
- **Intangible assets** (human capital) which directly relate to trainings on the creation, management, and maintenance of tangible assets, including the development of the committees and associations required to manage these assets. Note that any other training provided is not considered as FFA and does not fall under the scope of the ABI indicator.

Benefits: 'Benefits' here relate to the seven categories of outcomes which FFA assets can bring about, as they are **perceived** by the households themselves (see next section on rationale). Note that a responding household is considered as 'benefiting from the enhanced livelihood asset base' if at least one person from his or her household is benefiting. The ABI therefore focuses on benefits as experienced by each responding household and its members (not by the community as a whole).

Enhanced: The ABI indicator is intended to measure the effects of **the relative change in the asset base as a result of the FFA activity**. As such it should necessarily be set at zero at the beginning of the FFA programme (in the baseline). The 'enhanced livelihood asset base' therefore reflects the changes in the asset base **since the beginning of the FFA programme in the community** (rather than during the reporting year).

Participant Household is a household with at least one HH member who has directly participated in an FFA activity.

Non-participant Household is a household in the targeted community where no household members participated in a FFA activity.

RATIONALE

In line with the corporate guidance indicating that FFA should be planned with and for communities, the ABI indicator measures the proportion of the population (%) in the targeted communities benefiting from an enhanced livelihood asset base, as reported and perceived at the household level.

Such 'benefits' are assessed through a set of seven questions corresponding to the different types of outcomes that can be expected from FFA assets (see below). The set of expected benefits – and therefore the set of relevant questions – should be identified through an initial community consultation during the baseline phase. Questions that are not locally relevant should not be asked and be reported as "N/A".

The indicator takes into the consideration the following areas of possible benefits:

- Improved protection from sudden onset natural shocks (floods, mudslides, landslides, etc.).
- Increase or diversification in production (agriculture, livestock or other);
- Reduced hardships and/or increased time availability.
- Improved physical access to markets and/or basic services (water for human consumption, sanitation, health, education, etc.).
- Improved ability to manage and maintain household and community livelihood assets (through better knowledge, more time availability or financial resources).

4. RESILIENCE & LIVELIHOODS

- Improvement in the natural environment (more vegetal cover, water table increased, less gullyng, etc).
- Restored ability to access and/or use basic asset functionalities at time of crisis or recovery (only applicable to FFA under the “crisis response” focus area).

DATA SOURCE

- Data should be collected from a sample of households in a sample of communities where the FFA activity is being implemented. Information must be collected from one adult member of the household.
- While the information is quantitative and obtained through a household survey, it may be complemented and contextualized by qualitative information obtained from the respondents themselves, from the FFA community planning team or from direct observations.
- When surveying a given community, enumerators should be well-aware of the types and quantity of assets that have been built/rehabilitated since the beginning of the FFA programme in the area (as this is the change to which the ABI ‘benefits’ should be attributed). Such information can be obtained from Cooperating Partners, which are necessarily reporting on the following CRF output: “Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure,”
- To facilitate the data collection process, ABI household surveys can be carried out concurrently with data collection for PDM or food security outcome monitoring.
- Tentatively, if the PDM surveys are planned to be conducted via remote tools (i.e., voice calls, SMS, etc.), the same collection methods could be applied to collect data for the ABI.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The electronic version of the questions associated with this indicator (listed below) can be found in [Survey Designer](#) by selecting the **Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (ABI) Indicator of the Livelihoods Indicator Area.**

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

COMMUNITY SAMPLING:

- This sample should follow the standard assumptions for two-stage cluster sampling, with the sample frame being communities where FFA activities are implemented.
- For programmes where FFA is implemented in more than 30 communities, it is considered as sufficient to sample between 25 and 30 communities (clusters). For programmes where FFA activities implemented in less than 30 communities at least 80 percent of the communities should be sampled. It is however recommended to over select the number of communities for the baseline data collection by 5 to 10 percent in case the FFA activities are interrupted in one of the selected communities in subsequent years.
- Communities shall preferably be selected randomly during the baseline phase only, and not be re-sampled every year. To the extent possible, the same communities should be re-surveyed every year, to allow for longitudinal (trend) analysis.
- For each selected community, an estimate of the total population intended to benefit from the asset activity should be available. This information can be attained from the 3PA process or community development planning processes specifically held for the purpose of selecting community assets, such as the Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

HOUSEHOLD SAMPLING:

- In each of the selected communities (clusters), both participating and non-participating households should be selected through a simple random sample. CO

must select at least 10 FFA participant households and 5 FFA non-participant households from the selected community. Techniques to randomly select households from participant lists or communities can be found in the [Reference Guide for CO M&E Officers on Sampling for Household Level Data Collection](#). Where resources do permit, COs are encouraged to have a representative sample for both participating and non-participating households using community demographic estimates from the community-based planning processes, such as the 3PA or CBPP process.

- The total sample size should be 250-300 respondents from participant (FFA beneficiary) households and 125-150 non-participant (non-FFA beneficiary) households. FFA participant selection for interview can be included with other outcome indicator samples. For example, the 10 FFA participant households could be the same households interviewed for FCS, CSI surveys. However, FFA non-participants would need be added to the overall sample.

Households	FFA participant households	FFA non-participant households
HH1	2/5 yes, so 40%	
HH2	4/5 yes, so 80%	
HH3	5/5 yes, so 100%	
HH4	2/5 yes, so 40%	
HH5	0/5 yes, so 0%	
HH6	1/5 yes, so 20%	
HH7	.2/5 yes, so 40%	
HH8	4/5 yes, so 80%	
HH9	5/5 yes, so 100%	
HH10	0/5 yes, so 0%	
HH11		1/5 yes, so 20%
HH12		3/5 yes, so 60%
HH13		2/5 yes, so 40%
HH14		1/5 yes, so 20%
HH15		0/5 yes, so 0%
Average ABI	50%	28%

- As a good practice, it is advised to keep record of all names and contact details of the respondents and keep it safe and protected, as per the WFP's data protection policy.
- Provided that the same communities are surveyed every year, the actual sample of households surveyed within each community may change over time.

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INDICATOR CALCULATION

The actual percentage of the composite ABI indicator should be, for each year and each community, calculated as an unweighted average of the ABI obtained for the sampled households by asking questions Q4 to Q10 identified as locally relevant to the FFA programme.

The average ABI should also be reported separately for all FFA participants and non-participants. The ABI indicator can then be aggregated at the country/programme level using a weighted average for participants and non-participants among the communities sampled. If the CO used a representative sample for non-participating households, then an unweighted average can be used.

The steps for calculating the ABI composite score using an example of community A and community B are as follows:

Two communities A and B have been sampled. In sample A, a total of 15 interviews from responding households were collected. Of which, 10 are FFA participants (P) and 5 are non-participants (NP). In sample B, a total of 15 interviews from responding households were collected. Of which, 10 are FFA participants (P) and 5 are non-participants (NP).

Step 1: Calculate ABI scores for each household in each community for both the participating and non-participating households:

See example below (:

ABI Composite Score for Community A Households (see above table)

a) ABI for FFA 10 participants in community A (%)

$$= \frac{HH1(\%) + HH2(\%) + HH3(\%) \dots \dots + HH10(\%)}{\# \text{ of households}}$$

$$= 40\% + 80\% + 100\% \dots \dots + 0\% / 10 = 50\%$$

b) ABI for 5 non-participants in community A (%)

$$= \frac{HH1(\%) + HH2(\%) + HH3(\%) \dots \dots + HH10(\%)}{\# \text{ of households}}$$

$$= 0\% + 25\% + 25\% \dots \dots + 33\% / \# \text{ of households} = 28\%$$

As per the calculation described the ABI for the FFA participants in community A is 50% and the ABI for FFA non-participants is 28%

ABI Composite Score for Community B Households (table not shown)

a. ABI for FFA 10 participants in community B (%)

$$= 33\% + 50\% + 67\% \dots \dots + 0\% \div 10 = 56.7\% = 33\% + 50\% + 67\% \dots \dots + 0\% \div 10 = 56.7\%$$

b. ABI for 5 non-participants in community B (%)

$$= 67\% + 17\% + \dots \dots 33\%(\%) \div \# \text{ of households} = 30\%$$

As per the calculation described the ABI for the FFA participants in community B is 56.7% and the ABI for FFA non-participants in community B is 30%.

Step 2: Calculate ABI composite score at community level for both participants and non-participants:

ABI overall for participants (%) =

$$= \frac{ABI(P) \text{ in community A (\%)} + ABI(P) \text{ in community B (\%)}}{\# \text{ of sampled communities}}$$

For example ABI overall for participants (%) =

$$= \frac{50\% + 56.7\%}{2} = 53.35\%$$

ABI overall for non-participants (%) =

$$= \frac{ABI(NP) \text{ in community A (\%)} + ABI(NP) \text{ in community B (\%)}}{\# \text{ of sampled communities}}$$

For example ABI overall for non-participants (%) =

$$= \frac{28\% + 30\%}{2} = 29\%$$

Step 3: Calculate ABI composite score at project/country level :

At the overall project/country level, the average ABI for participants and the average ABI for non-participants is calculated as per the formula below [where the sample size for the non-participants was representative].

ABI Overall (%) =

$$= \frac{ABI(P) + ABI(NP)}{\# \text{ of sampled communities}}$$

For example ABI Overall (%) =

$$= \frac{53.35\% + 29\%}{2} = 41\%$$

Where the sample size for non-participants **was not** representative of the non-participating targeted community (as identified through the CBPP process) therefore the ABI for non-participants should be multiplied by two. This step is necessary because the sample size for participants is double the sample size for non-participants.

Example :

ABI Overall (%) =

$$= \frac{ABI(P) + [2 \times ABI(NP)]}{\# \text{ of sampled communities}}$$

For example ABI Overall (%) =

$$= \frac{53.35\% + [2 \times 29\%]}{3} = 37.1\%$$

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [github](#) for calculating this indicator.

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DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The indicator shall be disaggregated per the following mandatory breakdowns:

- Target group
- Modality
- Residence Status
- Activity Tag
- Sex (optional)

In addition, the following disaggregation's should also be included:

FFA participants and non-participants. The information on whether the responding household is an FFA participant or not should be known from the sampling phase but should be confirmed by the interviewee (please refer to question 1 of the data collection tool). This information serves for the CO to understand the ability of assets

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION

The ABI should be collected twice a year (always at the same time of the year).

The data collection should be timed to feed into the ACR reporting as well as to inform the following planning period.

In case FFA activities are suspended for a year, we strongly recommend continuing monitoring the ABI and other indicators relevant for FFA long-term programmes.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

The collection of the ABI requires that a community consultation is held as part of the baseline phase to identify which specific 'benefits' the FFA programme is expected to yield for the community. This information can be derived from the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) or equivalent participatory planning process, when available, or can otherwise be obtained from a community discussion specifically held for the purpose of the ABI baseline.

The baseline value should be set at zero at the beginning of the FFA programme, with actual values being collected across the duration of the asset creation programme. As such the value should not be reset at zero at the beginning of every year of a multi-annual FFA programme in a given community.

It is only in the event that the ABI is introduced in the course of a multi-year FFA programme in a given community that an initial survey should be conducted to obtain a baseline value (which in that case will not be zero).

Note that the interpretation of the ABI requires a range of qualitative information on the initial "asset base" of the community. Such qualitative information should be obtained from the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP), when available, or be sought from the Cooperating Partner and the community planning team. It is important that the enumerators have a good understanding of what the situation was in the community before the FFA programme, so that they can visualize the asset base improvements to which the ABI should be attributed.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Please note the **annual targets are only informative** due to (i) the multi-year nature of FFA programmes and (ii) the fact that some assets take time to mature and generate benefits. Having said this, each CO should decide at which level to set the annual targets based on its context and the nature of its FFA programme.

As a by-default practice it is possible to set year-end targets based on a linear projection towards the project/CSP-end target (see example below). This will however not apply to contexts where the assets benefiting the widest range of the population are prioritized (i.e. are built or rehabilitated first).

For example, if the end of project target is set at 50% and the project will be ongoing for 4 years, the calculation of the annual target should be based on the below formula:

$$\text{Incremental Annual Target} = \frac{\text{End of project target (\%)}}{\text{Total project duration (in years)}}$$

Calculation for the example above:

$$\text{Incremental Annual Target} = \frac{50 (\%)}{4} = +12.5\%$$

Annual target for Year 1: 12,5%

Annual target for Year 2: 25%

Annual target for Year 3: 37.5%

Annual target for Year 4: 50%

End of CSP target:

It is important for the ABI data-collection to rely on a stable community sampling i.e. to focus on the same communities for each survey round. This is to ensure that the data allows for longitudinal (trend) analysis.

End of project and end of CSP targets are to be set by the CO: These shall differ depending on the type of assets combinations that are planned to be built/rehabilitated under the FFA programme. While no prescriptive guidance on target values can be provided, the following indications are worth noting:

For programmes focusing on at least one community asset: The target will usually reflect the fact that the FFA assets are expected to benefit the majority or the community's population (typically 50% to 70%).

For programmes focusing only on household assets: The target will generally be set at a lower level, reflecting the fact that only those households for whom the assets are being created/rehabilitated will directly benefit from them.

Note that it is strongly advised not to set the target value at 100% as evidence shows that even the most commonly accessible assets are usually not used by everyone in the community.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Each Country Office is responsible for the quality of data collected. The responsibility mainly lies with the M&E Officer but should be supported by FFA technical unit in the CO. RB and HQ-based M&E and FFA technical teams should offer support and advice on how data should be collected.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Indicators collected at the same time for FFA programmes: FCS, LCS-FS and Percentage of FFA Supported Assets that Demonstrate Improved Vegetation and Soil Conditions

Information for the ABI must be collected from community members through household surveys. For coordination purposes, interviews can be carried out concurrently with data collection for PDM or food security outcome monitoring.

Qualitative information on the type, amount and quality of assets created should necessarily be sought prior to the ABI survey.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative data/results can be collected to complement this indicator through qualitative approaches such as direct observation from the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service Key Informant Interviews or Focus Group Discussions. Additional resources on qualitative methodologies which can be used are still to be developed by the technical unit.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Decisions which can be informed by this indicator include:

- type of response (design or implementation of programmes),

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- Information (gathering/sharing)

INTERPRETATION

The ABI composite indicator score reflects the percentage of the population in the communities where FFA is implemented which is reporting benefits from an improved livelihood asset base.

The highest the ABI the largest the proportion of households reporting benefits (of any kind) from the assets created or rehabilitated through FFA.

It is expected that the ABI increases during the period of implementation of the FFA programme (especially as longer-term benefits start being felt and reported). Note however that the indicator may reach its maximum level right from year 1 in a given community (and stagnate afterwards) if the FFA action plan for that community prioritizes the creation/rehabilitation of assets benefiting the widest share of the population (e.g. the construction of a community access roads, the deepening a water pond, etc.).

Interpretation should be contextualized with information / analysis on:

- The initial situation in the sampled communities, as depicted in the CBPPs and/or by the CP or the community planning team.
- The type and amount of assets that have been created or rehabilitated through the programme;
- The phases at which different asset benefits are expected to kick in;
- The targets that were set for the ABI indicator at the overall project/national level;
- The results achieved per ABI questions, as there may be great disparities among the different types of FFA benefits and the ABI results may be driven by a few questions only.

The ABI should be collected at least once a year and, ideally, beyond the project completion to allow for longitudinal analysis. Such trend analysis should be done looking at the ABI among a larger package of indicators which includes the FCS, the CSI food and the CSI livelihood. From a resilience standpoint, the questions that should be asked when analysing/interpreting these indicators are:

- Is the set of indicators depicting a long-term development trend?
- To what extent is the set of indicators “resisting” at times of shocks (lean season or bad years)?
- How quickly is the set of indicators “recovering” aftershocks (lean season or bad years)?

ABI results can be disaggregated and analysed separately for FFA participants and non-participants. Analysis for men and women-headed households, by communities or regions, and/or looking at specific ‘benefits’ can also be undertaken. However, the results obtained through this disaggregation are **not representative**.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following examples show how the ABI results can be presented:

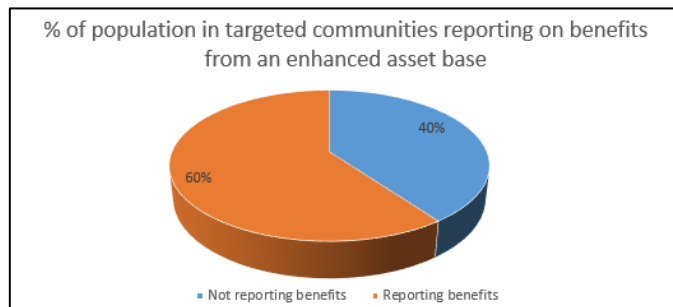
- X % of the overall FFA participants reported benefiting from the asset base.
- Y % of the overall FFA non-participants (residing in targeted areas) reported benefiting from the asset base.
- The average ABI score for all FFA participants and all non-participants as reported by them is X% and Y% respectively.
- Z% of the population in targeted communities have reported benefits from the assets built or rehabilitated through FFA.
- As per perception-based reporting, the assets created or rehabilitated through FFA have benefited Z% of the population in targeted communities.
- The percentage of the population in the targeted communities reporting benefits from the assets built or rehabilitated through FFA has increased from A% to B%, despite the occurrence of a shock.

- CO are encouraged to report on each 'benefit' (each ABI question) separately.
- The ABI measures perceptions rather than facts, it is important for the COs to systematically use the words "reported/perceived benefits".

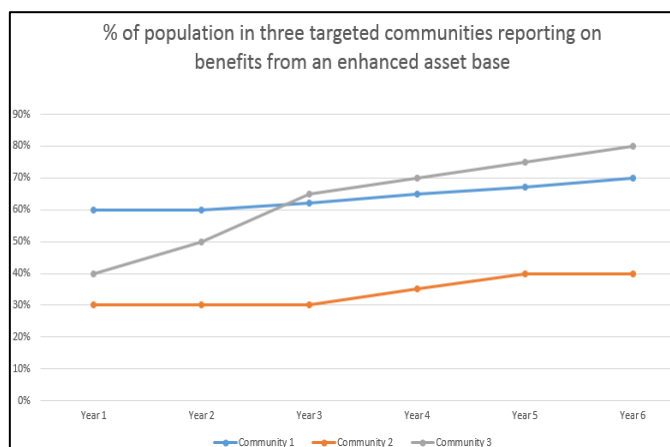
VISUALIZATION

ABI results can be presented as **Pie chart** (for a specific observation point) or as **2D-line chart** (for multiple observation points) to present how the proportion of population (%) reporting on benefits from an enhanced asset base is changing across multiple years. Please see below examples.

Example 1: Pie chart for a specific year



Example 2: 2D-line chart for multiple years



The presentation can also be made using **bar charts** showing the results per ABI question (for a specific observation point).

LIMITATIONS

- The ABI and its sub-indicators are perception-based and thus rely on individuals' views and can be exposed to source-bias. The interviewer must be very cautious when asking the questions not to set the expectations from the interviewee that questions should always be answered positively. In this regard, it is suggested to ask the questions through an informal conversation, as this will encourage individuals to reveal their true perceptions on the benefits achieved.
- While the ABI is primarily intended to capture the perceived effects of the assets created/rehabilitated through FFA, it will be influenced by the effects of the food assistance provided (especially during implementation). It should be clarified by the enumerator that the questions asked to relate to the assets and not to the transfer received (finding the right local translation for 'assets' is critical in this regard). This potential bias should be acknowledged when analysing the ABI results.
- The way the ABI measures 'benefits' is binary, i.e. yes/no. As such, the indicator does not capture the intensity of the perceived benefit.

Because most FFA programmes are multi-year, the 'enhanced livelihood asset base' to which the ABI refers may include assets built or rehabilitated several years before the survey (i.e. at

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the beginning of the FFA intervention). It is likely that households will tend to underreport the benefits related to those assets for which the recall period is longer. This risk should be mitigated by ensuring that the enumerators systematically remind respondents of the set of assets built since the beginning of the FFA intervention in the community.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Food Assistance for Assets Programme Guidance Manual \(FFA PGM\)](#)

ABI data collection tool for WFP's FFA Programmes

1 (**RespSex**), Q2 (**HHHSex**) and Q3 (**HHFFAPart**) are mandatory.

For Q4 (**HHAssetProtect**) to Q10 (**HHWorkAsset**), please select and ask the questions that were identified during the baseline consultation as best corresponding to the objectives of the FFA programme in the community. Note that all questions identified during the baseline consultation should be asked (even if the related asset or benefit has not yet materialized).# Other, non-relevant questions should be marked as non-applicable. No additional questions should be added to the ABI. Within the same communities, the same questions should be asked to all interviewed households, throughout the duration of the FFA programme.

Note, that the baseline value should be set at zero at the beginning of the FFA programme, with actual values being collected across the duration of the asset creation programme. As such, the value should be collected every year (or ideally twice a year – always at the same time of the year). The below selected and applicable questions should be repeated every year with targeting to detect a relative change in the asset base because of the asset creation programme (measuring a change since the beginning).

NB1: It is critical to identify the best local translation of the word “assets”.

NB2: Questions 4 to 10 are capturing benefits related to the assets built or rehabilitated since the beginning of the FFA programme (not just during the year). For this purpose, an overview of the FFA assets built/ rehabilitated since the beginning of the programme should be provided by the surveyor as part of the survey introduction. Please note, the below questions are also applicable for household assets (but the questions will have to be slightly reworded).

NB3: The questions should be focused on the “benefits” as perceived by the responding household itself (rather than based on its perception of the extent to which the assets benefited other households or the community as a whole).

RespSex	Sex of the Respondent <i>ENUMERATOR: Interviewers are to observe and record but not ask the sex of the respondent</i>	0= Female 1=Male
HHHSex	What is the sex of the head of the household?	0= Female 1=Male

For the ENUMERATOR: Note that all questions identified during the baseline consultation should be asked (even if the related asset or benefit has not yet materialized). Other non-relevant questions should be marked as non-applicable.

I. OUTCOME INDICATORS

HHFFAPart	Have you or any of your household member participated in the asset creation activities and received a food assistance transfer?	0=No 1=Yes 9999=Not applicable
HHAssetProtect	Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community are better protecting your household, its belongings and its production capacities (fields, equipment, etc.) from floods / drought / landslides / mudslides?	0=No 1=Yes 9999=Not applicable
HHAssetProduct	Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have allowed your household to increase or diversify its production (agriculture / livestock / other)?	0=No 1=Yes 9999=Not applicable
HHAssetDecreaseHardship	Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have decreased the day-to-day hardship ¹ and released time for any of your family members (including women and children)?	0=No 1=Yes 9999=Not applicable
HHAssetAccess	Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have improved the ability of any of your household member to access markets and/or basic services (water, sanitation, health, education, etc)?	0=No 1=Yes 9999=Not applicable
HHTrainingAsset	Do you think that the trainings and other support provided in your community have improved your household's ability to manage and maintain assets?	0=No 1=Yes 9999=Not applicable
HHAssetEnv	Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have improved your natural environment (for example more vegetal cover, water table increased, less erosion, etc.)?	0=No 1=Yes 9999=Not applicable
HHWorkAsset	Do you think that the works undertaken in your community have restored your ability to access and/or use basic asset functionalities (only applicable to "crisis response" FFA)	0=No 1=Yes 9999=Not applicable
Coding	Yes = positive response; No = negative response; N/A = question not relevant to the FFA programme in this locality	

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26. Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting Environmental Benefits (Environmental Benefit Indicator - EBI) [REVISED]



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	26
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>4. Resilience & Livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcome where Community and Household Asset Creation activities are being implemented.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>Population: All inhabitants (without exception) living in the area of the ‘targeted community’. The ‘population’ may include individuals temporarily living in the area, such as nomadic populations, if these are considered as part of the community for whom the assets have been identified.</p> <p>Targeted community: Asset creation is meant to build natural and physical capitals that reduce the risk of disaster, strengthen livelihoods, and build resilience over time, both at the household and at the community level. Asset creation should be planned with and for the communities themselves. Yet the concept of ‘targeted community’ varies considerably from one context to another and may encompass people with different needs, priorities and roles. For example, both host and displaced populations within the same catchment area can belong to the same ‘targeted community’, although they may have very different needs and priorities. As such, ‘targeted community’ should here be understood as the population living in a clearly defined geographic locality with and for whom the assets have been identified. Depending on the context it may correspond to a sub-watershed, the smallest administrative unit (village, ward, etc.) or a set of clearly identifiable human settlements (neighbourhood, refugee/IDP camp, etc.). If, for example, the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activity is not deliberately planned and implemented at the community level then, by default, the smallest administrative unit will be considered as the ‘targeted community’.</p> <p>Livelihood assets: ‘Livelihood assets’ here relates to any type of assets that can be built or rehabilitated through asset creation. For FFA, the FFA PGM definition, this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tangible assets, which can either be (i) natural assets related to landscapes (water management and harvesting, planted trees, rehabilitated or reclaimed land, small irrigation infrastructure, canals, fuel-efficient stoves, etc.) for Soil and Water Conservation

(SWC), land and Natural Resource Management (NRM); or (ii) physical assets that improve access to food or markets and essential basic services to support lives and livelihoods (such as community access roads, trails, bridges etc.) and community infrastructure such as latrines, schools, grain stores, etc.

- **Intangible assets** (human capital) which directly relate to trainings on the creation, management, and maintenance of tangible assets, including the development of the committees and associations required to manage these assets. Note that any other training provided is not considered as FFA and does not fall under the scope of the EBI indicator.

Benefits: 'Benefits' here relates to three dimensions of benefits that assets creation can bring about on **natural and physical capitals** within the Sustainable Livelihood Framework, as they are perceived by the households themselves (see next section on rationale). Note that a responding household is considered as 'receiving environmental benefits' if at least one person from his or her household is benefiting. The EBI therefore focuses on benefits as experienced by each responding household and its members (not by the community as a whole).

The sustainable livelihoods framework is a construct to conceptualise livelihoods in a holistic way, capturing the many complexities of livelihoods, and the constraints and opportunities that they are subjected to. These constraints and opportunities are shaped by numerous factors, ranging from global or national level trends and structures over which individuals have no control, and may not even be aware of, to more local norms and institutions and, finally, the assets to which the households or individual has direct access.

Natural capital is understood as land size and quality of the plots such as their fertility and productivity; the availability of livestock, grazing land, pastures and/or fodder sources; the sufficient source of energy and construction materials (woodlots, trees, subsidized means, etc.); the availability of water for domestic and productive use such as irrigation, etc.; and **Physical capital:** livestock; agricultural tools and draught power; infrastructure such as roads, schools, and health centres, etc.

'Environment' is defined as the sum of all external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism. It refers to the air, water, and land in or on which people, animals, and plants live; the physical conditions that affect natural resources (climate, geology, hazards); and the ecosystem services that sustain them (e.g., production of food and water, control of climate and disease, nutrient and hydrological cycles).

RATIONALE

In line with the different corporate guidance indicating that asset creation should be planned with and for communities (i.e., FFA and the Community-based Participatory planning - CBPP), the EBI indicator measures the proportion of the population (%) in the targeted communities perceiving an environmental benefit from the assets rehabilitated or constructed.

Such 'benefits' are assessed through a set of three questions corresponding to the different types of outcomes that can be expected from asset creation activities (see below). The set of expected environmental benefits – and therefore the set of relevant questions – should be identified through an initial community consultation during the baseline phase. Questions that are not locally relevant should not be asked and be reported as "n/a".

The EBI indicator takes into the consideration the following areas of possible environmental benefits:

- Proportion of population (%) with improved agricultural potential due to greater water availability and/or soil fertility**¹⁹ (e.g., increased or diversified production not requiring expanded irrigation);
- Proportion of population (%) with an improved natural environment due to land stabilization and restoration** (e.g., more natural vegetal cover, increase in indigenous flora/fauna, less erosion or siltation of field, etc.);

¹⁹ Soil fertility includes crops and pastureland but excludes chemical fertilizers and expanded irrigation.

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- c) **Proportion of population (%) with improved environmental surroundings due to enhanced water and sanitation measures** (i.e., greater availability/longer duration of water for domestic non-human consumption, improved hygiene practices – less open defecation).

DATA SOURCE

- Data should be collected from a sample of households in a sample of communities where the asset creation activities are being implemented. Information must be collected from one household member.
- While the information is quantitative and obtained through a household survey, it should necessarily be complemented and contextualized by qualitative information obtained from the respondents themselves, from the community planning team as well as from direct observations.
- When surveying a given community, enumerators should be well-aware of the types and quantity of assets that have been built/rehabilitated since the beginning of the asset creation programme in the area (as this is the change to which the EBI 'benefits' should be attributed). Such information can be obtained from Cooperating Partners, which are necessarily reporting on the following CRF output: *"Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure"*.
- In order to facilitate the data collection process, EBI household surveys can be carried out concurrently with data collection for PDM or food security outcome monitoring and the ABI indicator.
- Tentatively, if the PDM surveys are planned to be conducted via remote tools (i.e, voice calls, SMS, etc.), the same collection methods could be applied to collect data for the EBI.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

EBI data collection tool for WFP's FFA Programmes

Q1, Q2 and Q3 are mandatory.

For Q4 to Q6, please **select and ask the questions that were identified during the baseline consultation as best corresponding to the objectives of the asset creation programme in the community**. Note that all questions identified during the baseline consultation should be asked (even if the related asset or benefit has not yet materialized). Other, non-relevant questions should be marked as non-applicable. Within the same communities, the same questions should be asked to all responding households, throughout the duration of the asset creation programme.

NB1: It is critical to identify the **best local translation of the word "assets"**.

NB2: Questions 4 to 6 are capturing benefits related to the natural and physical capitals assets built or rehabilitated **since the beginning of the asset creation programme** (not just during the year). For this purpose, an overview of the assets built/ rehabilitated since the beginning of the programme should be provided by the surveyor as part of the survey introduction.

NB3: The questions should be focused on the **"environmental benefits" as perceived by the responding household itself** (rather than based on its perception of the extent to which the assets benefited other households or the community as a whole).

Q1	Have you or any of your household member participated in the asset creation activities and received a food assistance transfer?	Yes	No	
Q2	Please indicate the respondent's gender	F	M	
Q3	Is your household headed by a woman?	Yes	No	

Q4	Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have allowed to increase agricultural potential due to greater water availability and/or soil fertility ²⁰ (e.g. increased or diversified production not requiring expanded irrigation)?	Yes	No	N/A
Q5	Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have improved natural environment due to land stabilization and restoration (e.g. more natural vegetal cover, increase in indigenous flora/fauna, less erosion or siltation, etc.)?	Yes	No	N/A
Q6	Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have improved environmental surroundings due to enhanced water and sanitation measures (i.e., greater availability/longer duration of water for domestic non-human consumption, improved hygiene practices – less open defecation)?	Yes	No	N/A
Coding	Yes = positive response; No = negative response; N/A = question not relevant to the FFA programme in this locality			

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

COMMUNITY SAMPLING:

- For asset creation activities implemented in 30 communities or less, 80 percent of the communities should be sampled. For activities implemented in more than 30 communities, it is considered as sufficient to sample a maximum of 30 communities. It is however recommended to apply the baseline data collection in a few additional communities in case the programme is interrupted in others.
- Communities shall preferably be selected randomly during the baseline phase only and not be re-sampled every year. To the extent possible, the same communities should be re-surveyed every year, to allow for longitudinal (trend) analysis.
- For each selected community an estimate of the total population should be available. This information can be attained from the 3PA process or community development planning processes specifically held for the purpose of selecting community assets, such as the Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

HOUSEHOLD SAMPLING:

- In each of the selected communities (clusters), both participating and non-participating households should be selected through a simple random sample. CO must select at least 10 FFA participant households and 5 FFA non-participant households from the selected community. Where resources do permit, COs are encouraged to have a representative sample for both participating and non-participating households using community demographic estimates from the community based planning processes such as the 3PA or CBPP process. If this can facilitate the monitoring process, the households identified as part of the participants' component of the EBI sample can be the same as those

²⁰ Soil fertility includes crops and pasture land, but excludes chemical fertilizers and expanded irrigation.

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sampled for the PDM. As a good practice, it is advised to keep record of all names and contact details of households' respondents.

- The sample should include female-headed households in the same proportion as in the reference population.
- Provided that the same communities are surveyed every year, the actual sample of households surveyed within each community may change over time.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

- The actual percentage of the composite EBI indicator should be, for each year and each community, calculated as an **unweighted average** of the responses obtained for those questions Q4 to Q6 identified as locally relevant to the asset creation programme.
- The EBI indicator should then be aggregated at the country/programme level using an unweighted average among the communities sampled.

Example:

Two communities A and B have been sampled.

Profile of the sample and results in community A:

- 20 responding households
- 2 of the questions are relevant and have been asked (Q4 to Q6)
- Results are the following:
 - Q4: 10/20 yes, so 50%.
 - Q5: 15/20 yes, so 75%.

Profile of the sample and results in community B:

- 30 responding households
- 3 of the questions are relevant and have been asked (Q4 to Q6)
- Results are the following:
 - Q4: 10/30 yes, so 33%.
 - Q5: 15/30 yes, so 50%
 - Q6: 5/30 yes, so 17%.

As per the below formula, the EBI for the community A is 62,5%.

$$\text{EBI in community A (\%)} = \frac{\text{Q4(\%)} + \text{Q5(\%)}}{\text{Nb of questions asked}}$$

$$\text{EBI in community A (\%)} = \frac{50\% + 75\%}{2} = 62.5\%$$

Following the same logic, the EBI for community B is 33.3%.

At the overall project/country level, the EBI should be 47.9% (see below calculation).

$$\text{EBI overall (\%)} = \frac{\text{EBI in community A (\%)} + \text{EBI in community B (\%)}}{\text{Nb of sampled communities}}$$

$$\text{EBI overall (\%)} = \frac{62.5\% + 33.3\%}{2} = 47.9\%$$

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory:

The indicator shall be disaggregated per the following mandatory breakdowns in COMET:

- Sex
- Target group
- Modality
- Residence Status
- Activity Tag

In addition, the following disaggregation's should also be included:

- **Asset creation participants and non-participants:** The information on whether the responding household is a participant or not should be known from the sampling phase but should be confirmed by the interviewee (please refer to question 1 of the data collection tool). This information is not necessary for the calculation of the EBI itself but should serve for CO to understand the ability of assets to benefit (i) the most vulnerable fringe of the community i.e., the participants, and (ii) the rest of the community's population i.e., the non-participants. Please note, that for FFA programmes most of the programmes aim to benefit both subgroups of the population.
- **Female-headed households and other households:** Such disaggregation will be important to assess whether asset creation programmes disproportionately benefit female-headed households, especially in terms of hardship reduction, access to markets and services, and increased/diversified production.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The EBI should be collected twice a year (always at the same time of the year).

The data collection should be timed to feed into the ACR reporting as well as to inform the following planning period.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

- **The collection of the EBI requires that a community consultation is held as part of the baseline phase to identify which specific environmental 'benefits' the asset creation programme is expected to yield for the community.** This information can be derived from the community participatory consultation planning process exercise (i.e., for FFA the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP)) or can otherwise be obtained from a community discussion specifically held for the purpose of the EBI baseline.
- **The baseline value should be set at zero at the beginning of the asset creation programme,** with actual (follow -up) values being collected across the duration of the asset creation programme. As such, the value should not be reset at zero at the beginning of every year of a multi-annual asset creation programme in a given community.
- It is only in the event that the EBI is introduced in the course of a multi-year asset creation programme in a given community that an initial survey should be conducted to obtain a baseline value (which in that case will not be zero).
- **Note that the interpretation of the EBI requires a range of qualitative information on the initial "asset base" of the community.** Such qualitative information should be obtained from the community consultation (e.g., for FFA the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP)), when available, or be sought from the Cooperating Partner and the community planning team. It is important that the enumerators have a good understanding of what the situation was in the community before the asset creation

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programme, so that they can visualize the asset base improvements to which the EBI should be attributed.

TARGET SETTING

Annual Target:

Please note the annual targets are only informative due to (i) the multi-year nature of programmes and (ii) the fact that some assets take time to mature and generate environmental benefits. Each CO should decide at which level to set the annual targets based on its context and the nature of its FFA programme.

As a by-default practice it is possible to set year-end targets based on a linear projection towards the project/CSP-end target (see example below). This will however not apply to contexts where the assets benefiting the widest range of the population are prioritized (i.e. are built or rehabilitated first).

For example, if the end of project target is set at 50% and the project will be ongoing for 4 years, the calculation of the annual target should be based on the below formula:

Incremental Annual Target=(End of project target (%))/(Total project duration (in years))

Calculation for the example above:

Incremental Annual Target=(50 %)/(4)=+12.5%

Annual target for Year 1: 12.5%

Annual target for Year 2: 25%

Annual target for Year 3: 37.5%

Annual target for Year 4 and End of project target: 50%

End of CSP target:

- It is important for the EBI data-collection to rely on a **stable community sampling** - i.e., to focus on the same communities for each survey round. This is to ensure that the data allows for longitudinal (trend) analysis.
- End of project and end of CSP targets are to be set by the CO. These shall differ depending on the type of assets combinations that are planned to be built/rehabilitated under the programme. While no prescriptive guidance on target values can be provided, the following indications are worth noting:
 - **For programmes focusing at least one community assets:** The target will usually reflect the fact that the assets are expected to benefit the majority or the community's population (typically 50% to 70%).
 - **For programmes focusing only on household assets:** The target will generally be set at a lower level, reflecting the fact that only those households for whom the assets are being created/rehabilitated will directly benefit from them.
 - Note that it is strongly advised not to set the target value at 100% as evidence shows that even the most commonly accessible assets are usually not used by everyone in the community.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Each Country Office is responsible for the quality of data collected. The responsibility mainly lies with the M&E Officer at the CO-level but should be supported by technical unit in the CO. RB and HQ-based M&E and relevant Asset Creation technical teams should offer support and advice on how data should be collected.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

- **Indicators collected at the same time for FFA programmes:** 25. ABI, 1. FCS, 4. LCS-FS, 5. LCS-EN and 27. Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions

- Information for the EBI must be collected from community members through household surveys. For coordination purposes, interviews can be carried out concurrently with data collection for PDM or food security outcome monitoring.
- Qualitative information on the type, amount and quality of assets created through the programme should necessarily be sought prior to the EBI survey.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

- Qualitative data/results can be collected to complement this indicator through qualitative approaches such as direct observation from the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service, Key Informant Interviews, or Focus Group Discussions. Resources on qualitative methodologies which can be used are still to be developed by the technical unit.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Decisions which can be informed by this indicator include:

- type of response (design or implementation of programmes),
- Information (gathering/sharing)

INTERPRETATION

- The EBI composite indicator score reflects the percentage of the population in the communities with asset creation activities reporting on environmental benefits from an improved livelihood asset base.
- The higher the EBI percentage the larger the proportion of households reporting perceived environmental benefits (of any kind) from the assets created on the households/communities natural and/or physical capital or rehabilitated through asset creation programmes.
- It is expected that the EBI increases during the period of implementation of the asset creation programme (especially as longer-term benefits start being felt and reported). Note however that the indicator may reach its maximum level right from year 1 in a given community (and stagnate afterwards) if the asset creation action plan for that community prioritizes the creation/rehabilitation of assets benefiting the widest share of the population (e.g., the construction of a community access roads, the deepening a water pond, etc.).
- Interpretation should necessarily be contextualized with information / analysis on:
 - The initial situation in the sampled communities, as depicted in the community planning process (e.g., CBPPs for FFA programmes) and/or by the Cooperating partner.
 - The type and amount of assets that have been created or rehabilitated through the programme;
 - The phases at which different asset benefits are expected to kick in.
 - The targets that were set for the EBI indicator at the overall project/national level.
 - The results achieved per EBI questions, as there may be great disparities among the different types of asset benefits and the EBI results may be driven by a few questions only.
- The EBI should be collected at least once a year (always at the same time of the year) and, ideally, beyond the project completion to allow for longitudinal analysis. Such trend analysis should be done looking at the EBI among a larger package of indicators which includes the ABI, the FCS, the CSI food and the CSI livelihood. From a resilience standpoint, the questions that should be asked when analysing/interpreting these indicators are:
 - Is the set of indicators depicting a long-term development trend?
 - To what extent is the set of indicators “resisting” at times of shocks (lean season or bad years)?

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- How quickly is the set of indicators “recovering” aftershocks (lean season or bad years)?

EBI results can be disaggregated and analysed separately for men and women-headed households, for participants and non-participants, by communities or regions, and/or looking at specific environmental ‘benefits.’

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following examples show how the EBI results can be presented:

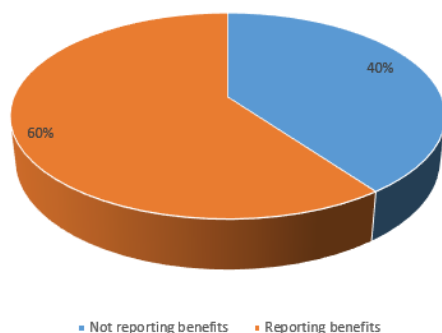
- X% of the population in targeted communities have reported environmental benefits from the assets built or rehabilitated through asset creation activities.
- The EBI measuring perceptions rather than facts, it is important for the COs to systematically use the words “**reported/perceived** benefits.”

VISUALIZATION

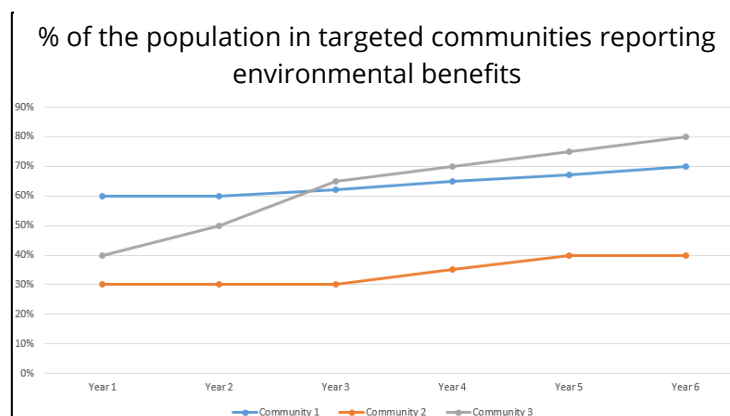
- EBI results can be presented as **Pie chart** (for a specific observation point) or as **2D-line chart** (for multiple observation points) to present how the proportion of population (%) reporting on environmental benefits from an enhanced asset base is changing across multiple years. Please see below two examples.

Example 1: Pie chart for a specific year

% of the population in targeted communities reporting on environmental benefits



Example 2: 2D-line chart for multiple years



- The presentation can also be made using **bar charts** showing the results per EBI question (for a specific observation point).

LIMITATIONS

- The EBI and its sub-indicators are perception-based and thus rely on individuals’ views and can be exposed to source-bias. The interviewer must be very cautious when asking

the questions not to set the expectations from the interviewee that questions should always be answered positively. In this regard, it is suggested to ask the questions through an informal conversation, as this will encourage individuals to reveal their true perceptions on the environmental benefits achieved.

- While the EBI is primarily intended to capture the perceived effects of the assets created/rehabilitated on natural and physical capital and their impact on environmental benefits. It should be clarified by the enumerator that the questions asked relate to the assets and not to the transfer received (finding the right local translation for 'assets' is critical in this regard). This potential bias should be acknowledged when analysing the EBI results.
- The way the EBI measures environmental 'benefits' is binary, i.e., yes/no. As such, the indicator does not capture the intensity of the perceived benefit.
- Because most asset programmes are multi-year, the 'environmental benefit' to which the EBI refers may include assets built or rehabilitated several years before the survey (i.e., at the beginning of the FFA intervention). It is likely that households will tend to underreport the environmental benefits related to those assets for which the recall period is longer. This risk should be mitigated by ensuring that the enumerators systematically remind respondents of the set of assets built since the beginning of the asset creation intervention in the community.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Food Assistance for Assets Programme Guidance Manual can be accessed through the following link: [FFA for Zero Hunger and Resilient Livelihoods - PGM](#)

4. RESILIENCE & LIVELIHOODS

27

27. Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions [REVISED]



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	27
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>4. Resilience & Livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcome for Country Offices (COs) enrolled in the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	<p>Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)</p> <p>Research, Assessment and Monitoring – Climate & Earth Observation (RAMAC)</p>
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator tracks the percentage of vegetation and soil related assets which have an increased contrast in vegetation or soil condition between the FFA intervention area and the surrounding non-intervention area.</p> <p>The vegetation and soil related assets that will be looked at include large-scale assets, mainly, but not exclusively, reforestation, soil and water conservation activities, and irrigation canals.</p> <p>The impact of the asset will be assessed based on the purpose for which the asset was designed. For example (the list is not exclusive):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the asset is designed to increase soil moisture, to assess the soil condition, we will estimate the amount of water retained by the soil within the asset impact area. In this case, a positive increased contrast will imply that the soil in the intervention area is retaining more water due to asset implementation, comparatively to the surrounding non-intervention area. • If the asset is designed to absorb excessive water from the soil, the soil condition will be assessed by estimating the amount of water that the soil retains after intervention. In this case, a positive increased contrast will imply that, in the intervention area, the soil is retaining less water due to the intervention, compared to the surrounding non-intervention area. • By vegetation condition, we refer to the extent and/or vigor of the vegetation cover. A positive increase in vegetation condition will imply that the intervention area is showing an increased vegetation cover/ vigor due to the intervention, compared to the surrounding non-intervention area.

- A positive change in vegetation conditions occurs also when there is an increase in agricultural and/or an increase in crop cycles throughout the year, for example a shift from rainfed to irrigated (i.e., expanding from one agricultural cycle in the growing season to one cycle in the growing season and one cycle in the lean season), compared to the surrounding non-intervention area.

RATIONALE

This indicator will complement FFA indicators: Asset Benefit Indicator (ABI) and Environmental Benefit Indicator (EBI). Satellite derived indices, such as the Normalized Different Vegetation Index (NDVI), are widely used as a proxy to assess vegetation condition.²¹ Measuring the contrast in vegetation or soil between 1) a site where the asset has been implemented and 2) the surrounding landscape, informs on whether the FFA intervention has achieved the intended positive impact, such as improved vegetation growth/vigor or soil moisture.

Each asset with an improved condition is counted and their percentage calculated relative to the total number of all assets submitted for AIMS landscape impact monitoring.

DATA SOURCE

Data for this indicator is derived from routinely acquired Earth Observation data products, processed and analysed by the Climate and Earth Observation Unit.

In order to undertake the analysis, the geographical boundary (GNSS received coordinates) of the FFA intervention site is needed, alongside all relevant information about the function and purpose of the intervention. No additional technical analyses are required by the Country Office teams.

The coordinates will enable the AIMS analysts to retroactively access time-series satellite data over the specific site and analyse changes in vegetation or soil condition during pre- and post-implementation years. It is crucial to understand the boundaries of the intervention in order to carry out a more accurate assessment. The indicator will be quantitative and complemented with interpretation by expert analysts, compiled in a report.

Assessment of landscape conditions is derived from routinely acquired Earth Observation data products, processed and analysed by the Climate and Earth Observation Unit.

The index value expressed as a percentage will be provided to all AIMS subscribed COs on a yearly basis.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Data will be derived from routinely acquired Earth Observation data products, processed and analysed by the Climate and Earth Observation Unit.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

The AIMS Service provides Country Offices with a list of assets that are suitable for AIMS monitoring, indicating those that can be used for the LCI. Asset categories for the LCI include irrigation canals, gardens, forestry/tree plantation and soil & water conservation. The minimum project size is 1 ha and projects must be older than 1-year with a full vegetation growing cycle completed.

The COs purposively select the assets based on their discretion and interest to have specific sites remotely monitored.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Each asset with an improved condition is counted and the percentage is calculated relative to the total number of all assets submitted for AIMS landscape impact monitoring.

Measuring the contrast in vegetation or soil between 1) a site where an asset has been implemented and 2) the surrounding landscape, informs on whether the FFA intervention has achieved the intended positive impact.

The difference represents the actual change in condition at the asset site because of the intervention and informs on whether it has achieved the intended positive impact. This approach goes beyond the calculation of a standard vegetation index as it reduces the noise from background vegetation outside the asset area and protects the results from non-asset related changes.

²¹ <https://www.l3harrisgeospatial.com/docs/vegetationindices.html>

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DATRY ENRY IN COEMET

Data recorded in COMET

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator should be disaggregated by asset type.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

- The landscape contrast indicator should be calculated twice a year.
- The satellite data acquisition should be processed based on the last full growing season before the ACR reporting.
- The indicator calculation should be timed to feed into the ACR reporting as well as to inform the following planning period.
- In case FFA activities are suspended for a year, we strongly recommend continued monitoring the vegetation and other land use / land change indicators relevant for FFA long-term programmes.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

- The indicator baseline will be year zero of the CSP cycle.
- Values will be extracted through analysis on a yearly basis against baseline values.
- The value should be reset at 0 at the beginning of every year.
- At the end of the CSP, the final value will be calculated as an average of all years.

TARGET SETTING

Annual Target:

The target of 'exceptional' where more than 90% of assets submitted to AIMS for each CSP year exhibit an improvement in the vegetation contrast.

> 90%: Exceptional

75 to 90% Very Good

50 to 75% Good

25 to 50% Acceptable

< 25% Poor

Proportion of assets where pre-intervention conditions were maintained. For example, 93% of assets maintained pre-intervention conditions, and 7% assets showed improvement.

Note: The annual targets are only informative due to (i) the multiyear nature of FFA programmes and (ii) the fact that some assets take time to mature and generate benefits.

End of CSP Target:

The target of 'exceptional' where more than 90% of assets submitted to AIMS throughout the CSP period exhibit an improvement in the vegetation contrast.

> 90%: Exceptional

75 to 90% Very Good

50 to 75% Good

25 to 50% Acceptable

< 25% Poor

Proportion of assets where pre-intervention conditions were maintained. For example, 93% of assets maintained pre-intervention conditions, and 7% assets showed improvement.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

The Country Office is responsible for providing information on the assets implemented (implementation dates, asset category, location, asset area and boundaries, expected outcomes)

The AIMS HQ team is responsible for analyzing the data and providing the indicator value.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The Asset Benefit Indicator (ABI) and the Environmental Benefit Indicator (EBI) can be collected and analysed at the same time to complement data from the LCI.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Decisions which can be informed by this indicator include:

- type of response (design or implementation of programmes),
- Information (gathering/sharing)

INTERPRETATION

The greater the indicator value the greater the proportion of FFA interventions achieving a positive impact.

> 90%: Exceptional

75 to 90% Very Good

50 to 75% Good

25 to 50% Acceptable

< 25% Poor

Proportion of assets where pre-intervention conditions were maintained. For example, 93% of assets-maintained pre-intervention conditions, and 7% assets showed improvement.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS) service provided by WFP's HQ, uses satellite imagery and landscape monitoring techniques to assess the long-term changes induced by Food Assistance for Assets and engineering projects on the surrounding landscape. This monitors the long-term and large-scale landscape impact of FFA programmes over time, providing evidence to support the implementation and advocacy of the FFA programme. A total of 132 assets have been monitored since 2018, with findings showing an improvement in vegetation cover, as well as the impact that various assets are having on the environment with clear maintenance visualised for 125 of the assets analysed. Therefore, the indicator score is 95% (125 /132 assets). The remaining 7 assets maintained vegetation condition during the same period of time.

VISUALIZATION

Line or bar chart tracking the indicator over time. This can be further divided by asset type providing insights into the performance by intervention type.

LIMITATIONS

- Asset Age - new assets may show little change in the first years.
- Location - some areas of the world, especially tropical zones, are very cloudy and suffer from a lower coverage of satellite imagery.
- Satellite imagery can detect land cover changes and thus evaluate environmental impacts, but the additional benefits of FFA initiatives aside landscape improvements, such as social or economic impacts, cannot be monitored with satellite imagery.
- Some assets may be too small to be detected from space.

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A

4. RESILIENCE & LIVELIHOODS

83

83. Proportion of people engaged in Income Generating Activities (IGA) as result of skills development training (FFT) (Engagement in Income Generation - EIG) [NEW]



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	83
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under SO.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>4. Resilience & Livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcome where Income generating activities (IGA) are being implemented as a result of skills development trainings (FFT).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food Assistance for Training (FFT)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>The Engagement in Income Generation (EIG) indicator measures the impact of skills development trainings on the livelihoods of participants by assessing the proportion of the total training participants who succeeded in engaging in income generation, through employment or self-employment, as a result of the skills acquired and/or enhanced through completing a skills development training.</p> <p>Skills development trainings: A training provided with the aim of building human capital for improved livelihoods. The training can be on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic skills training, such as literacy and numeracy. • Technical vocational training, such as wool processing, beekeeping, manufacturing, transport, utilities, masonry, construction, car mechanic, carpentry, electrical works, welding, commerce, finance, tailoring, beautician, information technology, journalism, plumbing, bakery, sweet production, handicrafts, mobile phone repair, etc. • Digital skills, through EMPACT²² (Empowerment in Action) • Business and entrepreneurship skills training, usually provided as a complement to the afore mentioned categories (the following list is not exhaustive) - Purchase of goods and services (online and offline); production of business-related documents/communication (emails to customers/clients, work-related reports) usually coupled with training in digital literacy and Word document; customer service (including responding to customer complaints and problem solving); organization of

²² <https://innovation.wfp.org/project/empact>

personal work priorities and time management; maintenance of financial records; promotion and marketing of products and services online and offline); information management (usually coupled with Excel or another database training but can include paper-based customer record keeping etc); budget management; risk management; recruitment; workflow management

Income Generating Activities: Any activity that participants engage in which generates a revenue. It includes any formal or informal income generating activity including micro/small enterprises set-up by programme participants (self-employment), as well as engagement in remunerated jobs (employment). The respondent participating in the data collection of this indicator should be able to show some attribution, in full or in part, that the formal or informal employment they are engaged in was fully or partly a result of supported skill development trainings.

Employment: Any person who has engaged in an activity to generate an income, received either in cash or in kind, as part of a salary or wage from an employer, for at least 30 days within six months to one year from training completion. The period of 30 days here is being used as the weight/minimum days worked for the employment to be counted, so that jobs counted under this indicator are those which provide some stability/sustainability. (NOTE: the threshold of days worked is subject to review after the testing of the indicator).

Self-Employment: Any person who during the reference period earned an income, either in cash or in kind, directly from one's own business, trade, or profession rather than as a specified salary or wages from an employer. For operational purposes, the notion of some work may be interpreted as work for at least 30 days²³.

RATIONALE

The objective of skills development trainings is to strengthen the human capital of participants by equipping them with skills which they can use to generate an income, in cash or in-kind. **Income generation can help overcome food insecurity when this is underpinned by economic factors.**

The assumption is that by acquiring new skills, or enhancing the skills they already have, participants will be able to engage in activities to generate income, whether through self-employment or employment, which will help them improve their livelihoods, by meeting their needs, and ultimately becoming more food secure.

Engagement in income generating activities is an indication of improvement in livelihoods, since income, or resources in general, is one of the elements which shape the livelihood strategy of an individual or household. The composition and **the level of income, of an individual or a household**, are the most direct and measurable results of livelihood strategies²⁴. As such, **income diversification is a positive strategy to which** vulnerable populations often resort to minimize risks.

The indicator is applicable to activities where the purpose of skill development trainings is to improve participants' capacity to generate an income. Please refer to the "Definition" section of this document to see the list of applicable trainings.

DATA SOURCE

Data for this indicator can be collected using a Household Survey and is dependent on available resources and capacity at CO, tracer studies may be administered to training participants. Tracer studies are graduate survey which can be conducted within six to eight months from training completion to improve content and course delivery, improving the transition of graduates from education to the labour market, and to better match the supply and demand of skills.

²³ <https://www.oecd.org/statistics/data-collection/Population%20and%20Labour%20Force%20Definitions-Eng.pdf>

²⁴ ELLIS F. (2000). Rural livelihoods and diversity in developing countries. Chapter 1: livelihoods, diversification and agrarian change. Oxford University press.

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DATA COLLECTION TOOL

While the information is quantitative and obtained through a survey, it may be complemented and contextualized by qualitative information obtained from the respondents themselves.

To facilitate the data collection process, questions on EIG can be asked along with data collection questions for Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). Tentatively, if the PDM surveys are planned to be conducted via remote tools (i.e., voice calls, SMS, etc.), the same collection methods could be applied to collect data for the EIG.

For data triangulation formal employment, employment contracts or salary records may be used as a reliable data source where possible.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

The number of people to whom the survey will be administered should be a representative sample of the value of the output indicator "Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities (FFT)". Country Offices should refer to the corporate sampling guidance: [Sampling for household level data collection](#) for additional guidance on developing samples for this indicator.

For additional insight on the trends and impact of skill development trainings, Country Offices are encouraged to visit the same households adopting a longitudinal approach, using complimentary qualitative enquiry, where possible, and to monitor the change in food security and nutrition of participants who engaged in skill development trainings.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The EIG should be calculated, for each year, as the percent proportion of the number of participants who respond positively to the question on whether they engaged in an income generation activity as a result of skills development trainings (FFT) out of the total number of participants in FFT.

For example, the training programme includes 1200 participants, of which 291 are sampled applying a margin of error of 5% and confidence level of 95%. If 185 out of the 291 participants in the sample manage to engage in an income generation activity as a result of the skills acquired or enhanced during the programme, then the EIG will be equal to 29%.

- $EIG = 85/291 * 100 = 29\%$

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Required:

- Sex of participants
- Age group
- Disability
- Legal status (refugee, IDP, local resident)
- Residence (urban, rural, per-urban)

Recommended:

- Banking status (Banked/unbanked)
- Job type (formal or informal)
- Job status (New: when a job held was newly created during the reporting year, or Continuing: when the job held during the reporting year was created in a previous reporting year)

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To be collected twice a year.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

For a new programme, the baseline is zero for the first year.

For programmes continuing for more than one year, the baseline should be based on the previous year's indicator value.

TARGET SETTING

Annual Target:

Annual targets should be context specific. Project targets (i.e., set proportion of participants reporting they have engaged in income generation thanks to the skills acquired in the skills development training) should be set individually for each project, as the expected outcomes will largely depend on contextual factors, such as:

- pre-training skills level of participants;
- national employment rate;
- regulatory framework for setting up new businesses;
- regulatory framework on employment for certain groups of the population; and
- shocks and stressors, such as conflicts, natural disasters and economic shocks.

An increase in the EIG value is desired over time.

End of CSP target:

Context-specific

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Each Country Office is responsible for the quality of data collected. The responsibility mainly lies with the M&E Officer to collect the indicator, but analysis and interpretation of the indicator's results should be supported by livelihoods technical units in the CO. RB and HQ-based M&E and livelihoods technical teams (PROR-L) will offer support and advice on how data should be collected.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

It is highly recommended that any other applicable indicators that can be collected through a cross-sectional household survey be collected at the same time, including: FCS, FCS-N, rCSI (food), ECMEN (Capacity to Meet Essential Needs), LCS-FS/LCS-EN (Livelihood), as well as other qualitative and quantitative information about housing, education and health services.

Reasons for non-engagement in income generation should always be collected at the same time as EIG, using the specific question included in the data collection tool.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative data collection, such as interviews or Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), can be used for in depth understanding. To be developed after the pilot phase of the quantitative tool.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The indicator is anticipated to inform programme design and implementation and provide basis/evidence for course correction by assessing:

- whether the trainings effectively provided the skills
- what training activities have allowed participants to generate income.
- the elements which made the project non effective in transferring the skills the reasons why participants did not engage in income generation

INTERPRETATION

The EIG measures the project's capacity to improve the livelihoods of participants, by assessing whether they managed to engage in income generation thanks to the skills acquired during the trainings.

A higher EIG or higher proportion of participants reporting having engaged in income generation thanks to the skills acquired or enhanced through participation in training

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programmes is an indication of improved livelihoods and that the Skills Development activities are successful and achieving anticipated results.

Low values of the EIG are equally informative as they imply that adjustments to the design are needed. For this purpose, reasons for non-engagement in income generation should always be collected at the same time as EIG, through the specific question included in the data collection tool. They can include a range of reasons, such as lack of equipment or space, not enough time (household work and childcare), high competition, no demand in the labour market, inadequate level of skills or lack of qualification.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The data collection should be timed to feed into the ACR reporting as well as to inform the following planning period. The CO may also consider collecting data 6-8 months after the end of the training activity.

The minimum frequency for data collection is once a year. Where the CO has more than one cohort of participants, and data for both cohorts cannot be collected at the same time; a separate survey can be conducted to collect data for the other cohort.

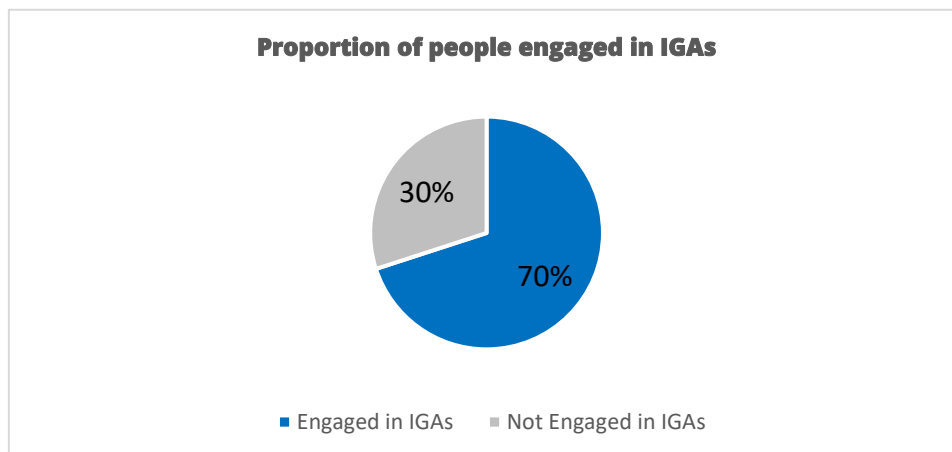
In case skills development training activities are suspended for a certain period, it is recommended to continue monitoring the EIG and other indicators relevant for long-term skills training programmes.

It is recommended to consider that to capture seasonal and sporadic income generating activities, as may be the characteristic of most informal activities, surveys may need to be designed to cover such seasons or administering surveys close together, possibly bi-annually, in order to curb respondent recall.

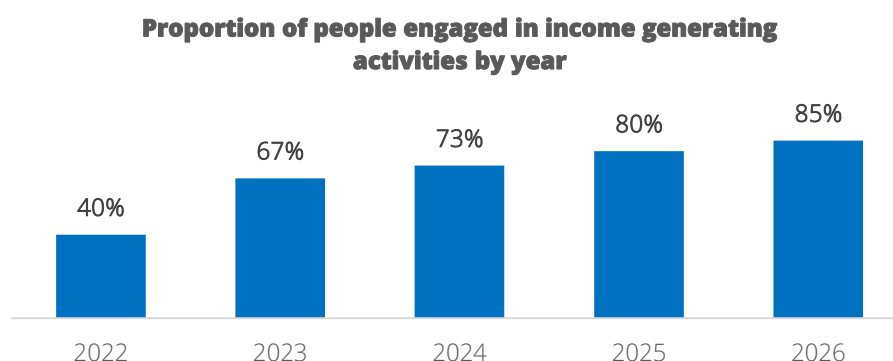
Visualizations should reflect the information captured. For example:

VISUALIZATION

Pie charts are strong at representing a percentage of the whole, such as a single measurement.



Lines or columns can be used to display a measurement across time.



Columns can also be used to compare multiple categories from a single survey; for example, compare the new jobs created in that reporting year and continuing jobs from the last reporting period.

LIMITATIONS

While EIG is a good proxy to understand whether the programme is effective, low values do not necessarily imply that the issue lies in the programme design. While this can certainly be a possibility, there are other factors that come into play that determine a person's engagement in income generating activities, which are specific to each individual participant's personal circumstances or to the context.

The way the EIG measures the impact of skills training programmes is binary, i.e., engagement (yes) or lack of engagement (no) in income generation. As such, the indicator does not capture the level of income, and possible changes from the income participants were making prior to participating in the training.

This indicator focuses on the financial outcome (income) of the impact of skills development trainings but does not speak to other levels of impact such as the human capital (good health, skills) and social capital (reciprocity within the community, between households or individuals, based on the confidence formed through social links).

The indicator does not assess participants' satisfaction or feelings of accomplishment in regard to their IGA. As such, it does not capture whether participants are personally fulfilled and engaging in a job that they enjoy or take pride in.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on designing and monitoring FFT activities is in the FFT PGM (coming soon) and information on result reporting can be found in [FFT ACR Technical Guidance](#).

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84. Resilience Capacity Score (RCS) [NEW]



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	84
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under SO.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>4. Resilience & Livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any relevant SO if WFP is implementing resilience building programmes (for programmes using the Integrated Resilience Programme thematic marker).</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any SO if the programmes/CSP activities contribute to the building of household capacity to manage shocks and stressors.</p> <p>This indicator is particularly relevant for multi-year interventions (with panel sampling).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) *Food Assistance for Training (FFT) *Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SMS) *Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CAR) *Nutrition (NUT) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Percentage of targeted households with a low RCS – Household level</p> <p>Percentage of targeted households with a medium RCS – Household level</p> <p>Percentage of targeted households with a high RCS – Household level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures households' perception of their resilience capacities to generic or country-specific shocks and stressors.</p> <p>Resilience: Resilience is the capacity that ensures adverse stressors and shocks do not have long-lasting adverse consequences for development.</p> <p>As WFP's activities can contribute to build/restore/maintain key capitals and capacities in vulnerable communities, this indicator specifically refers to four kinds of resilience capacities (anticipatory, absorptive, adaptive, transformative) and five kinds of livelihood capitals (human, financial, social, political, and informational) that support the different resilience capacities.</p>

Resilience Capacities

- **Anticipatory capacity:** Ability to minimize exposure to shocks and stresses by preventive measures.
- **Absorptive capacity:** Ability to reduce, and cope with, the immediate impact of shocks on people's livelihoods and basic needs, during and after the shock.
- **Adaptive capacity:** Ability to make proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on an understanding of changing conditions.
- **Transformative capacity:** Ability to reduce the impact of shock through empowerment, improved governance and an enabling environment, leading to positive changes in systems, structures and livelihoods.

Livelihood Capital

- **Human capital:** skills, knowledge, and practices useful in adapting livelihoods to future shocks.
- **Financial capital:** savings, access to financial services, and regular income or inflows of money that act as a buffer absorbing the effects of shocks or enabling households to invest in adaptive measures.
- **Social capital:** relationships of trust, reciprocity, and exchange that households can draw upon in times of need.
- **Institutional capital:** capacity of households to rely on external support received from the government and other institutions in case of shock.
- **Informational capital:** access to information needed for appropriate decisions to protect the household and livelihoods from shocks.

RATIONALE

This indicator is based on the Subjectively Evaluated Resilience Score (SERS) designed by L. Jones (2019). As aligned to the corporate resilience monitoring and measurement approach,²⁵ this indicator measures household resilience to adverse events based on the perception of their capacities to anticipate, absorb, adapt, and transform livelihoods in a way that ensures that shocks and stressors will not have long-lasting adverse development consequences.

Subjective approaches to resilience measurement start from the premise that people have a valid understanding of their own ability to deal with current and future risks. They therefore seek to factor people into the measurement process directly for bottom-up insights (Jones, 2019:2). WFP can rely on the self-perception of target households in measuring the relevance and effectiveness of its activities aimed at building/restoring/maintaining livelihood capital and resilience capacities in vulnerable communities.

In other words, the perception by beneficiaries of the usefulness of these capacities and capital in preparing for and/or coping with shocks helps WFP assess whether an intervention has achieved the expected results and it can be regarded as needs based.

It is expected that the percentage of targeted households with a high level of RCS increases over time in multi-year interventions. The disaggregated analysis of the RCS variables is also expected to point to possible programme improvements/adjustments with special attention to resilience capacities and/or livelihood capital, in the case of a lower RCS.

DATA SOURCE

The main data sources for this indicator are face-to face baseline and outcome monitoring surveys (or Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) conducted at household level. It is recommended to include the indicator statements as early as possible in the household survey to avoid survey fatigue and ensure meaningful responses. Consideration should also be given to which questions precede the indicator to avoid priming effects (psychological effects of question order).

This indicator could be collected through mobile voice calls; a reduced survey module (3-4 statements) could be used for this purpose. Live operators (as opposed to recorded or SMS

²⁵ Guidance available here: <https://newgo.wfp.org/collection/resilience-draft-toolkit>

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messages) are recommended for mobile data collection. If Country Offices are interested in mobile data collection, please contact HQ Field Monitoring team (hq.ramfieldmonitoring@wfp.org) for further guidance. All statements suggested in the data collection tool below should be asked of the household head or the household member participating in WFP supported activities.

It is highly recommended that this indicator is complemented with qualitative data collection (detailed below).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The survey takes about 10 minutes to complete and the module is available on [Survey Designer](#). To measure and properly analyse the RCS, when applicable, surveys should include the following questions.

Note: Ensure that the data collection tool, including preambles and statements, is appropriately translated in local languages and enumerators have a common understanding of the definitions and data that the tool aims to collect. Before the data collection tool is finalized and piloted, it is recommended to conduct a FGD with community members to understand how the statements could be best phrased and translated to local languages.

1. Precondition:

Note: Please check if household surveys already have a similar precondition/filtering question at the start of the questionnaire. If so, this question may not be needed.

1.1. Are you or any member of your household participating in ('name of WFP programme or activity')?

(Yes or No)

If the answer is no, check if the household is part of the comparison group. If the household is not part of the comparison group, end the survey and replace this household in your sampling, or if the household is taking part in WFP's activities explain to the respondent why the answer should be yes.

2. Shock Exposure Index

Note: It is **highly recommended** to collect the Shock Exposure Index as a complementary module within surveys collecting the RCS. This short module consists of 6 questions providing useful information on which shocks and/or stressors households experience and their perceived severity. Collecting this information will can support the interpretation of the RCS allow for analysis on how household's resilience capacities evolve according to the shock/stressor experienced and the geographical distribution of shocks/stressors.

3. Resilience Capacities and Capitals

The generic preamble focuses on global or generic shocks/stressors. It should be used when the household's ability to build resilience to a variety of shocks/stressors is the focus of study. When this preamble is used, select one of the 'generic statement' options in the data collection tool.

Generic Preamble: *'I am going to read out a series of statements asking about your perception of the current capacities of your household to face a potential shock **in the immediate future**.*

The shock-specific preamble is contextualized to focus on a category of shocks (i.e., climatic, economic or conflict) or other country specific shocks or stressors. It should be used when the household's ability to build resilience to a specific shock or stressor is the focus of study. When this preamble is used, select the 'shock/stressors-specific statements' in the data collection tool. The shock/stressor-specific preamble and statements enable understanding WFP's response to specific shocks/stressors in a country.

Shock/stressor-specific Preamble: *'I am going to read out a series of statements asking about your perception of the current capacities of your household to face a potential climatic (drought, flood, cyclone...) OR economic (price spike economic recession...) OR conflict (armed conflict, civil war...) event/shock **in the immediate future**.*

Note: The Generic or shock/stressor-specific preamble should enable the respondent to understand that the survey module consists of statements and not questions.

3.1 Please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements.' [Read out each statement and ask] 'Would you say that you strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree or neither agree nor disagree that:

Note: When translating the Likert scale to local languages, ensure that respondents understand the difference between 'strongly agree' and 'agree', and 'strongly disagree' and 'disagree'. It is also recommended to randomize the order of the statements.

Resilience related capacity	Statement	Likert scale
Anticipatory <u>capacity</u>	<p>Generic: Your household is fully prepared for any future natural disasters that may occur in your area. Your household is fully prepared for any future challenges or threats that life throws at it.</p> <p>Shock/stressor-specific: Your household is fully prepared for any future (climate OR economic OR conflict OR other) event/shock/stressor that may occur in your area</p>	<p>Strongly agree = 1, Disagree=2, Neutral =3, Agree=4, Strongly disagree = 5</p>
Absorptive <u>capacity</u>	<p>Generic: Your household can bounce back from any challenge that life throws at it.</p> <p>Shock/stressor-specific: Your household is able to bounce back from any (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) event/shock/stressor affecting your livelihoods or incomes</p>	
Transformative <u>capacity</u>	<p>Generic: During times of hardship your household can change its primary income or source of livelihood if needed.</p> <p>Shock/stressor-specific: If affected by a (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) event/shock/stressor, your household can change or adapt its primary income or source of livelihood without major difficulties</p>	
Adaptive <u>capacity</u>	<p>Generic: If threats to your household became more frequent and intense, you would still find a way to get by.</p> <p>Shock/stressor-specific: If threatening (climatic variability OR economic OR conflict OR other) shocks/stressors became more</p>	

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	frequent and intense, your household would still find a way to get by.
Financial <u>capital</u>	<p>Generic:</p> <p>During times of hardship your household can access the financial support you need.</p> <p>Your household can afford all of the things that it needs to survive and thrive.</p> <p>Shock/stressor-specific:</p> <p>Your household has easy access to the financial support that would be required if (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) events/shocks/stressors caused hardship in your area.</p>
Social <u>capital</u>	<p>Generic:</p> <p>Your household can rely on the support of family or friends when you need help.</p> <p>Your household can rely on the support of family, friends or groups within your community/ neighbourhood when you need help.</p> <p>Your household can rely on the support of people or groups outside your community/neighbourhood when you need help.</p> <p>(Note: The first two statements refer to bonding and forming connections to one's own group (<i>Social capital – internal</i>), while the third statement refers to forming connections to outside groups (<i>Social capital – external</i>). These are two different types of social capital. Please consider asking about both types of social capital by adding a tenth statement to the survey and adjusting indicator calculation and analysis appropriately.</p> <p>Shock/stressor-specific:</p> <p>In case of unsatisfied essential needs because of (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) events/shocks/stressors your household can rely on the support of family and friends.</p>
Institutional <u>capital</u>	<p>Generic:</p> <p>Your household can rely on the support of politicians and government when you need help.</p> <p>Your household can rely on the support from public administration/government or other institutions when you need help.</p> <p>Shock/stressor-specific:</p> <p>In case of unsatisfied essential needs due to (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) events/</p>

	shocks/stressors, your household can rely on support from public administration/government or other institutions
Human capital/Learning	<p>Generic:</p> <p>Your household has learned important lessons from past hardships that will help you better prepare for future threats.</p> <p>Your household has learned important lessons from past hardships that will help you to better prepare for the future.</p> <p>Your household has learned important lessons from past hardships that will help you to better prepare for future challenges.</p> <p>Shock/stressor-specific:</p> <p>Your household has learned important lessons from past hardships caused by (climatic OR economic OR conflict OR other) events/shocks/stressor that help you better prepare for similar threats in the near future.</p>
Information capital	<p>Generic:</p> <p>Your household receives useful information warning you about future risks in advance.</p> <p>Your household frequently receives information warning you about future extreme weather events in advance.</p> <p>Shock/stressor-specific:</p> <p>Your household receives in advance information warning about future (climate OR economic OR conflict OR other) related variability and weather risks that help your household to prepare for and protect from future shocks/stressors.</p>

Statements can be adapted to the context and framed in different ways while maintaining the core elements. For example, they can be posed indirectly: i.e. **'Your household can bounce back from any challenge that life throws at it'**; or directly: i.e. **'My household can bounce back from any challenge that life throws at it'**. Framing the statement should depend on how individuals best understand them and any cultural preferences.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Sampling requirements are the same as for PDMs or monitoring surveys, where the statements of the RCS data collection tool will be included.

To the extent possible, sampling should include an equal number of men and women respondents, be representative of WFP's activities that aim to build resilience capacities and follow the same beneficiaries over time. This will allow tracking the effects of individual programmes over time and enable attributions between a population's resilience capacities and the activities they participate in.

Panel sampling and the use of comparison groups are strongly recommended for the follow-up of this indicator.

Detailed guidance on sampling options is available [here](#).

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INDICATOR CALCULATION

The RCS is calculated from 9 sub-statements (Statement 1 to Statement 9 - question 3.1) using a five-point Likert scale (ranging from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree') to capture the household perception of existing resilience capacities or livelihood capital.

- a) The Resilience Capacity Score aggregates the unweighted answers to the nine statements and is normalized to provide a score ranging from 0 to 100.
- b) This result is used to classify households in three groups (low, medium, or high). The percentages at each level are used later in following the changes over time in these percentages for a specific target group of households.
- c) Progress achieved or change over time in any of the 9 items is also calculated to understand which capacities or capitals contribute the most to the final score and which need to be reinforced to enhance future climate resilience.

Detailed calculations

Being:

i = each household included in the sampling of the relevant target group

n = number of households in the sampling of the relevant target group

a) Standardizing the score.

Once answers to each of the statements have been gathered, they are numerically converted (Strongly disagree = 1, Disagree=2, Neutral =3, Agree=4, Strongly agree = 5). Individual answers are then used to compute an overall resilience score for each household as an equally weighted average of the nine answers.

The resilience score is standardized by minmax normalization,²⁶ transforming the results in a score that ranges from 0 (not at all resilient) to 100 (fully resilient).

$$RCS_i = \{[(Q1_i+Q2_i+Q3_i+Q4_i+Q5_i+Q6_i+Q7_i+Q8_i+Q9_i)/9]-1\} / (5-1) \times 100$$

b) Categorization of the RCS:

Once the RCS is calculated, households are divided in terciles (low-medium-high) to show the distribution of the RCS within the target population. Therefore:

- if $RCS < 33$ the household is categorized as reporting a **low** RCS,
- if $33 \leq RCS < 66$ the household is categorized as reporting a **medium** RCS and
- if $RCS \geq 66$ then the household is categorized as reporting a **high** RCS.

Once all households are categorized into terciles, the percentage of households within each tercile are reported.

These key results to be reported in COMET are shown in the following table:

RCS	RCS Levels		
	Low	Medium	High
Total	%	%	%

As each figure represents the percentage of households at each level, the sum of the row must be 100% in all cases.

c) Individual statement score calculation:

²⁶ Minmax normalization formula: $X_{\text{normal}} = \frac{(X - \min(X))}{\max(X) - \min(X)}$. In this case the maximum value of the average answer is 5 and the minimum is 1.

The calculation of the average score for each statement is recommended for use in the narrative and in the further analysis of elements with higher incidence in the RCS calculation and/or for picking out the major variations over time of the elements of the score.

Therefore, using answers coded as values from 1 to 5, the sum of all values for each statement(S), divided by the sample size (n) will yield 9 values (one for each Q) that could be compared over time and used as shown in the visualization section.

- For j=1 to j=9 calculate \bar{Q}_j

The **SPSS syntax** is available here: [GitHub Indicator Repository](#)

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is entered into COMET in the logframe

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Optional:

- Sex
- Location
- Target Group
- Activity Type
- Transfer Modality
- Disability

For each of the mandatory disaggregation, further disaggregate by the RCS levels: Low, Medium, High.

Disaggregation of the indicator by resilience capacities and livelihood capital helps identify which resilience capacities or capitals WFP's activities are helping to improve. This information can be used for designing more robust integrated programmes to build people's resilience capacities.

Panel sampling and the use of comparison groups are recommended. Therefore, it is particularly important when entering information into COMET, that the sampling size of each data collection exercise is entered into the corresponding COMET field of the outcome data entry module, and that the field for "notes" is used to register the type of shocks to which each of the target groups was exposed during the previous data collection period.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Frequency of measurement depends on programme objectives and timeline. Annual monitoring is, however, strongly recommended and should be repeated at the same time of the year or season to ensure comparability across surveys.

If the intervention is focused on resilience to seasonal weather events such as storms, floods or droughts, it is recommended to collect follow-up data for this indicator as close as possible to the expected regular occurrence of these types of shocks.

Given the subjective nature of this indicator, with the possibility for perceptions to change on a regular or seasonal basis, bi-annual or quarterly data collection is recommended to help capture the short-term benefits of WFP's activities, along with other insights on the context and outcomes.

Recognizing that resilience building takes time and variation in resilience capacities might not be observable at high frequencies, in some cases measuring this indicator on an annual basis is sufficient. In any case, the Country Office can adapt the data collection frequency to align with planned PDM or other outcome surveys and conduct remote data collection in the interim if more frequent data collection is needed.

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BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

In line with business rules, baseline values should be established within three months before and after the start date of the activity implementation. However, it is highly preferable to collect baseline values before the start of the activity implementation.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

The annual target for medium and high categories should be at least equal and ideally higher than the latest follow-up or than the baseline figure if there is no previous follow-up.

While upward trends in resilience capacities are expected over time, data should be interpreted in light of shocks and stressors that might hinder expected improvements and implementation of programme activities. For example, if there was a cessation of transfers in a multi-year programme.

End of CSP target:

This is country specific and depends mostly on baseline figures, context, CSP duration and programme design (i.e., transfer modality, transfer value, duration of assistance, complementary activities, etc.).

In any case, for multi-year interventions with the same beneficiary group, annual targets of the category "low" are expected to decrease towards the end of the CSP.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Monitoring Officer, VAM Officer and/or implementing partners

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator could be measured together with any other CRF indicator, but normally the CSP activities for this indicator also rely on, as relevant, output indicators in category G (for climate interventions) and other CRF outcome indicators such as:

- LCS-FS/LCS-EN (Livelihood-based Coping Strategies),
- rCSI (Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index),
- FCS (Food Consumption Score),
- FCS-N (Food Consumption Score (Nutrition)),
- SEI (Shock Exposure Index),
- ABI (targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base), and
- EBI (targeted communities reporting environmental benefits)
- PIC (Potential Investment Capacity)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Complementing this indicator with qualitative data collection is highly recommended. Following analysis of the indicator data, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) or qualitative interviews can be organized to better understand communities' perceptions of their resilience capacities, including how they have changed over time as a result of WFP's activities. A guide for collecting qualitative data to complement this indicator is available here: [RCS VAM Resource Center](#). The statements in it can be adapted to the country context and information needs.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Analysis of the RCS over time (specifically its individual component scores) can provide insight into the relationship between specific resilience capacities and livelihood capitals and programme implementation (as described in the interpretation section below). As such, the RCS can be used in conjunction with other data points to inform decision-making around: the type of response (design or programme implementation), information (gathering or sharing) as well as communication/advocacy on resilience programming.

INTERPRETATION

The RCS provides a score ranging from 0 to 100 with 0 indicating no resilience and 100 indicating fully resilient. The average RCS for the population analysed (e.g., programme participants or comparison group) indicates the overall resilience status of the population and is useful for comparison over time. Variation (positive or negative) on the indicator reflects a variation (positive or negative) over time of overall household resilience to shocks.

To analyse the distribution of the RCS resilience capacity and its change over time, the analysis of this indicator uses terciles to classify households reporting low-medium-high scores. An increase in the frequency of households in the high and medium categories and a reduction of the proportion of households in the low resilience capacity can be understood as a positive change over time.

An increase in or majority of households with a high RCS may prompt the question if these households are resilient and may no longer need resilience building programmes or assistance. However, recalling that the RCS is a perception-based indicator, one should not assume that households with a high RCS no longer need or could benefit from WFP or partner's assistance. The decision to transition beneficiaries in and out of programmes (inclusion/exclusion decisions) or change the modality/amount of assistance should not be taken based on RCS results alone and without further analyzing households' food security and nutrition status by complementing the RCS with other quantitative and qualitative measures.

Depending on programme objectives and/or context-specific need, the average value and variation of each of the nine items can also be analysed. Each statement relates to a specific resilience capacity (S1=anticipatory, S2=absorptive, S3=adaptive, S4=transformative) and/or capital (S5=financial, S6= social, S7=institutional, S8=human and S9=information). This development and its analysis can be visualized in a spider graph of capacities and of capitals. (see visualization section)

Capitals represent potential immediate and medium-term effects of WFP's and its partner's interventions to promote resilience. For instance:

- **Financial capital** is expected to reflect the outcome results of initiatives aiming to improve financial access of target communities (i.e., microinsurance, village savings and loans associations, etc.).
- **Human capital** reflects the achievements reached by training and the promotion of climate adapted practices.
- **Informational capital** is expected to increase because of climate services, seasonal and forecast weather information made accessible and tailored to target communities.
- **Institutional capital** is increased by WFP support of government strategies and programmes, including social protection systems.
- **Social capital** variations are attributable to interventions oriented to promote community cohesion, integration and/or coexistence.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Generic example:

An integrated risk management intervention providing access to microinsurance, climate services and training on climate adapted agricultural practices has conducted a baseline and a follow-up survey (Outcome 1) one year later, asking the statements to a representative sample of beneficiaries and a comparison group in the area of intervention. From the analysis of the average RCS, we observe that at the baseline stage participants and the comparison group shared similar resilience capacity, with scores of 31.8 and 29 respectively. (See figure below)

Baseline		Outcome 1	
Participants	Comparison Group	Participants	Comparison Group

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RCS Mean	31.81	29.02	44.4	31.64
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One year later (Outcome 1), we observe a 12.6-point increase in the RCS of beneficiaries of the integrated risk management intervention, while households in the comparison group have increased their perception of their resilience capacities by only 2.6 points. The calculation of the RCS and the distribution of households per resilience capacity terciles is as follows:

	Baseline		Outcome 1	
	Participants	Comparison Group	Participants	Comparison Group
Low RCS	52%	73%	39%	67%
Medium RCS	34%	27%	44%	33%
High RCS	14%	0%	17%	0%

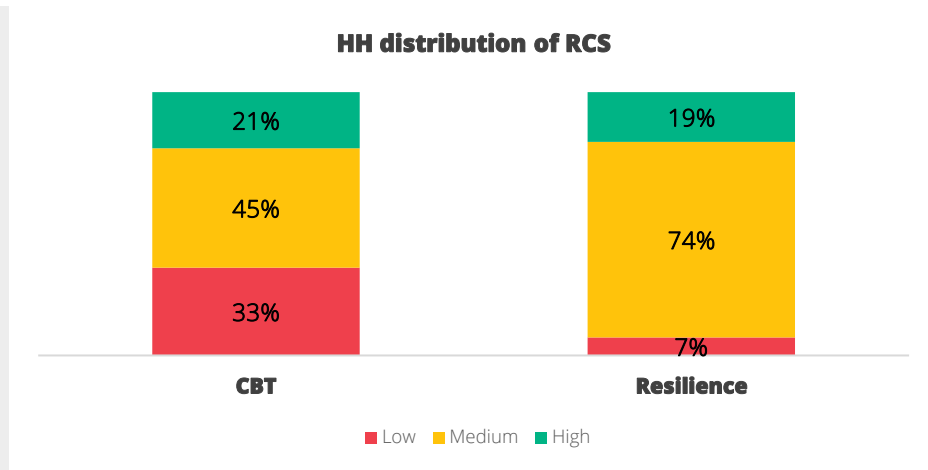
In line with the improvement observed in the average RCS, the distribution of households among the three resilience terciles shows a 13% reduction in the proportion of participants with low resilience capacity and a 10% increase of households with medium resilience and a 3% increase in the share of households with higher resilience. During the same period, only 6% of households in the comparison group transitioned from a low to medium RCS and none to the high RCS category.

As part of the analysis of the RCS, the average value and variation of each of the nine statements (i.e., 4 resilience capacities and 5 capitals) can be examined. Resilience capacities or capitals with particularly low or high averages or variation could be selected as themes to explore through qualitative research to better understand household's perceptions on these topics.

To better understand the elements causing this change in beneficiaries' perception of resilience, we suggested analyzing the change in the answers to each of the nine statements grouped per resilience capacity and capitals. The factors explaining the increase in the RCS are related to an improved perception of households' capacity to absorb and adapt to shocks with a minimal improvement in their anticipatory capacity. Therefore, adjustment to the programme should be made to enhance the anticipatory capacity of households. All the different capitals analysed show an increase, with major variations observed in human and informational capitals. The training activities on adaptive practices as well as the access to climate services may have had a positive effect on households' resilience perception.

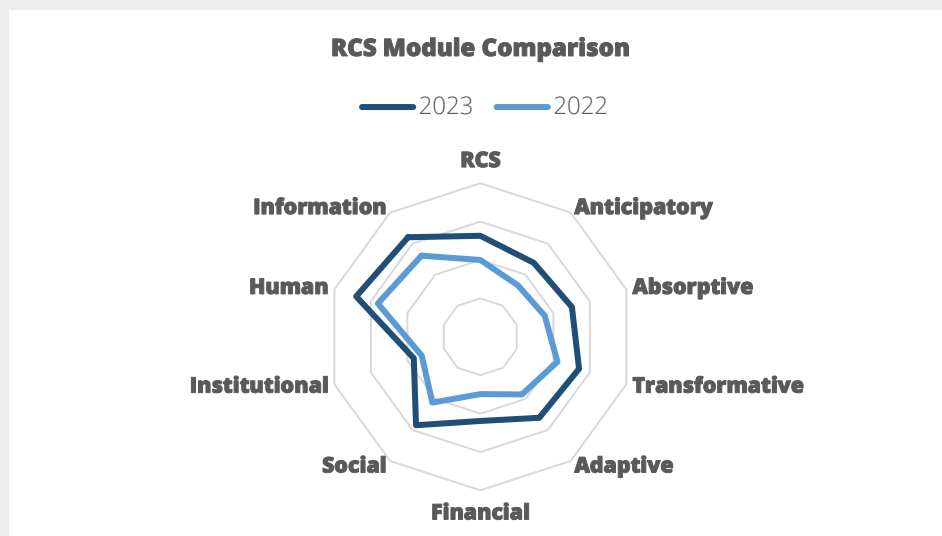
Country-specific example:

Once classified into terciles, participants of the resilience programme show greater perceptions of their resilience – with only 7% of participants classed as having a low resilience perception. Comparatively, the comparison group who only received cash-based transfers (CBT) has a higher proportion of participants classed as having a low resilience perception at 33%.



Resilience programme participants have a significantly higher RCS score (52.6) compared to the CBT group. Whilst all groups have a higher RCS score from the previous year (40.03), the Resilience group have a greatest level of change (MD = 12.57) compared to the group only receiving CBT (MD = 5.56). This pattern of results suggests that participants in the Resilience project have a better perception of their resilience capacities and that this stronger sense of self-reliance improves over time.

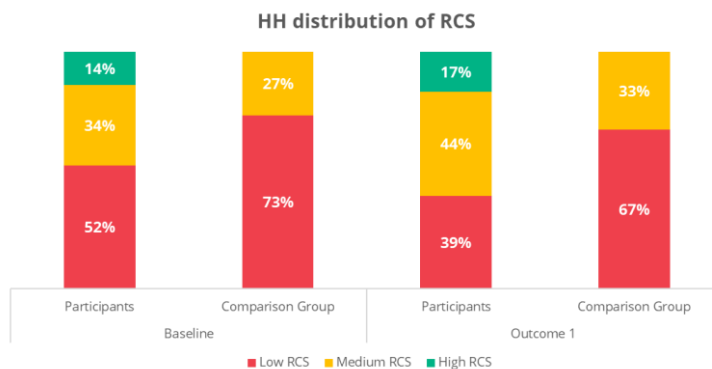
When evaluating the individual modules of the RCS, improvement is seen in the mean scores for each resilience capacity and capital. A similar pattern of results is seen from the previous year as Human capital has the highest score whereas Financial capital has the lowest score. This suggests that participants see their skills, knowledge and learning from previous hardships as a key part of their resilience to future shocks. Contrarily, participants see limited access to savings, regular income, and financial services to help buffer against future effects of shocks. When assessing the change over time, the highest change is observed in Absorptive capacity (MD = 11.8), Adaptive capacity (MD = 10.4) and Anticipatory Capacity (MD = 10.1). This suggests the intervention has promoted households' ability to bounce back following shocks, their sense of sense of preparedness to future shocks and their ability to make proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on an understanding of changing conditions. The lowest change is observed in the Human (MD = 3.4) and Information (MD = 2.4) capitals. As such, the programme has done less to promote changes to how households receive useful information about future risks in advance and learning from past hardships – however, noting that these capitals were and remain the highest for participants in which case future trend analysis will be able to suggest if the result is approaching an attenuation effect.



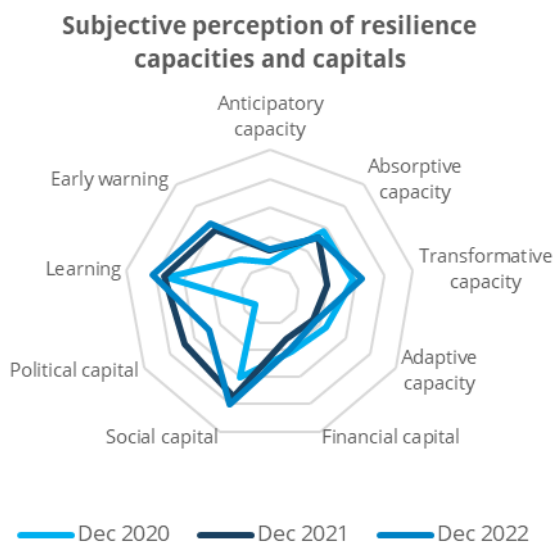
4. RESILIENCE & LIVELIHOODS

VISUALIZATION

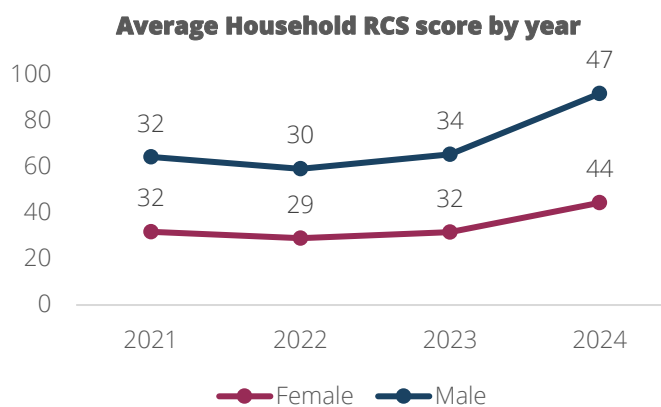
(Evolution of) **proportion of HH per RCS categories by group or time** (100% stacked column)



(Evolution of) **Capacities and Capitals** over time (Spider graph)



(Evolution of) **Average RCS** by year/group (line graph)



LIMITATIONS

This indicator refers to the subjective perception of household resilience that may not always be aligned with objective measures of resilience, given that perceptions are personal and can be influenced by a wide range of factors.

These could include the respondent's character, mood, and a range of other cues as well as the local environment. Privacy, confidentiality, and trust are important aspects of the data collection conditions affecting the quality of the information obtained.

This indicator refers to the perception of sets of four capacities and five capitals. It does not necessarily refer to capacities that were intentionally built with assistance or support by WFP. For this reason, a detailed analysis of specific items is required in narratives.

Perception is also affected by personal experiences and exposure to shocks. The frequency, magnitude, type, duration and date of damages caused by shocks/stressors affect the perception of resilience. For that reason, it is key that narratives referring to these results also provide as much information as possible about the context of project implementation collected through section 2 of the tool.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP Monitoring Handbook – Sampling Guidance](#)

Jones, 2019. A [How to guide to subjective evaluations of resilience \(Resilience intel no. 1, September\)](#). London: BRACED.

Jones, 2019. [Running the Subjectively evaluated resilience score](#)

Jones & d'Errico 2019. [Whose resilience matters? Like-for-like comparison of objective and subjective evaluations of resilience. World Development \(124\) 104632.](#)

Jones & Tanner 2017. [Subjective resilience: Using perceptions to quantify household resilience to climate extremes and disasters. Regional Environmental Change, 17\(2017\): 229-243.](#)

d'Errico & Basund 2022. [Subjective and objective measures of household resilience capacity in sub-Saharan Africa](#)

Guidance - [Planning and Reporting on Climate Action](#)

For further information and support please contact PROR-L unit:
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4. RESILIENCE & LIVELIHOODS

68. Shock Exposure Index (SEI) [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	68
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF - Annex II) for context assessment</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>4. Resilience & Livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements resilience building programmes (for programmes using the Integrated Resilience Programme thematic marker).</p> <p>This indicator is particularly relevant for multi-year interventions (with panel sampling). This indicator is used to assess and monitor the shock context at a household level and is not a programme results indicator.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) *Food Assistance for Training (FFT) *Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SMS) *Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CAR) *Nutrition (NUT) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR, SP)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Score – Household level
DEFINITION	<p>The shock exposure index (SEI) measures the overall degree of shock and/or stressor exposure for each household adapted from the TANGO method.²⁷ This indicator is used as a context assessment to understand the frequency and severity of shocks at the household level. This indicator is not necessarily a measure of programme performance and is used to interpret outcome indicators related to resilience and/or food security.</p> <p>Shocks are short-term events or deviations, such as a drought, an earthquake or armed conflict. When combined with pre-existing vulnerabilities, a shock can lead to crises with substantial negative effects on people's current state of wellbeing, level of assets, livelihoods, safety, or ability to withstand future shocks.</p>

²⁷ TANGO (2018) methodology is available online here: https://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/Methodology_Guide_Nov2018508.pdf

Stressors can be seen as long-term trends or pressures that undermine the stability of a system and increase vulnerability within it. Examples of trends include population, resource, economic, governance and technological trends. Stressors can also be seen as threatening conditions that have a slower onset. They include conditions such as low water quality, poor sanitation, environmental degradation, and challenging household structures (e.g. high dependency ratios). Stressors can be seasonal, such as the seasonality of prices, production, health and employment opportunities.

Exposure refers to the frequency and intensity of shocks and/or stressors. As adverse effects of these broad categories can vary between households and communities, capturing this variability is important for the monitoring and programming of resilience interventions.

The index calculates exposure based on household data regarding:

- Number of shocks to which a household has been exposed in the past 12 months (out of six total shocks collected).
- Perceived severity of each shock in terms of impact on food consumption and income.

RATIONALE

As aligned to the resilience monitoring and measurement (RMM) approach²⁸, an important component of resilience programming and evidence generation is the ability to describe the typology and severity of shock events. The underlying principle of the SEI is to provide a comprehensive score for household-level exposure to and severity of shocks. By gathering data on a range of six covariate and idiosyncratic shocks, it can support programme adjustments by providing information on their frequency and severity. The SEI can support the interpretation of outcome data, such as coping strategies, food consumption or nutrition.

DATA SOURCE

The main data sources for this indicator are face-to-face and/or remote baseline and outcome monitoring surveys (e.g., post-distribution monitoring or PDM) conducted at the household level collected from the main participant of WFP activities in the household. This indicator is collected in these surveys to assess the shock context at the same time as indicators measuring programmatic results.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The SEI is collected through the following module (adapted from Module R1 of the TANGO method²⁹). For consistency, the same six (6) shocks should be collected, year-on-year for comparability. However, if the types of shocks and stressors experienced has changed significantly (e.g. due to a new unanticipated shock such as conflict or market failure) as informed by complementary evidence, the shocks and stressors in the indicator statements will require updating.

The types of shocks referenced in the indicator statements requires tailoring to each context within the country (e.g. urban or rural, agricultural or pastoralist). For instance, certain shocks listed below may not be relevant to all contexts (e.g., hail/frost, cyclones). Secondary sources (such as the Community Based Participatory Approach (CBPP), Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) – Three Pronged Approach (3PA) or national data) or qualitative research can inform the selection of six shocks across various categories.

Context-specific shocks	Did your household experience [the shock] within the last year (12 months)? 1 = Yes; 0 = No	How severe was the impact of the shock on your household's food consumption and income over the last 12 months?
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²⁸ Guidance available here: <https://newgo.wfp.org/collection/resilience-draft-toolkit>

²⁹ The survey module is available in the WFP Survey Designer: <https://www.surveymodule.wfp.org/design/survey>

4. RESILIENCE & LIVELIHOODS

		1 = No impact; 2 = Slight impact; 3 = Severe impact; 4 = Worst ever experienced
1. Shock A		
2. Shock B		
3. Shock C		
4. Shock D		
5. Shock E		
6. Shock F		

A list of shocks (and/or stressors) appear which may be applicable for collection in this index appear below:

Shock/Stressor Choices		
Excessive rain or flooding	Insufficient rain, dry spells or drought	Unpredictable rainfall
Cyclone, storm or hail storm	Heavy snowfall or avalanches	Hot spell or heatwave
Strong winds or sand storm	Wild fires	Landslide or rockfall
Volcanic eruption/disruption due to volcanic activity	High food prices or food price spikes	Increased costs of agricultural inputs, livelihood inputs, fuel or rent
Electricity cuts or blackouts	Water supply shortages	A decrease in the amount of money received through remittances/reduced remittances
Unemployment or lack of wage/livelihood opportunities	Low prices when selling agricultural or livestock products	Decreased in daily wage labour rates
Times when it is not safe to leave your house or to access your livelihoods	Armed conflict, gang violence or ethnic clashes	Political instability or civil unrest
Movement restriction e.g. at checkpoints, curfew and lockdown	Displacement or forced movement	Gender discrimination or harassment
Discrimination or harassment e.g. on the basis of ethnicity or refugee status	Cattle or livestock raiding	Livestock disease, injury or death
Illness, injury or death in the household	Loss of farming or grazing land	Theft or robbery
Loss of home or rental property	Delays or cuts in humanitarian assistance	

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

As the SEI will be administered in PDMs or other monitoring surveys, the sampling requirements will align with these surveys.

To the extent possible, sampling should include an equal number of men and women respondents, be representative of WFP's activities that aim to build resilience and ideally follow the same respondents over time (that is, panel data). This will facilitate analysis of the impacts of individual programs and of shocks on household well-being outcomes, such as their resilience.

Panel sampling and the use of comparison groups are recommended for this indicator to facilitate a comprehensive analysis of the effect of shocks on food consumption and/or wellbeing.

Detailed guidance on sampling is available [here](#).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The index is calculated by considering:

- Number of shocks/stressors to which a household is exposed to where the variable equals to a value of 1 if the shock was experienced and a value of 0 if not experienced.
 - As referenced in the tool above, the standard module contains 6 shocks/stressors – if the module is adapted to a specific country context and the total number of shocks/stressors is changed this must be referenced in the calculation.
- Perceived severity of the shocks using one variable: impact on food consumption and income
 - As referenced in the tool above, perceived severity is measured on a 4-point scale [1 = No impact; 2 = Slight impact; 3 = Severe impact; 4 = Worst ever happened].
- The index itself is a weighted average of the incidence of experience of each variable weighted by the perceived severity of the shock ranging from 0 [i.e., 0_{No exposure} * 1_{No impact}] to 24 [i.e., 6_{Maximum exposure} * 4_{Maximum severity}]. This weighted average is expressed in the formula below:

Shock Index = $(Y1 * Z1) + \dots (Y6 * Z6)$; where Y = Incidence of the shock multiplied by Z = Perceived severity of the shock.

The shocks listed through variables X1 ... X6 will depend on the survey module used within the country-specific context.

As an example, a survey module with completed responses and calculation is presented below:

Context-specific shocks	Did your household experience [the shock] within the last year (12 months)? 1 = Yes; 0 = No	How severe was the impact of the shock on your household's food consumption and income over the last 12 months? 1 = No impact; 2 = Slight impact; 3 = Severe impact; 4 = Worst ever experienced
Excessive rain	1	3
Reduced remittances	0	1
High food prices	1	4

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Theft or robbery	1	2
Electricity cuts or blackouts	1	1
Wildfires	0	1

Shock Index = (Incidence_{Excessive rain} + Severity_{Excessive Rain}) ... (Incidence_{Wildfires} + Severity_{Wildfires})

Shock Index = (1*3) + (0*1) + (1*4) + (1*2) + (1*1) + (0*1)

Shock Index = 10

The SPSS syntax is available *here*: [GitHub Indicator Repository](#)

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data from this indicator will be entered into the CSP Logframe in COMET

DISAGGREGATION FOR ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory:

- Sex of household head

Optional:

- Location
- Target Group
- Activity Type

Further disaggregation of this indicator can support the analysis of resilience programme outcome data. For instance, disaggregation of the SEI by the terciles of the [resilience capacity score](#) (Low, Medium, High) may provide greater information on these outcomes. Disaggregation could also be by the terciles of the food consumption score or categories of the coping strategies index.

FREQUENCY FOR DATA COLLECTION

Bi-annual collection is required to understand the changing shock context and level of shock exposure for participating households. If seasonal shocks occur, collection of the index after these events is advised to facilitate analysis with food security and/or wellbeing outcome data.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

In line with business rules, baseline values should be established within three months before or after the start date of the activity implementation. However, it is highly preferable to collect baseline values before the start of the activity implementation.

TARGET SETTING

Annual/End of CSP target:

As a context assessment indicator that does not necessarily measure programme performance, the annual/end of CSP targets are context-specific and entered into COMET using the equals sign (=) operator.

In country reporting, such as the ACR, complement reporting with a data note that this indicator does not have a specific directional target.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Monitoring Officer, VAM Officer and/or implementing partners

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Food Consumption Score (FCS), Consumption-based Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), Livelihood Coping Strategies- Food Security (LCS-FS), Livelihood Coping Strategies- Essential Needs (LCS-EN), Resilience Capacity Score (RCS)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Complementing this indicator with qualitative data collection is highly recommended. Following analysis of the indicator data, focus group discussions (FGD) or qualitative interviews can be carried out to better understand communities' perceptions of the local shock and stressor context. This may include shock and stressor frequency, predictability, scale, interaction, and trends. A guide for collecting qualitative data to complement this indicator is available in as a module of the RCS qualitative guide. The questions can be adapted to the country context and information needs.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The index can be used to inform resilience programming, by providing more detail on the typology and severity of shocks that project participants experience. Analysis of the index may also be used to help interpret programme results and to effectively explain the project context.

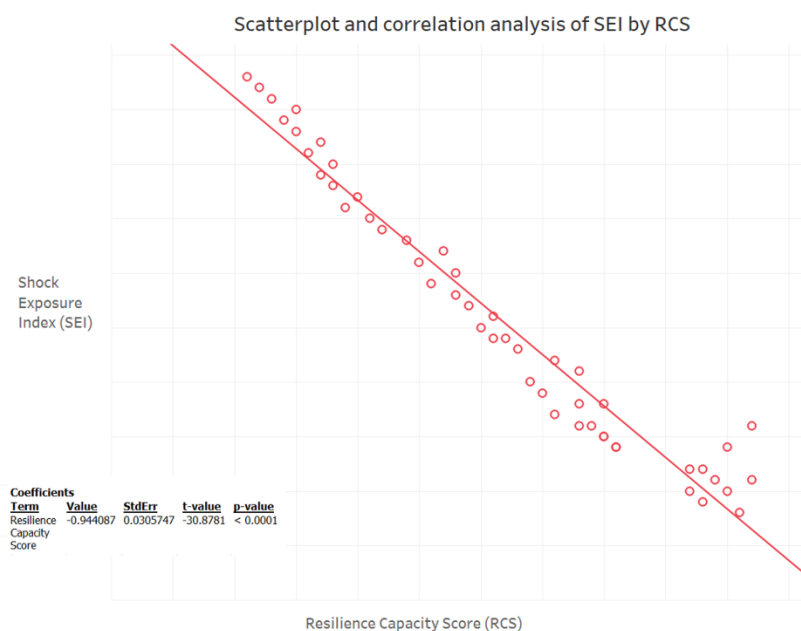
INTERPRETATION

As the SEI is used for context assessment and monitoring, scores from the SEI are not interpreted as results of programme performance. The SEI score is analysed to understand the frequency and severity of shocks and/or stressors in the context and can be used to support analysis of results for other indicators. Changes in the SEI score are not associated as a direct result of a WFP programme or activities.

Step 1: Interpret the overall SEI score

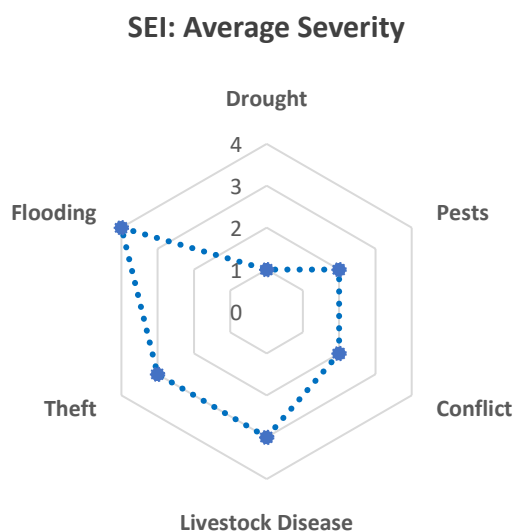
The higher the SEI, the greater the degree of shock exposure for surveyed households with households indicating a greater severity of impact on their income and food consumption. As the overall score is measured on a numerical scale, it is recommended that further inferential analysis to be done with the SEI (e.g. correlation, linear regression) to test associations with other outcome data. Specifically, statistical testing on whether higher shock exposure is associated with differential outcomes on income, food consumption and/or wellbeing (i.e. FCS, RCS, rCSI) are recommended. For example, the visualization below using constructed data shows the scatterplot and correlation co-efficient between the SEI and RCS. From this, we are able to see that higher shock exposure is associated with lower perceptions of resilience capacity.

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Step 2: Interpret the SEI components

Analysis of individual shocks could include frequencies (count data) of shock incidence as well as the mean (average) of the perceived severity variable used to calculate the composite score. This step would facilitate analysing the individual impact of each shock collected and their attached severity – allowing a more detailed understanding of the effects of specific shocks in context. For example, the visualization below using constructed data shows the severity of different shocks.



REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

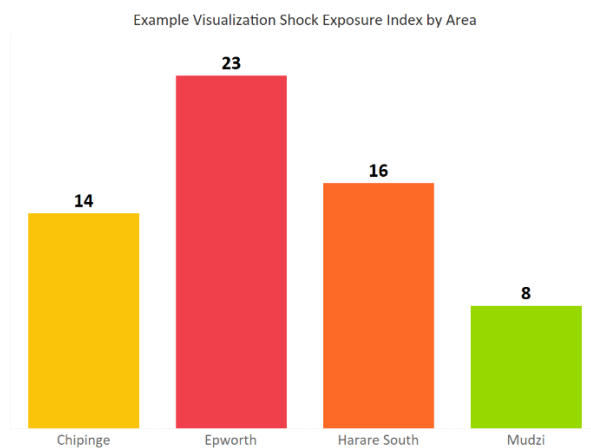
Reporting on the index following an outcome monitoring exercise may include reference to the average scores, the frequency of different shocks and the severity of different shocks over time such as the below:

The relative shock exposure of households was high (with an average score of 18). When disaggregated by sub-group, participants of the livelihood's intervention had higher shock exposure scores (M = 22) compared to those not participating (M = 16). When analysing the frequency of shocks experienced, households reported price spikes, currency crisis and

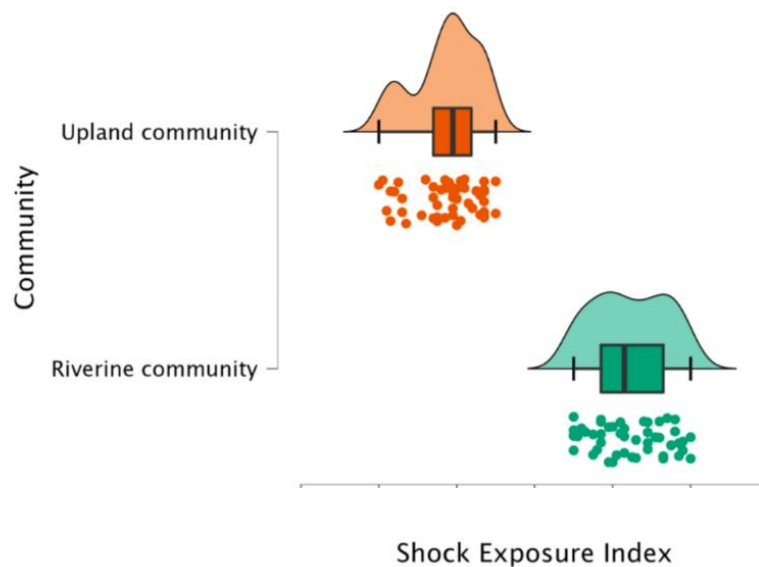
debt crisis as the shocks they were most frequently exposed to. However, substantially more households in the livelihood group experienced pests, parasites or crop disease comparatively which may explain the difference in average scores. Further to this, analysing the severity rating of these four shocks provides further insight into the level of exposure with all participants rating the economic shocks (Price Spikes, Currency Crisis and Debt Crisis) as more severe than agricultural shocks.

VISUALIZATION

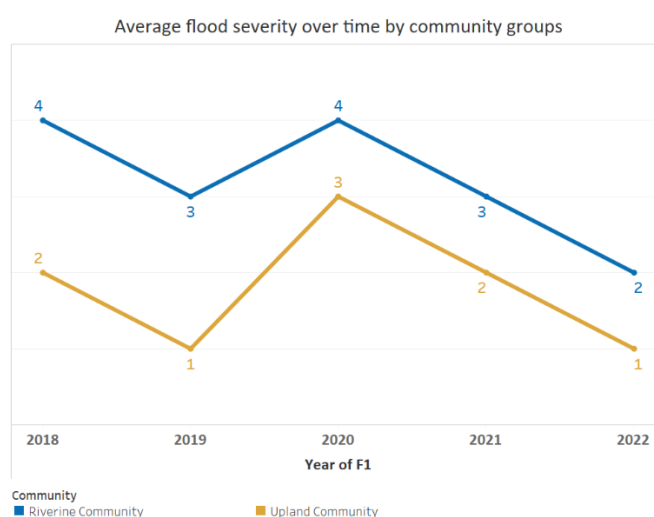
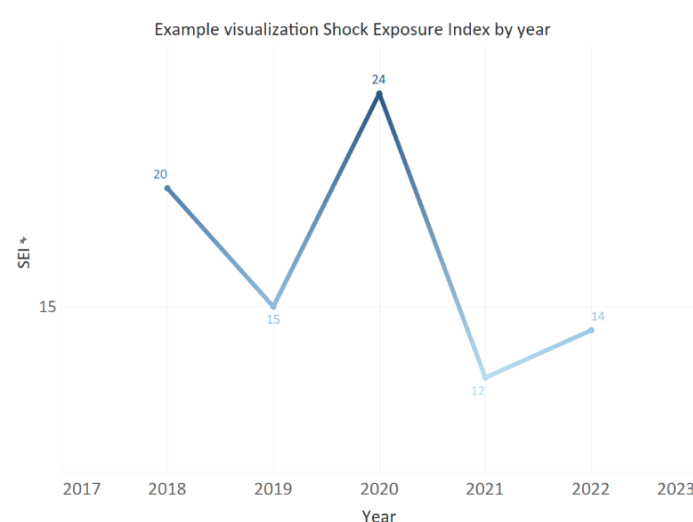
Single-round data collection can be visualized by disaggregation dimensions below using bar graphs, line graphs, density plots or other summative visualizations (as exemplified below using constructed data).



Multiple rounds of data can be visualized by population groups, breakdowns over time and or both of these data points (as exemplified below using constructed data).



4. RESILIENCE & LIVELIHOODS



LIMITATIONS

The index provides information on households' exposure to six shocks and/or stressors included in the question module. Given this, the articulation of these six shocks and stressors needs to be informed by secondary data or qualitative research to understand the main shock and stressors experienced by target households. The inclusion of irrelevant shocks and/or stressors would provide misleading information on the extent to which interviewed households are exposed shocks and stressors. The index also does not speak to interactions between different shocks and stressors, which could be analysed insight of complementary evidence sources and qualitative research.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further reading, consult:

- The TANGO full [methodological guide](#)
- Practical example from Smith, Frankenberger, & Nelson 2018 [Feed the Future Ethiopia Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion \(PRIME\) Project Impact Evaluation: Report of Recurrent Monitoring Survey 2 \(2015/16\)](#)

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5. SMALLHOLDERS PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

29

29. Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP supported farmer aggregation systems



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	29
INDICATOR TYPE	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>5. Smallholders Productivity and Sales</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes when WFP implements Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) Programmes where partners support farmer aggregation systems to improve smallholders' access to markets.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder Agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of smallholder farmers
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator refers to the percentage of members of a smallholder farmer aggregation system supported by WFP that is contributing to the collective sales of the aggregation system to WFP or other buyers.</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: There is no unambiguous global definition of a smallholder farmer. Often, scale of operation measured in terms of farm size is used as a classification criterion. For example, smallholders are often viewed as those farming less than two hectares. But even this farm size is considered “large” in some countries or regions within countries. As a result, other parameters are sometimes used, including the volume of production, the source and amount of available labour, and the value of capital and inputs. For WFP, if a host country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers under which it collects and reports agricultural and related data, such a definition should be followed whenever adequate.</p> <p>Farmer aggregation system (or aggregator): Any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' staple commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (i.e. legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p>

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:

1. **Direct outlets** to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro-dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses, and Satellite Collection Points; and
2. **Intermediary aggregators**, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro-dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Targeted smallholders: For the sake of the indicator calculation, targeted smallholders are defined as smallholder farmers who are members of supported aggregation systems. As for the membership definition, depending on the type of aggregation system, farmers can be broadly classified as either members (e.g., for FOs), suppliers (e.g., for traders and processors), or users (e.g. for warehouse receipt systems and satellite collection points). For the sake of consistency and simplicity, the term member will be used throughout the document to cover all the different typologies.

Selling through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Members of aggregation systems can market their production through different channels, including selling through aggregators under different arrangements. In general, we consider that a smallholder farmer has sold through an aggregation system when:

1. He/she has aggregated commodities at least once in the last 12 months, for the purpose of collective marketing.
2. The commodities are used to fulfil contracts stipulated between the aggregator and a third-party buyer.

RATIONALE

For smallholders to benefit from increased access to formal markets, it is crucial that they are put in the conditions to sell their produce through aggregation systems. In many contexts where WFP operates, collective marketing is essential for smallholder farmers to access markets, as it improves farmers' bargaining power and capacity to engage with formal buyers.

By measuring whether the share of members that are contributing to collective sales is increasing (or decreasing) as a result of the project activities, the proposed indicator allows WFP:

- To understand to what degree the members of the aggregation systems can sell all or part of their surplus production through the aggregation system. The decision of selling through the aggregator can be seen as a function of the incentives (i.e., the farmer sees it as potentially beneficial), and individual capacity (e.g. to fulfil quality requirements, to participate in the procurement process etc.)
- To measure the capacity of the aggregators to attract members for marketing purposes, therefore providing indication on the overall performance of the aggregators.
- To have an overview of the status (active/inactive) of supported aggregation systems
- To measure the extent to which the smallholders targeted by the programme are benefiting from the market opportunity offered by the aggregation system.
- Whenever gender disaggregation is available, to measure the ratio of male and female contributing member and draw observations in terms of gender equality and women empowerment.
- To understand if there is a potential issue of elite capture in the targeted aggregation systems, with few members benefiting from the marketing opportunities created by the programme.

DATA SOURCE	Sales records provided by targeted farmer aggregation systems, such as aggregator records ³⁰ .
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	<p>Copy of sales and membership records kept by aggregators, such as aggregator records.</p> <p>Guidance notes and templates to develop and implement aggregator records are available in the SAMS M&E framework and with direct link from WFPgo.</p> <p>The aggregator records' modules relevant to measure this indicator are:</p> <p>Module 2: Membership information, to extract data on the number of farmers members of the aggregation systems.</p> <p>Module 4: Commodity receipt information, to extract data on the number of members contributing to sales.</p> <p>Whenever possible, COs are encouraged to explore the promotion of digital tools to support record keeping by aggregators. Promoting the adoption of digital tools and strengthening the capacity of aggregators in digital record keeping would allow to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate record keeping for all the stakeholders involved (aggregators, cooperating partners, WFP programme and M&E officers etc.) and cope with possible shocks affecting data collection (e.g., movement restrictions imposed by Covid-19) • have real-time quality data. <p>To ensure quality data, preventive measures and detective controls should be applied before and after data collection. Refer to WFP corporate Data Quality Guidance to see which detective controls are recommended for this indicator (Data quality guidance > Annex 1. Indicator Sheets > Outcome indicators > Smallholder Agricultural Market Support > SAMS_Outcome_1.</p>
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	100% of available sales records should be analysed.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems: $C = (B/A) * 100$</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>A = Total membership of WFP-supported aggregation systems</p> <p>B = Total number of members selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems.</p> <p>N.B.: If a member contributes to sales multiple times or multiple commodities in the reporting period, the farmer is counted once for the purpose of arriving at the total number. The total membership and the number of contributing farmers should be counted from all targeted aggregators and aggregated to arrive to a unique country value.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.</p> <p>Male: recommended</p> <p>Female: recommended</p> <p>Overall: mandatory</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	Whenever possible, disaggregation by sex of smallholder farmer (male/female) is highly recommended.

³⁰ For further information on aggregator records, see below under data collection tool.

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Sales (and members' contributions) are typically recorded directly by aggregators as part of their internal record-keeping, on an ongoing basis. The agricultural calendar for different commodities determines when collective sales are conducted throughout the year.

As a minimum, CO should collect aggregator records once a year, in view of the annual reporting exercise. However, whenever possible, it is preferable that the information is collected after each marketing season.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

- If the indicator was used in the previous CSP cycle, and if conditions allow so (e.g., same targeted aggregation systems, same location etc.), data from the last annual follow up value can be used to define the baseline.
- Where data is available (e.g., from existing aggregator records), a baseline value for this indicator can be established using the historical of sales conducted by the targeted aggregation systems over the course of the calendar year preceding the start of the programme.
- Where data is not available (e.g., due to the lack of aggregator records before WFP's intervention), it will not be possible to establish a baseline for the first year (= N/A).

TARGET SETTING

Annual Target:

In accordance with the indicator direction (increase) and rationale, the annual target should be equal to or greater than the baseline value or previous annual target.

Given the nature of the outcome, COs may not be able to see sizeable results in the early years of the programme. It may take several seasons for smallholders to steadily modify their marketing behaviours to take advantage of opportunities provided by WFP programmes.

CO should be prudent in setting annual targets early in the project, with limited knowledge of aggregators and markets.

- In time, as aggregators are trained and sell repeatedly to WFP and other buyers, it can be expected that the number of smallholders participating in the sales will rise accordingly. In any case, the CO should set annual targets based on the results of the previous year.

End of CSP Target:

By the end of the CSP cycle, it would be desirable to see an increase in the proportion of targeted smallholder farmers members of the aggregation system who actively contribute to collective sales.

In setting targets for this indicator, COs should be mindful of the following considerations:

Targets must be country-specific, realistic and based on sound assessments of targeted aggregators and farmers in the early stage of the programme;

Achieving increased participation of smallholders requires consistent support and relative stability over multiple consecutive agricultural seasons;

Sudden shocks and high environmental volatility can affect production, consumption, and marketing patterns, especially for the more vulnerable households.

It is important that baseline, annual and end of CSP targets are set for the overall indicator, as well as for every disaggregation, as shown below.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Targeted aggregators are expected to provide these records as part of their record keeping activities. For aggregators that do not have operational record keeping systems in place allowing to provide this information, WFP will have to ensure adequate capacity building of the aggregators.

WFP M&E Officers, with support from Programme staff, will be responsible for the collection and quality control of the aggregator records. Cooperating Partners may also play a role in consolidating and submitting the data from the individual aggregators.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>48. Value of smallholder farmers sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD) 49. Volume of smallholder farmers sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	<p>N/A</p>
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	<p>This indicator provides relevant information to monitor the relevance and effectiveness of capacity strengthening interventions targeted at the smallholder farmer aggregation system level to improve smallholder farmers' access to markets. The indicator can be used to adjust programme design and implementation and to verify the performance of the aggregation systems over time in terms of organizational/ functional capacity.</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>High (or increasing) participation of members in collective sales may suggest that members are changing their marketing behaviour and increasingly engaging in collective activities, due (but not limited to) any of the reasons below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members have sufficient produce to sell and perceive positive benefits from selling through aggregators. • Members have confidence in the leadership of the aggregators. • Aggregators are the preferred channel for marketing household stocks. • Aggregators are adequately governed, in a way that allows all members to benefit equally from the services offered by the aggregator. <p>On the other hand, low (or decreasing) participation of members in collective sales conducted by the aggregator may signal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of marketable surplus due to unfavourable production. • Low aggregation capacity, as aggregators are incapable to mobilize resources (internally and externally) to source from members. • Low levels of trust and internal cohesion of the aggregator, which negatively affect the participation of members to collective sales. • Elite capture: where few members (repeatedly) contribute to collective sales, it might be a signal of elite capture, a phenomenon whereby higher capacity farmers and farmers more directly linked to the leadership of the aggregator benefit more from the aggregator's services and have more possibility to take advantage of the opportunities of collective sales. • Inactivity of the aggregation system.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	<p>Context</p> <p>In Mozambique's Tete region, WFP supports Cooperative A to improve access to markets for its smallholder members.</p> <p>Composition of membership for Cooperative A</p> <p>To be registered as members of Cooperative A, farmers must buy a certain number of shares, and pay an annual membership fee.</p>

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

At the beginning of the programme, in January 2022, Cooperative A has 245 registered members.

There are 145 women registered as members (59% of total membership).

Table A: Membership of aggregation system

Name of Aggregator	Members	
	Female	Male
Cooperative A	145	100
Total	245	

Table B: Baseline and targets

Indicator	CSP baseline	Year 1 Annual Target	...	End of CSP target
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems				
Female	5%	7%	...	25%
Male	7%	8%	...	25%
Overall	13%	15%	...	50%

Collective marketing

During the first marketing season (April – August 2022), WFP signs a contract with Cooperative A for 50MT of maize. Cooperative A aggregates the agreed quantity from its members and delivers the full amount (aggregation 1 in table B).

During the same marketing season, Cooperative A aggregates another 25MT of maize from members and sells them to a local trader (aggregation 2 in table C). Leaders of Cooperative A register these transactions in their internal record-keeping systems.

Data collection

At the end of the first marketing season, in September 2022, WFP staff schedules a visit to Cooperative A to collect their annual records. The data is transcribed from the paper records onto a digital support for consolidation and analysis.

During data consolidation, farmers who have contributed multiple times to sales are counted once.

Table C: “Farmers contributing to collective sales”

Aggregation	Commodity	Volume (MT)	Buyer	Members contributing to sales		
				Female	Male	Overall

1	Maize	50	WFP	16	14	30
2	Maize	25	Local trader	3	2	5
Total				19	16	35

Calculation (using formula above)

Membership data from table A	
Total membership of WFP-supported aggregation systems (female)	145
Total membership of WFP-supported aggregation systems (male)	100
Total membership of WFP-supported aggregation systems (overall)	245
Sales data from table C (first marketing season)	
Total number of members selling through WFP-supported aggregation systems (female)	19
Total number of members selling through WFP-supported aggregation systems (male)	16
Total number of members selling through WFP-supported aggregation systems (overall)	35
Indicator values	
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems (female)	$(19/245)*100 = 7.8\%$
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems (male)	$(16/245)*100 = 6.5\%$
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems (overall)	$(35/245)*100 = 14.3\%$

Analysis of results and interpretation

Indicator	Year 0	Year 1	...	Year 5
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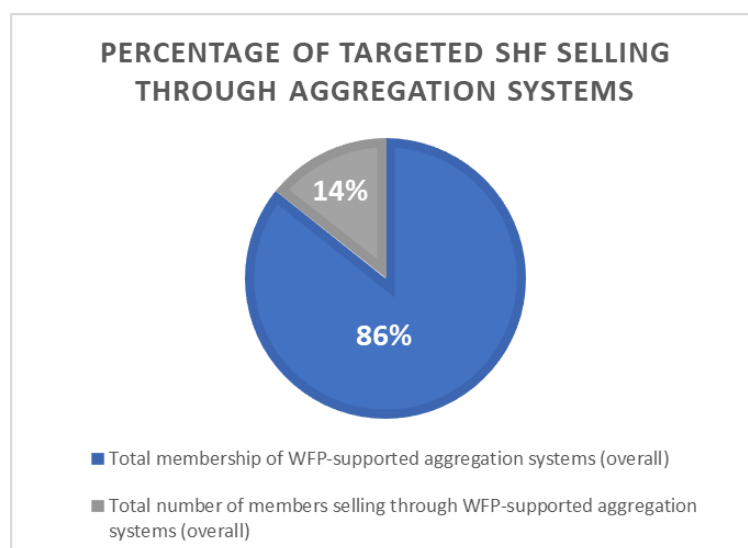
5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

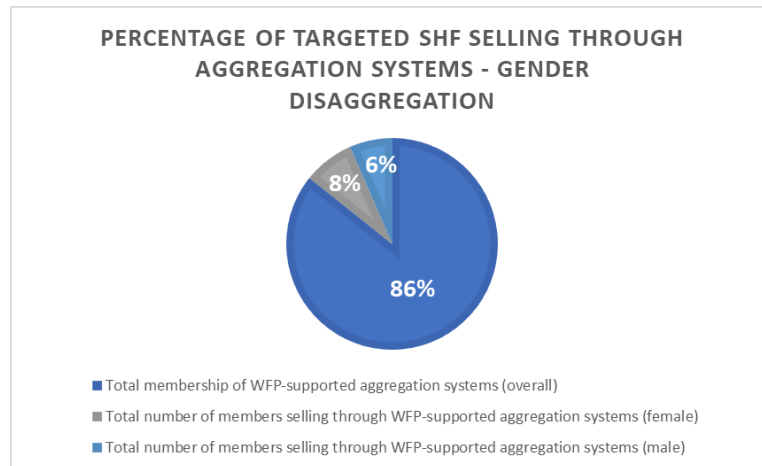
	Baseline	Year 1 annual Target	Year 1 follow-up	...	End of CSP target	End of CSP follow-up
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems (female)	5%	7%	7.8%	...	25%	...
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems, (male)	7%	8%	6.5%	...	25%	...
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems (overall)	13%	15%	14.3%	...	50%	...

At the end of year 1:

- The percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems was 14.3%, in line with the annual target of 15%;
- The proportion of women and men smallholders selling through the aggregation system was 7.8% and 6.5% respectively. Although these figures are broadly in line with expectations, it is interesting to note that more women smallholders were empowered to sell through the aggregation system than their male counterparts.

VISUALIZATION





LIMITATIONS

Three main limitations are identified for this indicator:

1. It requires that targeted aggregators:
 - Have a record keeping system in place to capture membership and sales information.
 - Keep the system updated consistently and accurately.
 - Are willing to share this information with WFP.

When aggregators do not have a rigorous record keeping system using unique IDs for each of their members, it might be difficult to calculate precisely the total number of members contributing to sales. Multiple counting of the same individual is possible when members contribute multiple times to sales during the year, therefore distorting value of the indicator.

When individual IDs are not possible, names of members can be used to differentiate members, but experience has shown that the risk of multiple counting is also high, as errors in spelling are common.

2. Does not capture information on farmers selling through WFP-supported aggregation systems who are not properly members.
3. It is sensitive to change in the membership size over the CSP cycle.

Lastly, agricultural markets in countries where WFP operate are extremely volatile. External shocks and stressors, including environmental shocks affecting the production or market-related shocks, including trade restricting measures such as those imposed by pandemics, can impact substantially the indicator's performance.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[SAMS M&E framework](#)

[Aggregator records](#)

[Data quality guidance](#) > [Annex 1. Indicator Sheets](#) > Outcome indicators > Smallholder Agricultural Market Support > SAMS_Outcome_1

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

30

30. Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	30
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>5. Smallholder productivity and sales</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programmes that include a PHL component on household level storage operations and under which WFP and partners implement value chain development activities with the intent to improve smallholder farmer households' post-harvest management practices at the storage stage and reduce post-harvest losses. .</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder Agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of post-harvest losses
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator refers to the average extent of post-harvest losses incurred by smallholder farmers at the storage stage for targeted commodity(ies).</p> <p>Post-harvest loss (PHL) is defined as the loss of crops to spillage, spoilage, animals or pests after harvesting. Post-harvest losses typically arise because of poor pre-and post-harvest practices, exposure to inclement weather conditions and or lack of relevant infrastructure.</p> <p>Storing refers to the keeping of commodities in optimum quality and quantity until the commodities are utilised for intended purposes. The purposes can include consumption, cooking, processing, marketing, donations and or barter trading. The storage stage usually begins when the commodity has been pre-processed and cleaned or sorted. Storage stage activities may include the application of a protectant for managing pests, loading into storage facilities, closing of the facilities and offloading of the commodities.</p> <p>Losses at this stage can be attributed to spillage, moisture accumulation, pilferage, pest infestation and inclement weather conditions which result in a reduction in quantity (weight) of the commodity available for use. Please note that storage practices vary across regions, for example, cereals can be stored on cobs/ears or as grain kernels. The storage stage can be happening at different points along the value chain, in particular 1) at farmer/household level (e.g., home storage using hermetic bags or silos); 2) aggregator level (e.g. warehouse storage); 3) buyer level (e.g. warehouse of school, national reserve, etc.). This indicator applies to post-harvest losses at farmer/household level.</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: There is no unambiguous global definition of a smallholder farmer. Often, scale of operation measured in terms of farm size is used as a classification criterion.</p>

For example, smallholders are often viewed as those farming less than two hectares. But even this farm size is considered “large” in some countries or regions within countries. As a result, other parameters are sometimes used, including the volume of production, the source and amount of available labour, and the value of capital and inputs. For WFP, if a host country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers under which it collects and reports agricultural and related data, such a definition should be followed whenever appropriate.

RATIONALE

This indicator assesses the success of supply-side interventions to reduce post-harvest losses at the household level by measuring the changes in the proportion of total production that is lost during storage over a specified period. By the end of the CSP, it would be desirable to see a reduction³¹ in the average storage losses in targeted value chains. WFP’s post-harvest management interventions’ main objective is to reduce post-harvest losses among targeted value chain actors by enhancing their post-harvest management knowledge and practices at post-harvest stages, especially at critical loss points. The storage stage is one such critical loss point where research studies have reported significant levels of losses for both durable and perishable commodities. Furthermore, at the storage stage, commodities can be easily quantified and tracked in terms of quantities preserved or lost, thus accurate measurements are likely to be captured for self-reported figures at this stage in comparison to preceding stages.

DATA SOURCE

Household surveys

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Self-Reported /Perceptions Assessment

Data will be collected from targeted smallholder farmers through a dedicated post-harvest module in the household survey.

The respondents will be asked to recall the quantities at the storage stage for target commodities over the course of the last 12 months and the corresponding post-harvest losses (kg).

To increase the accuracy of the data and capture the common practice in many countries adopting different practices on different harvest loads and in different seasons, data should be disaggregated by commodity group.

The methodology does not capture pre-harvest and post-storage losses.

Minimally the survey will need to capture:

- The amount of the target commodity at the storage stage during the season under consideration (*PSAMSPHLCommQntHand*)
- The amount of the target commodity initially stored that was lost thus was unavailable for handling in successive stages (*PSAMSPHLCommQntLost*)

Commodity description	Amount of commodity initially stored in kg (<i>PSAMSPHLCommQntHand</i>)	Amount of commodity lost in kg (<i>PSAMSPHLCommQntLos</i>)	% storage losses = $\left(\frac{PSAMSPHLCommQntHand}{PSAMSPHLCommQntLost} \right) * 100$
Commodity 1			
Commodity 2			
Commodity N			

³¹ Reduction is the **direction** for this indicator.

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The electronic version of the questions (listed below) for this indicator can be found in [Survey Designer](#) by selecting the indicator *Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage* in the *Indicator Area Smallholder productivity and sales*

Questions			
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic	Required
1	<p>RespSex - Sex of the respondent</p> <p><i>ENUMERATOR: Interviewers are to observe and record but not ask the sex of the respondent</i></p> <p>0 Female</p> <p>1 Male</p>		Yes
2	<p>RESPAge - What is your age (in years)?</p>		No
3	<p>RESPRelationHHH - What is your relationship with the head of household?</p> <p><i>ENUMERATOR: Allow the respondent to define head of household as they choose. If a respondent asks for definition of head of household: "head of household is the one who makes the major decisions"</i></p> <p>100 Head of household</p> <p>200 Spouse/partner</p> <p>300 Son/daughter</p> <p>400 Father/mother</p> <p>500 Brother/sister</p> <p>600 Other relatives</p> <p>700 Other non-relatives</p> <p>999 Other</p>		No
5	<p>HHHSex - What is the sex of the head of the household?</p> <p><i>ENUMERATOR: Allow the respondent to define head of household as they choose. If a respondent asks for definition of head of household: "head of household is the one who makes the major decisions".</i></p> <p>0 Female</p> <p>1 Male</p>		No
6	<p>HHHAge - Age of the head of the household</p>	<p><i>HHAsstAccess = Yes</i></p>	No
7	<p>SAMSPHLCommoProdNb - How many targeted commodities have you produced in the last 12 months? By "targeted commodities" I'm referring to the following commodities (insert list of local targeted commodities) where there have been interventions to help reduce post-harvest losses.</p>		Yes
8	<p>SAMSPHLCommoStoreNb - How many of those targeted commodities did you end up storing?</p>		Yes

	<i>Storing refers to keeping of commodities in optimum quality and quantity in a place/ storage structure/facility until the commodities are utilised for intended purposes such as consumption, cooking, processing, marketing, donations and or barter trading.</i>		
These series of questions below will repeat for each stored commodity			
9	<p>PSAMSPHLCommName - What is the name of commodity # 1</p> <p><i>list of commodities should be adapted to fit local context</i></p> <p>1 Commodity 1 (To be specified)</p> <p>2 Commodity 2 (To be specified)</p> <p>3 Commodity 3 (To be specified)</p> <p>999 Other</p>		Yes
10	Other, specify:	<i>PSamsPHLCommName = Yes</i>	Yes
	Now, I'll ask you a series of questions about this commodity.		
11	<p>PSAMSPHLCommClass - Which of the following groups does this commodity belong to?</p> <p><i>ENUMERATOR: Interviewer is to classify the type of commodity. If not sure, enter description in the other field to help data analysts classify what group this commodity belongs to.</i></p> <p>1 Grain (cereals, pulses, seeds)</p> <p>2 Fruits and Vegetables</p> <p>3 Roots and tubers</p> <p>4 Animals and animal products</p> <p>999 Other</p>		Yes
12	PSAMSPHLCommClass_oth - Other (Specify)	<i>PSAMSPHLCommClass=Other</i>	Yes
13	<p>PSAMSPHLCommPurp - Which of the following were the purpose of producing this commodity? More than one option is possible.</p> <p>1 Consumption</p> <p>2 Marketing</p> <p>3 Value addition</p> <p>4 Retained seed</p> <p>5 Wealth preservation</p> <p>6 Soil/Environmental management</p> <p>7 Animal feed</p> <p>999 Other</p>		No
14	PSAMSPHLCommPurp_oth - Other (Specify)	<i>PSAMSPHLCommPurp=Other</i>	No

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

15	<p>PSAMSPHLCommArea - What was the area of cultivated land for this commodity?</p> <p><i>ENUMERATOR: Enter 0 if not applicable.</i></p>		No
16	<p>PSAMSPHLCommAreaUnit - Enter the unit of measurement for the answer above.</p> <p><i>ENUMERATOR: List of units of measurement should be adapted to fit local context.</i></p> <p>1 Hectares 2 Acres 3 Manzanas 4 Limas 999 Other</p>		No
17	<p>PSAMSPHLCommAreaUnit_oth - Other (Specify)</p>	<p><i>PSAMSPHLCommAreaUnit=Other</i></p>	No
18	<p>PSAMSPHLCommQuant - What is the quantity of this commodity harvested?</p>		No
19	<p>PSAMSPHLCommQuantUnit - Enter the unit of measurement for the answer above.</p> <p>1 Tonnes 2 Acres 3 Manzanas 999 Other</p>		No
20	<p>PSAMSPHLCommQuant_unit_oth - Other, Specify:</p>	<p><i>PSAMSPHLCommQuantUnit=Other</i></p>	No
21	<p>PSAMSPHLCommEnough - Is the harvest enough to meet annual household requirements?</p> <p>0 No 1 Yes</p>		No
22	<p>PSAMSPHLCommSurplus - Is there any surplus crop?</p> <p>0 No 1 Yes</p>		No
23	<p>PSAMSPHLCommSurplusWhat - What is done to any surplus?</p> <p>1 Kept for future use 2 Sold 3 Donated to friends and family 4 Thrown away 999 Other</p>	<p><i>PSAMSPHLCommSurplus=Yes</i></p>	No

24	PSAMSPHLCommSurplus_oth - Other, Specify:	<i>PSAMSPHLCommSurplusWh at =Other</i>	No
25	PSAMSPHLCommShort - How is the shortage addressed? 1 Bought from the market 2 Assistance from friends and family 3 Assistance from donors/government 4 Switch to alternatives 5 Nothing 999 Other 9999 Not applicable	<i>PSamsPHLCommEnough = No</i>	No
26	PSAMSPHLCommShort_oth - Other, Specify:	<i>PSAMSPHLCommShort =Other</i>	No
27	PSAMSPHLCommQntHand - What is the amount of this commodity initially stored?		Yes
28	PSAMSPHLCommQntHandUnit - Enter unit of measure <i>ENUMERATOR: List of units of measurement should be adapted to fit local context.</i> 1 Tonnes 2 Acres 3 Manzanas 999 Other		Yes
29	PSAMSPHLCommQntHandUnit_oth - Other (Specify)	<i>PSAMSPHLCommQntHandUnit =Other</i>	Yes
30	PSAMSPHLCommQntLost - Of the total quantity you stored how much was lost? <i>ENUMERATOR: Enter quantity in the same unit as entered in previous question.</i>		Yes
31	PSAMSPHLLossRsn - What are the main reasons why you lost some of this commodity? 1 Insects pests 2 Micro-organisms (e.g fungi) 3 Rodents 4 Damp weather 5 Extreme temperatures 6 Theft 7 Spillage 8 Wild animals/birds 999 Other	<i>PSAMSPHLCommQntLost > 0</i>	No

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32	PSAMStorageFacilitiesUsed - What type of facilities did you use to store your harvest? 1 Polypropylene bags 2 Granary 3 Warehouse 4 Hermetic bags 5 Metal silos 6 Plastic silos 7 Cocoons 8 Grain Safe 9 Plastic crates 10 Cooling clay pots 11 Brick evaporative cooler 12 Charcoal evaporative cooler 13 Cooler box 14 Cold room 15 Milking cans 999 Other 9999 Not applicable		No
33	PSAMStorageFacilitiesUsed_oth - Other (Specify)	<i>PSAMStorageFacilitiesUsed =Other</i>	No
34	PSAMSPHLPerStore - Overall, how do you rate the storage facilities that you used? 1 Effective 2 Ineffective 3 Easy to use 4 Difficult to use 5 Affordable 6 Unaffordable 7 Locally available 8 Unavailable locally 999 Other		
35	PSAMSPHLPerStore_oth - Other, Specify:	<i>PSAMSPHLPerStore =Other</i>	

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

The sample population should be selected among the farmers participating in interventions to reduce post-harvest losses, such as the provision of post-harvest management training and or equipment. For example, if records of training activities exist, a representative sample should be built by randomly selecting from the list of farmers who attended the training. For more indications on sampling, see the [sampling guidance](#) in WFP Monitoring Handbook.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

- 1) For each sampled farmer, calculate the % of loss at storage stage for each targeted commodity belonging to the same commodity group

$$\% \text{ Loss at the storage stage for commodity } n (\%LC_N) = \left(\frac{PSAMSPHLCommQntHand}{PSAMSPHLCommQntLost} \right) * 100$$

Where:

PSAMSPHLCommQntHand = the quantity of commodity stored at the onset of the storage season

PSAMSPHLCommQntLost = the quantity of commodity that is lost during storage due to various causes like spillage, pests damage or pilferage

% LC_N = % storage losses for a commodity (N= 1, 2, 3,...n)

N= the number assigned to commodities

- 2) Calculate the overall average value across all targeted commodities belonging to the same group at individual farmer level.

$$\text{Average storage losses for an individual farmer} = \frac{\% LC_1 + \% LC_2 + \dots + \% LC_N}{N}$$

- 3) Calculate the annual % average storage losses across all sampled farmers:

$$\text{Annual average storage losses} = \frac{\text{Sum of average storage losses for all sampled farmers}}{\text{Number of sampled farmers}}$$

NB: It is recommended to have consistency for target commodities and farmers over the CSP reporting period. This minimizes errors associated with changes in target commodities and or farmers during the reporting period.

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [github](#) for calculating this indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Grains: mandatory whenever applicable

Roots and tubers: mandatory whenever applicable

Fruits and vegetables: mandatory whenever applicable

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation for data entry in COMET

By food commodity type. Three main groups are defined:

- a. Grains (cereals and pulses)
- b. Roots and tubers
- c. Fruits and vegetables

Values should be reported for the commodity type(s) applicable to the country context.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Surveys should be conducted one a year to calculate follow-up values, in preparation of the annual country reporting exercise.

The timing will vary between countries based on agricultural harvesting and marketing seasons.

Data should be entered in COMET as soon as available and at least once a year, in preparation of the annual country reporting exercise.

For years when a baseline is conducted, no follow up is required.

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

The baseline should be established before implementation of the supply-side interventions to reduce post-harvest losses at household level, by using developed data collection tool(s). Data from previous CSP cycles may be used as a basis to define baseline value, provided that the targeted commodity(es) are the same.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

In accordance with the indicator's direction and rationale, the annual target should be less than or equal to the baseline or previous annual target.

Overall, annual and end of CSP targets should be country-specific, realistic and based on the actual provision of post-harvest management support to targeted producers.

End of CSP target:

In accordance with the indicator's direction and rationale, the end of the CSP target should be less than or equal to the baseline.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

WFP M&E Officer with support from the Programme's unit (or activity manager, depending on the CO setting), will be responsible for administering Agricultural surveys to farmers. Cooperating Partners may also play a role in the administration of surveys.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Output level indicators measuring capacity strengthening in post-harvest management practices, such as F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure and F.5 Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure provided.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator provides relevant information to monitor the relevance and effectiveness of supply-side capacity strengthening interventions targeted at the household level to reduce post-harvest losses. The indicator can be used for targeting purposes at the start of an intervention, to evaluate storage capacity of the sample. The indicator can also be used to adjust programme design and implementation, to assess the post-harvest management and storage practices of targeted households over time and potentially adjust the package of capacity strengthening practices provided (trainings, access to storage equipment and infrastructure etc.).

For additional information see the "rationale" and "interpretation fields."

INTERPRETATION

Ideally, targeted smallholder farmers should report a decrease in storage losses over time, which can be attributed to WFP's post-harvest management programmatic interventions. A decrease in losses translates to improved post-harvest management capacities leading to an improvement in the quality of stored commodities which enhances the livelihoods of targeted beneficiaries through improved incomes and household food security.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

A PHL reduction intervention is supporting farmers producing maize, beans and groundnuts (commodity group: grains) improving their post-harvest management practices in order to reduce losses at storage stage.

Farmer A is producing the three grain commodities. The farmer threshed and cleaned 500kg of maize, 500kg of beans and 400 kg of groundnuts. The farmer allocated 200 kg of maize, 250kg of beans and 100 kg of groundnuts for marketing to a trader and the remainder was stored for consumption and marketing during the lean season. The farmer reports that 20 kg of maize, 25 kg of beans and 50 kg of groundnuts are lost during storage.

Thus, for farmer A the % of post-harvest losses for the three commodities at the storage stage were:

$$\text{Maize} = ((20)/(500-200)) * 100 = \mathbf{6.7\%}$$

$$\text{Beans} = ((25)/(500-250)) * 100 = \mathbf{10\%}$$

$$\text{Groundnuts} = ((50)/(400-100)) * 100 = \mathbf{16.7\%}$$

The average post-harvest losses at the storage stage for farmer A = $(6.7+10+16.7)/3 = 11.1\%$

In addition to farmer A, further 4 farmers are interviewed, reporting the following data.

Farmer	Commodity description	Amount of commodity initially stored in Kg (A_{Initial})	Amount of commodity lost in Kg (L_{Storage})	% Storage losses ($L_{\text{Storage}}/A_{\text{Initial}} * 100$)	Farmer Average
A	Maize	300	20	6.7%	11.1%
	Beans	250	25	10.0%	
	Groundnuts	300	50	16.7%	
B	Maize	450	70	15.6%	13.3%
	Beans	450	50	11.1%	
C	Groundnuts	100	18	18.0%	10.3%
	Beans	400	10	2.5%	
D	Groundnuts	200	20	10.0%	6.8%
	Maize	700	25	3.6%	
E	Beans	250	30	12.0%	12.0%
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage					10.7%

The average post-harvest losses for grains at the storage stage will be the average across the 5 farmers interviewed = **10.7%**

The average post-harvest losses for grains at the storage stage will be the average across the 5 farmers interviewed = **10.7%**

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

Respondents may find it difficult to determine post-harvest losses accurately. Most have no records and recall of events may be inaccurate. Furthermore, this indicator only focuses on losses happening at storage stage at the farmer/household level, but does not capture losses happening at different points or stages along the value chain, for example at aggregator level (e.g., warehouse storage).

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Indicator description on VAM Resource Centre](#)

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

31

31. Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	31
INDICATOR TYPE	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>5. Smallholders Productivity and Sales</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) Programmes that have a nutrition-sensitive objective and under which they implement value chain development programmes with a deliberate intent to achieve nutritional outcomes, among the others.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	<p>Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)</p> <p>Nutrition (NUT)</p>
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SMS)</p> <p>In addition, the nutrition-sensitive marker should be selected for nutrition-sensitive programmes.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of smallholder farmers
DEFINITION	<p>Smallholder farmer: There is no unambiguous global definition of a smallholder farmer; however, the scale of operation measured in farm size is generally used as a classification criterion.</p> <p>Smallholders are often viewed as those farming less than two hectares. However, this farm size is considered “large” in some countries or regions within countries.</p> <p>As a result, other parameters are sometimes used, including the production volume, the source and amount of available labour, and the value of capital and inputs.</p> <p>For WFP, if a host country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers under which it collects and reports agricultural and related data, such a definition should be followed whenever adequate.</p> <p>Nutritious crops: For the purposes of this CRF indicator, “nutritious crops” are defined as those crops belonging to the following food groups⁴⁶:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulses (including beans, peas and lentils); • Bio-fortified grains, roots, tubers and plantains; • Nuts and seeds; • Dairy (liquid and solid dairy products from an animal source, including milk and yoghurt);

- Meat, poultry and fish;
- Eggs;
- Vitamin A-rich ⁴⁷ vegetables (including carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes)
- Dark green leafy vegetables (including spinach, broccoli, amaranth leaves and or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves).'
- Vitamin A-rich fruits (including ripe mango, ripe papaya, red palm fruit, passion fruit, apricot, peach, NOT including oranges); - Other vegetables (including beans – when eaten as fresh pods –, asparagus, cauliflower, celery, green pepper, onion, tomato, zucchini);
- Other vegetables (including beans – when eaten as fresh pods –, asparagus, cauliflower, celery, green pepper, onion, tomato, zucchini);
- Other fruits (including avocado, apple, white-fleshed banana, grapes, guava, lemon, lime, orange, peach, strawberry, and watermelon)

Excluded from this list are (non-biofortified) grains, roots, tubers and plantains (“starchy staples”), including maize, millet, rice, sorghum, wheat, cassava, potatoes, and food derived from grains (e.g. bread, stiff porridges, pasta and noodles).

RATIONALE

Consumption of diverse diets is one approach to improving diet quality, particularly when it enhances the intake of key micronutrients.

Pro-smallholder procurement programmes can contribute to diversifying the foods available and accessible to consumers through WFP safety net programmes, local markets, schools, and other institutional markets by increasing smallholders’ production and sales of diverse foods.

Ideally, supply-side interventions aimed at improving the production of nutritious foods will be informed by assessing local diets and likely nutrient gaps. Diets are highly context-specific, so food that may have an important role in filling a nutrient gap in one country or region may have a less important role in another country or region.

DATA SOURCE

Data for calculating this indicator is collected through interviews with smallholder farmers.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The data to calculate this indicator is to be collected through a structured or semi-structured household questionnaire focusing on agricultural production, in line with the guidance material provided in the Smallholder [Agricultural Market Support \(SAMS\) M&E Framework](#).

The questionnaire should be administered to those members of the households that were randomly sampled from the aggregation systems’ membership lists, either as a stand-alone

The electronic version of the questions associated with this indicator (listed below) can be found in [Survey Designer](#) by selecting the indicator *Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops* in the indicator area *Smallholder productivity and sales*.

Questions			
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic	Required
1	RespName - First Name		No

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

2	RespLastName - Last Name		No
3	RespSex - Sex of the respondent <i>ENUMERATOR: Interviewers are to observe and record but not ask the sex of the respondent</i> 0 Female 1 Male		Yes
4	HHHSex - What is the sex of the head of the household? <i>ENUMERATOR: Allow the respondent to define head of household as they choose. If a respondent asks for definition of head of household: "head of household is the one who makes the major decisions".</i> 0 Female 1 Male		Yes
5	SAMSMember - Are you a member of any aggregation systems supported by WFP? <i>ENUMERATOR: Interviewer is to explain what aggregation systems are: any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities to facilitate their sale to formal buyers. For instance: farmers' organization, cooperative, satellite collection center etc. [descriptions and examples can be adapted to local context].</i> 0 No 1 Yes		Yes
6	SAMSAggrMemberID - Aggregation System Member ID <i>Enumerator: Aggregation System Member ID is key to link survey results - if not available, use phone number.</i>		Yes
7	SAMSAggrMemberID2 - Please enter the Aggregation System Member ID again		Yes
8	SAMSAggrMemberContact - Phone number		No
10	SAMSNutCropLandArea - What is the size of land cultivated ?		No
11	SAMSNutCropLandAreaUnit - Enter the unit of measurement for the answer above <i>list of units of measurement should be adapted to fit local context</i> 1 Hectares 2 Acres 3 Manzanas 4 Limas 999 Other		No

12	SAMSNutCropLandAreaUnit_oth - Other (Specify)	<i>SAMSNutCropLandAreaUnit</i> = Other	No
13	SAMSNutCropNb - How many of the following types of nutritious crops did your household grow in the last 12 months: <i>[To be adapted locally, insert here list of nutritious crops - refer to list of nutritious crops as defined in the indicator definition].</i>		Yes
Repeats questions for each type of nutritious crop:			
14	PSAMSNutCropName - What is the name of crop? <i>ENUMERATOR: List of nutritious crops that WFP supports should be adapted locally.</i> 1 Bio-fortified beans 2 Wheat 3 Rice 999 Other		Yes
15	PSAMSNutCropName_oth - Other (Specify)	<i>PSAMSNutCropName</i> = Other	Yes
16	PSAMSNutCropQuant - How much of this commodity did you produce in the last 12 months? <i>Enter quantity.</i>		Yes
17	PSAMSNutCropQuantUnit - Enter unit of quantity produced <i>list of units of measurement should be adapted locally</i> 1 Hectares 2 Acres 3 Manzanas 4 Limas 999 Other		Yes
18	PSAMSNutCropQuantUnit_oth - Other (specify)	<i>PSAMSNutCropQuantUnit</i> = Other	Yes
19	PSAMSNutCropIncr - Did you produce more, less or the same amount of this nutritious crop in the last 12 months compared to the 12 months before that? <i>ENUMERATOR: Enter NA if this was the first year.</i> 1 More 2 Less 3 The same 9999 Not Applicable		Yes

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

If targeting households through aggregation systems, a representative sample should be built by randomly selecting from the aggregators' membership/supplier roster. For more indications on sampling, see the

[Corporate Monitoring Guidelines.](#)

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To calculate this indicator, divide the total “more” responses from question 19 by the total “more” + “less” responses per each nutritious crop, then convert to a percentage by multiplying by 100. The same calculation can be conducted by sex.

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [github](#) for calculating this indicator.

Also, see the “Reporting example(s)” field.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Male: recommended

Female: recommended

Overall: mandatory

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Recommended: The indicator should be disaggregated by the sex of the smallholder farmer.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Surveys should be conducted at least once a year to calculate follow-up values, in preparation of the annual country reporting exercise.

The timing will vary between countries based on agricultural harvesting seasons.

Data should be entered in COMET as soon as available and at least once a year, in preparation of the annual country reporting exercise.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Because this indicator measures the percentage of smallholder farmers reporting an increase in production as a result of the project, before the start of the project, the baseline percentage will be 0.

However, at the start of the project, before the first agricultural season, the volume of production of targeted nutritious crops among the target population of smallholder farmers should be established.

After year 1, the production volume of targeted nutritious crops among the target population will again be measured, and a percentage of smallholder farmers reporting an increase can be assessed.

Baselines must be set at the level of disaggregation of the information and overall, as shown below.

Indicator	Baseline
Percentage of male & female smallholder farmers reporting increased production of the nutritious crop (e.g. bio-fortified beans)	0%
Percentage of male smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops (e.g. bio-fortified beans)	0%
Percentage of female smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops (e.g. bio-fortified beans)	0%

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

The annual targets are expected to show gradual improvement towards the end of the project /end of the CSP target.

WFP food procurement plans will provide targets for the amount of each nutritious crop to be procured through WFP-supported aggregation systems each year. However, each targeted smallholder will produce the amount each year, and the increase over previous years is context specific.

The degree of improvement throughout the life of the project is likely to depend on the same factors as described above (e.g. farmers' pre-existing familiarity with the nutritious crop and capacity to produce it, variation among the smallholders in their capacity, as well as access to credit, irrigation, etc.).

For example:

- If farmers are less familiar with improved production techniques for the nutritious crop, they may be slower to adopt cultivation and increase their production in the early years.
- If there are large differences among farmers, with some much more capable of increasing their production than others, production increases across the targeted group of smallholders may remain concentrated among those with higher capacity, especially during the early years.

End of CSP target:

By the end of the project, it is hoped that a greater portion of the targeted smallholder farmers will have adopted the nutritious crop(s) and produce it in higher volumes.

The five-year food procurement plans detail the amount of commodities WFP will purchase over the CSP, including nutritious crops from local sources; however, this indicator will measure what percentage of smallholders within the targeted group are actively contributing and increasing their production.

End of the project targets are, however, context-specific, and COs should take into consideration the following:

- Targets must be country-specific, realistic and based on sound assessments of targeted farmers in the early stage of the programme.
- Smallholders' degree of familiarity/acceptability and capacity to produce the targeted nutritious crop(s); also, the variation in capacity among the targeted smallholders.
- Targeted smallholders' access to credit, agricultural inputs, support from extension workers.
- Production potential of land: average lot size, access to irrigation, rainfall, soil
- Risk of shocks throughout the project's life, which could negatively affect agricultural production.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Programme unit, with the support of the M&E unit. Data should be collected either directly by WFP staff/field monitors, or by contracted trained enumerators, depending on the scale of the survey and the capacity of the Country Office

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Indicators related to the dietary diversity and food security indicators (i.e., MAD, MDDW, FCS, FCS-N) are beneficial to be collected at the same time. Also, livelihood indicators might be worth to be analysed alongside income from a SAMS and livelihoods perspectives.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator provides relevant information to monitor the relevance and effectiveness of supply-side capacity strengthening interventions targeted at the household level to improve the production of nutritious food. The indicator can be used for targeting purposes at the start of an intervention, to evaluate the capacity of the sample to produce nutritious food. The indicator can also be used to adjust programme design and implementation, to assess the production practices of targeted households over time and potentially adjust the package of capacity strengthening practices provided (trainings on growing techniques, access to inputs for nutritious food, social and behavioral change communication etc.).

For additional information see the “rationale” and “interpretation fields”.

INTERPRETATION

A high (or increasing) percentage of targeted smallholders reporting increased production of nutritious crops indicates that more smallholders are making the decision to cultivate the targeted nutritious crop and increase their production, due to any of the following:

- Incentives provided by new market opportunities to sell their production of targeted crops.
- Improved knowledge of the nutritional benefits of targeted crops and the desire to retain part of production for household consumption.
- Increased capacity to implement improved growing techniques or improved access to inputs.

A low (or decreasing) percentage of targeted smallholders reporting increased production of nutritious crops indicates that fewer smallholders are adopting the nutritious crop, and/or fewer are able to successfully increase their production, due to any of the following:

- Failure of any of the above success factors to occur (market incentives, knowledge, capacity).
- Negative shocks that may have prevented improvements in production.
- Unequal distribution of programme activities to targeted smallholders (elite capture), different starting points among different smallholders.

Smallholders having already maximized their production, making further improvements more difficult.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In Guatemala, a nutrition situation assessment has indicated that children and adolescent girls are not getting enough iron in their diets, two key micronutrients needed for good nutrition. At the same time, a new variety of bio-fortified beans, rich in iron, have become available. WFP is now working with smallholders in the Jutiapa District to increase production of this variety and its availability for consumption, including for WFP school feeding and safety net programmes.

Baseline and targets

- At the beginning of the five-year project, farmers’ organizations (FOs) in the Jutiapa District receive bio-fortified bean seeds and distribute these to their members. Each farmer holds an average of 2 hectares.
- While most of the smallholders have years of experience growing conventional beans, none have experience with the new variety, even though it has demonstrated high yields in a neighbouring district with similar agro-ecological characteristics. Therefore, each farmer has a baseline production of 0 tons.
- Given the context and scope of activities (in addition to seeds, regular visits and technical assistance from government agriculture extension agents, and community demonstration plots), targets are set based on the following criteria:
 - Adoption and growth in production may be slow in the early years because smallholders will need to monitor how the new varieties respond to local conditions, including pests, and learn how to manage them. Many farmers may

wait to shift their bean production to this new variety until they see good results in the demonstration plot or from other members of the FOs.

- WFP anticipates steady growth in production will not take place until after two growing seasons, beginning in year 3.
- WFP anticipates relatively even growth in production across the smallholders.

The target of the percentage of smallholder farmers (SH) reporting increased production in bio-fortified beans						
	Year 0 (Baseline)	Year 1 (Target)	Year 2 (Target)	Year 3 (Target)	Year 4 (Target)	Year 5 (Target)
Male/Female Smallholders	N/A (0%)	10%	20%	40%	60%	75%
Male Smallholders	N/A (0%)	10%	20%	40%	60%	75%
Female Smallholders	N/A (0%)	10%	20%	40%	60%	75%

Results and calculation

The example shows how to calculate the indicator for one farmer's organization, Cooperative A, which is made up of 8 smallholder farming households (4 male-headed and 4 female-headed). This is for illustrative purposes – in reality, the FO would include many more smallholders. As anticipated by the CO, by year 1, smallholders are at first slow to adopt the new biofortified seeds.

Results Recording	Production of bio-fortified beans (tons)		
	Year 0	Year 1	Increase? (Yes/No)
Cooperative A			
Smallholder 1 (male)	0	0	NO
Smallholder 2 (male)	0	0	NO
Smallholder 3 (male)	0	0	NO
Smallholder 4 (male)	0	0	NO
Smallholder 5 (female)	0	0	NO
Smallholder 6 (female)	0	2	Yes
Smallholder 7 (female)	0	0	NO
Smallholder 8 (female)	0	0	NO

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

By year 4, most smallholders in Cooperative A have been convinced of the production potential, market and nutritional benefits of bio-fortified beans and the programme is on track to meet its end line aggregated target.

Indicator calculation	Number reporting increases	Total number in Cooperative A	Percentage of SH reporting increase
Male/Female SH	1	8	$(1/8)*100 = 12.5 \%$
Male SH	0	4	$(0/4)*100 = 0\%$
Female SH	1	4	$(1/4)*100 = 25\%$

Results recording	Production of bio-fortified beans (tons)		
	Year 3	Year 4	Increase (yes/no)
Cooperative A			
Smallholder 1 (male)	3	3.5	Yes
Smallholder 2 (male)	0	0	No
Smallholder 3 (male)	0	3	Yes
Smallholder 4 (male)	0	3	Yes
Smallholder 5 (female)	0	0	No
Smallholder 6 (female)	3.5	4	Yes
Smallholder 7 (female)	3	3.2	Yes
Smallholder 8 (female)	0	0	No

Indicator Calculation	Number reporting increases	Total number in Cooperative A	Percentage of SH reporting increase
Male/Female SH	5	8	$(5/8)*100 = 62.5\%$
Male SH	3	4	$(3/4)*100 = 75\%$
Female SH	2	4	$(2/4)*100 = 50\%$

By year 5, the end of the project, more progress has been made in increasing the adoption rates of farmers producing bio-fortified beans, but further increases in production have become difficult for some of the early adopters.

Results recording	Production of bio-fortified beans (tons)		
	Year 4	Year 5	Increase (Yes/No)
Cooperative A			

Smallholder 1 (male)	3.5	4	Yes
Smallholder 2 (male)	0	0	No
Smallholder 3 (male)	3	3.5	Yes
Smallholder 4 (male)	3	3.2	Yes
Smallholder 5 (female)	0	3	Yes
Smallholder 6 (female)	4	4	No
Smallholder 7 (female)	3.2	3.5	Yes
Smallholder 8 (female)	0	3	Yes

Indicator calculation	Number reporting increases	Total number in Cooperative A	Percentage of SH reporting increase
Male/Female SH	6	8	$(6/8)*100 = 75\%$
Male (SH)	3	4	$(3/4)*100 = 75\%$
Female (SH)	3	4	$(3/4)*100 = 75\%$

At the end of the project, it is also useful to calculate the indicator as a percentage increase over the baseline production (in this case, 0 tons)

End of project indicator calculation	Number reporting increases over baseline	Total number of Cooperative A	Percentage of SH reporting increase
Male/Female SH	7	8	$(7/8)*100 = 87.5\%$
Male SH	3	4	$(3/4)*100 = 75\%$
Female SH	4	4	$4/4*100 = 100\%$

Analysis

By the end of the project, Cooperative A has exceeded the CO set target.

- 87.5% of smallholders reported an increase in the production of biofortified beans.
- 75% of male smallholders reported an increase in the production of biofortified beans.
- 100% of female smallholders reported an increase in the production of biofortified beans.

Additionally, by year 5, Cooperative A is producing 24.2 tons of biofortified beans annually.

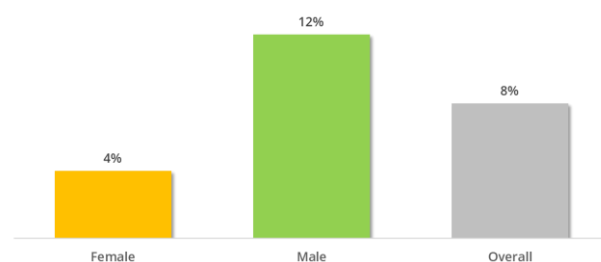
5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

While not all smallholders in Cooperative A immediately committed to growing biofortified beans in year 1, due to the successful implementation of programme activities and good results demonstrated by early movies and the demonstration plot, by year 5, 87.5% of the targeted smallholders were growing biofortified beans and reporting an increase over the baseline year.

In this case, it may have been easier to achieve a high level of adoption of the biofortified beans due to smallholders having already been used to growing conventional beans. Additionally, since the seeds were a totally new input that farmers had not used before, increases over the baseline (zero) may have been easier as compared to a situation where smallholders may have already been producing 1 ton/ha of a targeted crop at baseline.

VISUALIZATION

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, by sex



Data source: Eswatini ACR 2021

LIMITATIONS

- This indicator requires smallholders to accurately recall their annual production of a nutritious crop, which may not be the same as what they sold through farmers' organizations or other WFP-supported aggregation systems if they have kept some surplus for their own consumption.
- The CO may decide it is necessary to disregard very small quantities of production (e.g., home gardens).
- The indicator measures production that may or may not ultimately enter markets or other WFP-supported programme platforms.

The indicator does not give an indication regarding the consumption of nutritious foods.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Indicator description on VAM Resource Centre](#)

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2023 | WFPgo](#)

[WFP Guidance Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women 2022](#)

Plant sources of vitamin A are foods providing at least 120 retinol equivalents (RE) or 60 retinol activity equivalents (RAE) per 100 grams, as per the MDD-W Guidelines at <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139484/download/>

48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (USD)



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	48
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>5. Smallholder productivity and sales</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) where WFP and partners support farmer aggregation systems to improve smallholders' access to markets.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator refers to the aggregate value of collective sales being conducted by aggregation systems that WFP is supporting in a given country, to WFP, Private sector buyers or Government institutions.</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: There is no unambiguous global definition of a smallholder farmer. But as signaled by the terminology, scale of operation measured in terms of farm size is generally used as a classification criterion. For example, smallholders are often viewed as those farming less than two hectares. But even this farm size is considered “large” in some countries or regions within countries. As a result, other parameters are sometimes used, including the volume of production, the source and amount of available labour, and the value of capital and inputs. For WFP, if a host country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers under which it collects and reports agricultural and related data, such a definition should be followed whenever adequate.</p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation system (or aggregator): Any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' staple commodities to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (i.e. legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p>

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:

1. **Direct outlets** to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro-dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
2. **Intermediary aggregators**, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro-dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Members of aggregation systems can market their production through different channels, including selling through aggregators under different arrangements. In general, we consider that a farmer has sold through an aggregation system when the commodities are used to fulfil contracts stipulated between the aggregator and a third-party buyer.

Buyer typology: The typology of buyer that purchase from the aggregation system. WFP Smallholder Agricultural Support programmes usually cluster buyers in three main groups:

- **WFP**
- **Private buyers**, operating at local, national or international level. They can span from local small-scale retailers, to large enterprises operating on the national market, to multinational companies.
- **Institutional buyers**, public sector entities with presence in the domestic market that purchases large quantities/volumes of produce. Usually, an institutional buyer refers to public institutions such as food reserve authorities, the military, prisons, hospitals, food aid organizations and relief development agencies. Typically, these buyers do not have a profit motivation and are usually driven by the need to acquire food products for consumptions within their own institutions or as food donations.

Additionally, despite schools can be considered institutional buyers, they are considered separately, because of the importance they have in WFP programme portfolio (see Home-grown School Feeding Programmes). Therefore, a separate buyer typology is established for:

- **Schools.** To be counted under "schools", the sales by the smallholder aggregation systems have to be part of a decentralized procurement model where the schools procure directly from the aggregation systems. In other instances, for example where traders purchase from aggregation systems and resell to schools, the sales will have to be counted under private buyers.

For the purpose of the indicator calculation, the typology of buyer is determined **by the entity that purchase directly from the aggregation systems**. Further buyers that may purchase from this entity are excluded from the calculation

RATIONALE

To improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, WFP strengthens the capacity of the farmer aggregation systems to market members' produce and gain a sustainable access to formal markets. In many contexts where WFP operates, collective marketing is essential for smallholder farmers to access markets, as it improves farmers' bargaining power and capacity to engage with formal buyers.

The value of commodities that aggregators are able to market during the agricultural season are subject to high variability, due to:

- Environmental factors, which impact on the production of crops, and
- Market factors which impact on the feasibility/profitability of engaging in collective sales.

By measuring year by year, the total value of commodities sold by target aggregators to WFP and/or other buyers, such as Institutional or the Private sector buyers, this indicator

provides an idea of whether aggregators are increasing (or decreasing) their engagement with diversified markets, as a result of WFP's activities and other external factors.

DATA SOURCE	Sales records provided by targeted pro-SHF aggregation systems, such as aggregator records.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	<p>Copy of sales records kept by aggregators, such as aggregator records.</p> <p>Guidance notes and templates to develop and implement aggregator records are available in the SAMS M&E framework and with direct link from WFPgo.</p> <p>The module of the Aggregator Records Database Template relevant to measure this indicator is module 4: Sales information.</p> <p>Whenever possible, COs are encouraged to explore the promotion of digital tools to support record keeping by aggregators. Promoting the adoption of digital tools, and strengthening the capacity of aggregators in digital record keeping would allow to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate record keeping for all the stakeholders involved (aggregators, cooperating partners, WFP programme and M&E officers etc.) and cope with possible shocks affecting data collection (e.g. movement restrictions imposed by Covid-19) • have real-time quality data. <p>To ensure quality data, preventive measures and detective controls should be applied before and after data collection. Refer to WFP corporate Data Quality Guidance to see which detective controls are recommended for this indicator (Data quality guidance > Annex 1. Indicator Sheets > Outcome indicators > Smallholder Agricultural Market Support > SAMS Outcome 4).</p>
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	100% of available sales records should be analysed.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	The total value of sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems for a given calendar year is calculated by summing the monetary value of all the sales of food products (= quantity sold*price of food product) by targeted aggregators to buyers over the course of the considered period.
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.</p> <p>Overall: mandatory</p> <p>Buyer typology: recommended</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Overall value is mandatory.</p> <p>Disaggregation by buyer typology is highly recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP • Private buyers • Institutional buyers • Schools <p>Values should be reported for the buyer typology applicable to the country context.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Sales are recorded directly by aggregators as part of their internal record keeping on an ongoing basis. The agricultural calendar for different commodities determines when collective sales are conducted throughout the year.</p> <p>As a minimum, CO should collect aggregator records and enter data in COMET once a year, in view of the annual reporting exercise.</p>

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

- If the indicator was used in the previous CSP cycle, and if conditions allow so (e.g., same targeted aggregation systems, same location etc.), data from the last annual follow up value can be used to define the baseline.
- Where data is available (e.g., from existing aggregator records), a baseline value for this indicator can be established using the historical of sales conducted by the targeted aggregation systems over the course of the calendar year preceding the start of the programme. Sales history generated through WFP Farmers' Organization assessment tool (FORMA)³² can also inform the baseline establishment.
- Where data is not available (e.g. due to the lack of aggregator records before WFP's intervention), it will not be possible to establish a baseline for the first year (= N/A).

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets should be based on realistic produce and sales estimations by smallholder farmers and aggregators. Historical sales from existing aggregator records or generated through FORMA, can be used to establish annual targets. Annual purchase projections from WFP and other buyers who are in the network of the aggregators supported by WFP, can also represent a valuable source to define annual targets.

In case of WFP procurement, annual targets should be set in collaboration between programme and procurement functions.

End of CSP target:

- Given the high volatility of agricultural markets, setting realistic sales targets for supported aggregators will require adequate levels of information (e.g. production capacity of aggregators' members, historical sales etc.) and careful planning. Countries that have more sophisticated assessment and estimation methodologies, direct interaction with aggregators and buyers, and efficient procurement planning may be better placed to set realistic long-term goals.
- The information collected on the marketing capacity of aggregators during the planning phase, including historical sales from aggregator records, will be crucial in setting realistic and long-term sales targets.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Targeted aggregators are expected to collect these data as part of their record keeping activities. For aggregators that do not have operational record keeping systems in place allowing to provide this information, WFP will have to ensure adequate capacity building of the aggregators.

WFP M&E Officers, with support from Programme staff, will be responsible for the collection and quality control of the aggregator records. Cooperating Partners may also play a role in consolidating and submitting the data from the individual aggregators.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

- 49. Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems
- 29. Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator provides relevant information to monitor the relevance and effectiveness of capacity strengthening interventions targeted at the smallholder farmer aggregation system level to improve smallholder farmers' access to markets. The indicator can be used to adjust

³² Forthcoming.

programme design and implementation, to verify the performance of the aggregation systems over time in terms of organizational/ functional capacity and market diversification.

The indicator can also guide WFP pro-smallholder procurement decisions, in that it provides records of volume of sales by supported aggregation systems to WFP.

For additional information see the “rationale” and “interpretation fields.”

INTERPRETATION

- Sales of targeted aggregation systems are likely to be sourced from the smallholder farmers targeted by the program. In this sense, the sales will benefit targeted smallholders directly, and contribute to their food security and their income level.
- The ability to conduct collective sales is an indicator of increased organizational/functional capacity of aggregators, in that they are able to increase their supply to meet new/emerging market opportunities.
- Increased interaction with local markets is also a vehicle for enriching the array of goods and services that aggregators can source and provide to its members/supplier base.
- Disaggregation by typology of buyer can give an indication of the capacity of aggregators to differentiate their market outlets and to eventually become, year by year, less dependent on one buyer (e.g., WFP procurement) for their sales of commodities. Both elements are key indications of increased resilience of supported aggregators, in that they diversify their network of buyers and can potentially better absorb and adapt to shocks, and sustainability of WFP intervention.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Context

In Ethiopia, WFP supports three aggregators (A, B, and C) to improve access to markets for its smallholder members.

Baseline and targets

At the beginning of the three-year CSP³³, the aggregators had limited experience in collective marketing. In the rare cases in which aggregators sold on behalf of members, there were no written records (baseline = N/A). End of CSP targets and annual targets established by the CO are set out in the table A below.

- During the first season, WFP provided the aggregators with paperback records and training on record keeping. Through the NGOs supporting the organizations, the aggregators' leadership groups also received training in agribusiness management, with a focus on collective marketing.
- Given the context and scope of activities, targets have been set based on the following key assumptions:
 - Aggregation systems will not necessarily be able to sell collectively during the first year of the programme;
 - WFP is expecting to see an increase of collective marketing starting from year 2;
 - Part of the capacity strengthening activities will be aimed at increasing the diversification of market outlets for supported aggregators.

Table A: baseline and targets

Value	Baseline	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target

³³ For the sake of this example, the CSP cycle is assumed to be of three years.

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (overall)	n/a	0	24,500	40,500
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to WFP)	n/a	0	12,250.0	5,400.0
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to private buyers)	n/a	0	7,350.0	27,000.0
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to schools)	n/a	0	4,900.0	8,100.0
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to institutional buyers)	n/a	0	0.0	0.0

Results

At the end of each year, WFP staff collects a copy of the sales records from aggregators A, B, C. The data is cleaned and consolidated into a digital database to enable analysis.

In the example below (Table B), the sales records collected from aggregators A, B, and C enable to calculate the total **Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems** for Year 3, as the sum of all the figures in the column labelled “Value of sale (USD)”. It should be noted that in most cases sales records by aggregators will be kept in the local currency. To obtain the final value in USD, COs will have to find the most appropriate conversion rates for their specific context³⁴.

Year	Aggregation system	Commodity	Value of sale (USD)	Type of buyer
Year 3	Agg. A	Maize	5,412.00	WFP
Year 3	Agg. A	Maize	1,677.72	WFP
Year 3	Agg. A	Teff	5,412.00	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. A	Teff	8,118.00	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. A	Maize	8,118.00	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. A	Maize	5,412.00	School
Year 3	Agg. A	Teff	1,353.00	School

³⁴ For the purpose of this example, for ease of reference we have considered USD currency. Also, to facilitate the example, unit price has been maintained the same for all sales and buyers. This is an unlikely situation in daily reality.

Year 3	Agg. A	Maize	1,353.00	School
Year 3	Agg. A	Wheat	2,706.00	School
Year 3	Agg. B	Maize	5,412.00	WFP
Year 3	Agg. B	Maize	6,765.00	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. B	Beans	13,530.00	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. B	Wheat	2,706.00	School
Year 3	Agg. B	Teff	1,353.00	School
Year 3	Agg. B	Beans	2,706.00	School
Year 3	Agg. B	Teff	1,353.00	School
Year 3	Agg. C	Beans	13,530.00	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. C	Maize	16,236.00	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. C	Beans	8,118.00	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. C	Wheat	1,353.00	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. C	Beans	4,059.00	School
Year 3	Agg. C	Maize	2,706.00	School
Year 3	Agg. C	Beans	1,353.00	School
Total			120,741.72	

Disaggregated sales by typology of buyer allow to calculate the indicator by the recommended disaggregation, as shown by table C.

Table C: Year 3 indicator values disaggregated by type of buyer	
Indicator	Value (USD)
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (overall)	120,741.7
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to WFP)	12,501.7
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to private sector buyers)	81,180.0
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to schools)	27,060.0
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to institutional buyers)	0.0

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

Table D below summarizes the results over the 3 years of the programme against planned targets.

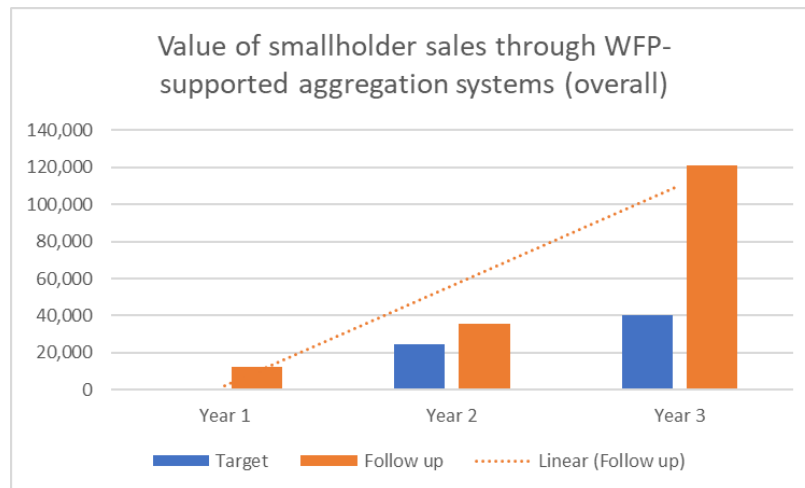
Table D: Results							
Year		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	
Value	Baseline	Target	Follow up	Target	Follow up	Target	Follow up
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (overall)	n/a	0	12,286	24,500	35,861	40,500	120,742
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to WFP)	n/a	0	11,057.4	12,250.0	14,794.9	5,400.0	12,501.72
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to private buyers)	n/a	0	1,228.6	7,350.0	14,869.2	27,000.0	81,180.00
Value of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to schools)	n/a	0	0	4,900.0	6195.5	8,100.0	27,060.00
Value of smallholder sales through WFP	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0

supported aggregation systems (to institutional buyers)							
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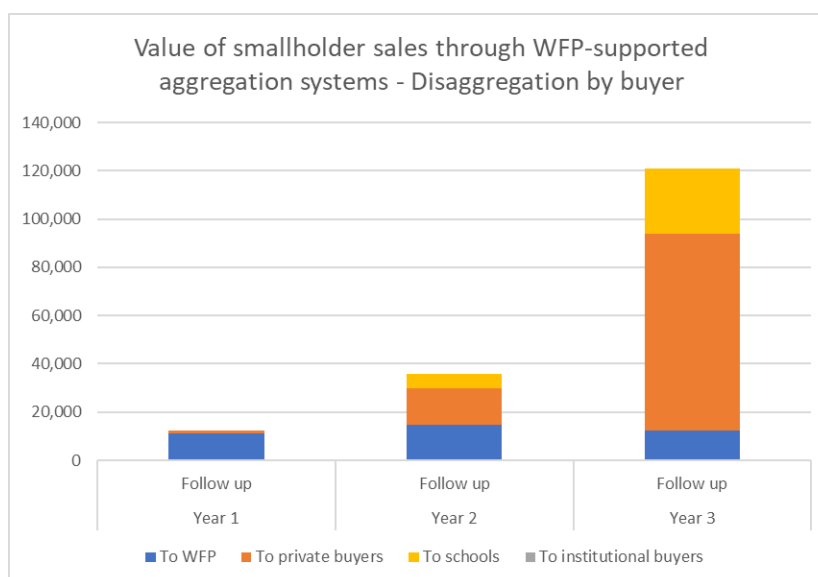
Analysis and reporting

- At the end of the CSP (Year 3), WFP-supported smallholder farmers' aggregation systems sold assorted commodities to different buyers, for a total value of **120,742 USD**.
- The results exceeded the annual and end of CSP targets initially set for the programme by almost threefold, suggesting that targeted aggregation systems responded positively to the capacity strengthening activities provided.
- Looking more closely at the data disaggregated by buyer typology, the results show that over the course of the CSP, the aggregation systems supported by WFP succeeded in diversifying their market outlets. After an initial increase, the share of sales to WFP decreased in Year 3, in favour of a steady increase of the sales to private sector buyers. Furthermore, WFP managed to connect the supply from aggregation systems to the demand coming from local schools. These results show that WFP efforts to promote diversified market connections for supported aggregators are proving effective. Aggregators are less dependent on WFP procurement footprint, a positive result in view of the sustainability of the project, and are better able to absorb and adapt to shocks and stressors, as they have a broader and wider set of potential buyers in their market network.

VISUALIZATION



5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES



LIMITATIONS

This indicator requires targeted aggregators to have in place a record keeping system to be able to capture sale of commodities to different buyers. This will be possible only if targeted aggregators maintain accurate, consistent, and up to date records on sale of commodities to buyers which are accessible and detailed.

Agricultural markets in countries where WFP operate are extremely volatile. External shocks and stressors, including environmental shocks affecting the production or market-related shocks, including trade restricting measures such as those imposed by pandemics, can impact substantially the indicator's performance.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[SAMS M&E framework](#)

[Aggregator records](#)

[Data quality guidance > Annex 1. Indicator Sheets > Outcome indicators > Smallholder Agricultural Market Support > SAMS Outcome 4](#)



49. Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)

VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	49
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>5. Smallholders Productivity and Sales</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) where WFP and partners supports farmer aggregation systems to improve smallholders' access to markets.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Metric ton (MT)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator refers to the aggregate volume in MT of collective sales being conducted by aggregation systems that WFP is supporting in a given country, to WFP, Private sector buyers or Government institutions.</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: There is no unambiguous global definition of a smallholder farmer. But as signaled by the terminology, scale of operation measured in terms of farm size is generally used as a classification criterion. For example, smallholders are often viewed as those farming less than two hectares. But even this farm size is considered “large” in some countries or regions within countries. As a result, other parameters are sometimes used, including the volume of production, the source and amount of available labour, and the value of capital and inputs. For WFP, if a host country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers under which it collects and reports agricultural and related data, such a definition should be followed whenever adequate.</p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation system (or aggregator): Any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' staple commodities to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (i.e. legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p> <p>Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:</p>

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

- a. **Direct outlets** to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro-dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
- b. **Intermediary aggregators**, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro-dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Members of aggregation systems can market their production through different channels, including selling through aggregators under different arrangements. In general, we consider that a farmer has sold through an aggregation system when the commodities are used to fulfil contracts stipulated between the aggregator and a third-party buyer.

Buyer typology: The typology of buyer that purchase from the aggregation system. WFP Smallholder Agricultural Support programmes usually cluster buyers in three main groups:

- o **WFP**
- o **Private buyers**, operating at local, national, or international level. They can span from local small-scale retailers, to large enterprises operating on the national market, to multinational companies.
- o **Institutional buyers**, public sector entities with presence in the domestic market that purchases large quantities/volumes of produce. Usually, an institutional buyer refers to public institutions such as food reserve authorities, the military, prisons, hospitals, food aid organizations and relief development agencies. Typically, these buyers do not have a profit motivation and are usually driven by the need to acquire food products for consumptions within their own institutions or as food donations.

Additionally, despite schools can be considered institutional buyers, they are considered separately, because of the importance they have in WFP programme portfolio (see Home-grown School Feeding Programmes). Therefore, a separate buyer typology is established for:

- o **Schools.** To be counted under "schools", the sales by the smallholder aggregation systems have to be part of a decentralized procurement model where the schools procure directly from the aggregation systems. In other instances, for example where traders purchase from aggregation systems and resell to schools, the sales will have to be counted under private buyers.

For the purpose of the indicator calculation, the typology of buyer is determined **by the entity that purchase directly from the aggregation systems**. Further buyers that may purchase from this entity are excluded from the calculation.

RATIONALE

To improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, WFP strengthens the capacity of the farmer aggregation systems to market members' produce and gain a sustainable access to formal markets. In many contexts where WFP operates, collective marketing is essential for smallholder farmers to access markets, as it improves farmers' bargaining power and capacity to engage with formal buyers.

The volumes of commodities that aggregators are able to market during the agricultural season are subject to high variability, due to:

Environmental factors, which impact on the production of crops, AND

Market factors which impact on the feasibility/profitability of engaging in collective sales.

By measuring year by year, the total volume of commodities/sales sold by target aggregators to WFP and/or other buyers, such as Institutional or the Private sector buyers, this indicator provides an idea of whether aggregators are increasing (or decreasing) their engagement with diversified markets, as a result of WFP's activities and other external factors.

DATA SOURCE

Sales records provided by targeted pro-SHF aggregation systems, such as aggregator

	records.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	<p>Copy of sales records kept by aggregators, such as aggregator records.</p> <p>Guidance notes and templates to develop and implement aggregator records are available in the SAMS M&E framework and with direct link from WFPgo.</p> <p>The module of the Aggregator Records Database Template relevant to measure this indicator is module 4: Sales information.</p> <p>Whenever possible, COs are encouraged to explore the promotion of digital tools to support record keeping by aggregators. Promoting the adoption of digital tools, and strengthening the capacity of aggregators in digital record keeping would allow to:</p> <p>facilitate record keeping for all the stakeholders involved (aggregators, cooperating partners, WFP programme and M&E officers etc.) and cope with possible shocks affecting data collection (e.g. movement restrictions imposed by Covid-19)</p> <p>have real-time quality data.</p> <p>To ensure quality data, preventive measures and detective controls should be applied before and after data collection. Refer to WFP corporate Data Quality Guidance to see which detective controls are recommended for this indicator (Data quality guidance > Annex 1. Indicator Sheets > Outcome indicators > Smallholder Agricultural Market Support > SAMS Outcome 4).</p>
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	100% of available sales records should be analysed.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	The total volume of sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems for a given calendar year is calculated by summing up the quantities of different food products delivered by targeted aggregators to buyers over the course of the considered period.
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.</p> <p>Overall: mandatory</p> <p>Buyer typology: recommended</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Overall value is mandatory.</p> <p>Disaggregation by buyer typology is highly recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP • Private buyers • Institutional buyers • Schools <p><i>Values should be reported for the buyer typology applicable to the country context.</i></p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Sales are recorded directly by aggregators as part of their internal record keeping on an ongoing basis. The agricultural calendar for different commodities determines when collective sales are conducted throughout the year.</p> <p>As a minimum, CO should collect aggregator records and enter data in COMTE once a year, in view of the annual reporting exercise.</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	If the indicator was used in the previous CSP cycle, and if conditions allow so (e.g. same targeted aggregation systems, same location etc.), data from the last annual follow up value can be used to define the baseline.

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

Where data is available (e.g., from existing aggregator records), a baseline value for this indicator can be established using the historical of sales conducted by the targeted aggregation systems over the course of the calendar year preceding the start of the programme. Sales history generated through WFP Farmers' Organization assessment tool (FORMA)³⁵ can also inform the baseline establishment.

Where data is not available (e.g., due to the lack of aggregator records before WFP's intervention), it will not be possible to establish a baseline for the first year (=N/A).

<p>TARGET SETTING</p>	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets should be based on realistic produce and sales estimations by smallholder farmers and aggregators. Historical sales from existing aggregator records or generated through FORMA, can be used to establish annual targets. Annual purchase projections from WFP and other buyers who are in the network of the aggregators supported by WFP, can also represent a valuable source to define annual targets.</p> <p>In case of WFP procurement, annual targets should be set in collaboration between programme and procurement functions.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>Given the high volatility of agricultural markets, setting realistic sales targets for supported aggregators will require adequate levels of information (e.g production capacity of aggregators' members, historical sales etc.) and careful planning. Countries that have more sophisticated assessment and estimation methodologies, direct interaction with aggregators and buyers, and efficient procurement planning may be better placed to set realistic long-term goals.</p> <p>The information collected on the marketing capacity of aggregators during the planning phase, including historical sales from aggregator records, will be crucial in setting realistic and long-term sales targets.</p>
<p>RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION</p>	<p>Targeted aggregators are expected to collect these data as part of their record keeping activities. For aggregators that do not have operational record keeping systems in place allowing to provide this information, WFP will have to ensure adequate capacity building of the aggregators.</p> <p>WFP M&E Officers, with support from Programme staff, will be responsible for the collection and quality control of the aggregator records. Cooperating Partners may also play a role in consolidating and submitting the data from the individual aggregators.</p>
<p>INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME</p>	<p>48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)</p> <p>29. Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems.</p>
<p>COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM</p>	<p>This indicator provides relevant information to monitor the relevance and effectiveness of capacity strengthening interventions targeted at the smallholder farmer aggregation system level to improve smallholder farmers' access to markets. The indicator can be used to adjust programme design and implementation, to verify the performance of the aggregation systems over time in terms of organizational/ functional capacity and market diversification.</p> <p>The indicator can also guide WFP pro-smallholder procurement decisions, in that it provides records of value of sales by supported aggregation systems to WFP.</p> <p>For additional information see the "rationale" and "interpretation fields".</p>

³⁵ Refer to [FORMA - The Farmer Organization Readiness and Maturity package Guidance Note](#).

INTERPRETATION

Sales of targeted aggregation systems are likely to be sourced from the smallholder farmers targeted by the program. In this sense, the sales will benefit targeted smallholders directly, and contribute to their food security and their income level.

The improved ability to conduct collective sales is an indicator of increased organizational/functional capacity of aggregators, in that they are able to increase their supply to meet new/emerging market opportunities.

Increased interaction with local markets is also a vehicle for enriching the array of goods and services that aggregators can source and provide to its members/supplier base.

Disaggregation by typology of buyer can give an indication of the capacity of aggregators to differentiate their market outlets and to eventually become, year by year, less dependent on one buyer (e.g. WFP procurement) for their sales of commodities. Both elements are key indications of increased resilience of supported aggregators, in that they diversify their network of buyers and can potentially better absorb and adapt to shocks, and sustainability of WFP intervention.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Context

In Ethiopia, WFP supports three aggregators (A, B, and C) to improve access to markets for its smallholder members.

Baseline and targets

At the beginning of the three-year CSP³⁶, the aggregators had limited experience in collective marketing. In the rare cases in which aggregators sold on behalf of members, there were no written records (baseline = N/A). End of CSP targets and annual targets established by the CO are set out in the table A below.

During the first season, WFP provided the aggregators with paperback records and training on record keeping. Through the NGOs supporting the organizations, the aggregators' leadership groups also received training in agribusiness management, with a focus on collective marketing.

Given the context and scope of activities, targets have been set based on the following key assumptions:

Aggregation systems will not necessarily be able to sell collectively during the first year of the programme;

WFP is expecting to see an increase of collective marketing starting from year 2;

Part of the capacity strengthening activities will be aimed at increasing the diversification of market outlets for supported aggregators.

Value	Baseline	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (overall)	n/a	0	1,000	1,500
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to WFP)	n/a	0	500	200

³⁶ For the sake of this example, the CSP cycle is assumed to be of three years.

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to private buyers)	n/a	0	300	1,000
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to schools)	n/a	0	200	300
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to institutional buyers)	n/a	0	0	0

Results

At the end of each year, WFP staff collects a copy of the sales records from aggregators A, B, C. The data is cleaned and consolidated into a digital database to enable analysis.

In the example below (Table B), the sales records collected from aggregators A, B, and C enable to calculate the total **Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems** for Year 3, as the sum of all the figures in the column labelled "Quantity sold (MT)".

Year	Aggregation system	Commodity	Quantity sold (MT)	Type of buyer
Year 3	Agg. A	Maize	200.0	WFP
Year 3	Agg. A	Maize	62.0	WFP
Year 3	Agg. A	Teff	200.0	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. A	Teff	300.0	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. A	Maize	300.0	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. A	Maize	200.0	School
Year 3	Agg. A	Teff	50.0	School
Year 3	Agg. A	Maize	50.0	School
Year 3	Agg. A	Wheat	100.0	School
Year 3	Agg. B	Maize	200.0	WFP
Year 3	Agg. B	Maize	250.0	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. B	Beans	500.0	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. B	Wheat	100.0	School

Year 3	Agg. B	Teff	50.0	School
Year 3	Agg. B	Beans	100.0	School
Year 3	Agg. B	Teff	50.0	School
Year 3	Agg. C	Beans	500.0	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. C	Maize	600.0	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. C	Beans	300.0	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. C	Wheat	50.0	Private buyer
Year 3	Agg. C	Beans	150.0	School
Year 3	Agg. C	Maize	100.0	School
Year 3	Agg. C	Beans	50.0	School
Total			4,462.0	

Disaggregated sales by typology of buyer allow to calculate the indicator by the recommended disaggregation, as shown in table C.

Table C: Year 3 indicator values disaggregated by type of buyer	
Indicator	Value (MT)
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (overall)	4,462.0
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to WFP)	462.0
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to private sector buyers)	3,000.0
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to schools)	1,000.0
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to institutional buyers)	0.0

Table D below summarizes the results over the 3 years of the programme against planned targets.

Table D: Results							
Year		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	
Value	Baseline	Target	Follow up	Target	Follow up	Target	Follow up
Volume of smallholder sales	n/a	0	500	1,000	1,447	1,500	4,462

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

through WFP supported aggregation systems (overall)							
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to WFP)	n/a	0	450	500	597	200	462
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to private buyers)	n/a	0	50	300	600	1,000	3,000
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to schools)	n/a	0	0	200	250	300	1,000
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP supported aggregation systems (to institutional buyers)	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0

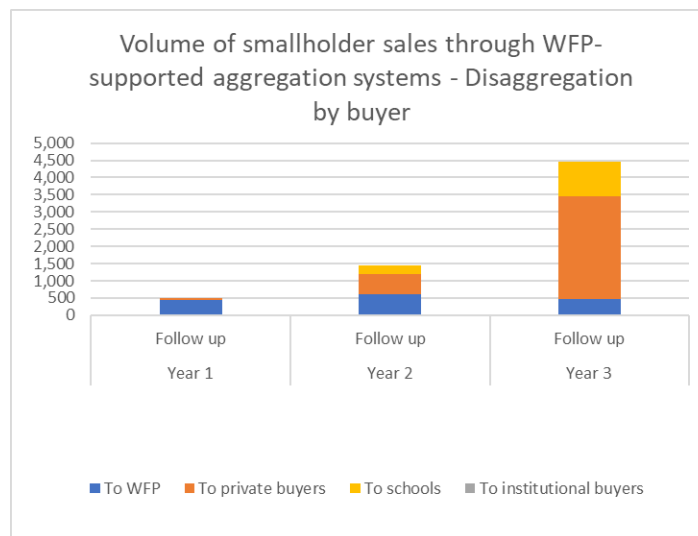
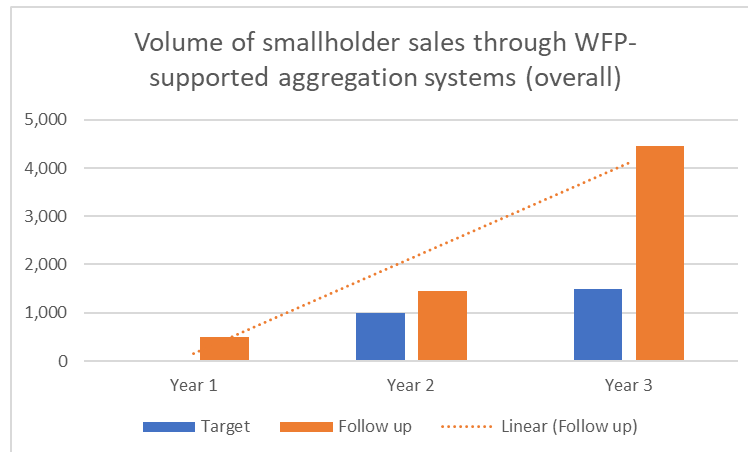
Analysis and reporting

At the end of the CSP (Year 3), WFP-supported smallholder farmers' aggregation systems sold **4,462 MT** of assorted commodities to different buyers.

The results exceeded the annual and end of CSP targets initially set for the programme by almost threefold, suggesting that targeted aggregation systems responded positively to the capacity strengthening activities provided.

Looking more closely at the data disaggregated by buyer typology, the results show that over the course of the CSP, the aggregation systems supported by WFP succeeded in diversifying their market outlets. After an initial increase, the share of sales to WFP decreased in Year 3, in favour of a steady increase of the sales to private sector buyers. Furthermore, WFP managed to connect the supply from aggregation systems to the demand coming from local schools. These results show that WFP efforts to promote diversified market connections for supported aggregators are proving effective. Aggregators are less dependent on WFP procurement footprint, a positive result in view of the sustainability of the project and are better able to absorb and adapt to shocks and stressors, as they have a broader and wider set of potential buyers in their market network.

VISUALIZATION



LIMITATIONS

This indicator requires targeted aggregators to have in place a record keeping system to be able to capture sale of commodities to different buyers. This will be possible only if targeted aggregators maintain accurate, consistent, and up to date records on sale of commodities to buyers which are accessible and detailed.

Agricultural markets in countries where WFP operate are extremely volatile. External shocks and stressors, including environmental shocks affecting the production or market-related shocks, including trade restricting measures such as those imposed by pandemics, can impact substantially the indicator’s performance.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[SAMS M&E framework](#)

[Aggregator records](#)

[Data quality guidance > Annex 1. Indicator Sheets > Outcome indicators > Smallholder Agricultural Market Support > SAMS_Outcome_4](#)

[FORMA - The Farmer Organization Readiness and Maturity package Guidance Note.](#)

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

52

52. Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems (*country-specific*)



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	52
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Country specific</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>5. Smallholders Productivity and Sales</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator is applicable to all countries in which WFP procures locally from smallholder aggregation systems as part of its smallholder market support and local and regional food procurement activities.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of WFP food
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the share of WFP food procurement from smallholder aggregation systems, as a percentage of overall WFP procurement in USD.</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: There is no unambiguous global definition of a smallholder farmer. But as signalled by the terminology, scale of operation measured in terms of farm size is generally used as a classification criterion. For example, smallholders are often viewed as those farming less than two hectares. But even this farm size is considered “large” in some countries or regions within countries. As a result, other parameters are sometimes used, including the volume of production, the source and amount of available labour, and the value of capital and inputs. For WFP, if a host country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers under which it collects and reports agricultural and related data, such a definition should be followed whenever adequate.</p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation system (or aggregator): Any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder (SHF) farmers’ staple commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (i.e., legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p> <p>Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:</p>

1. **Direct outlets** to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro-dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
2. **Intermediary aggregators**, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro-dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

RATIONALE

With the approval of the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFPP) in 2019, WFP committed to boost its local, regional and pro-smallholder procurement by complementing the cost-efficiency considerations that guide its procurement decisions and introducing additional principles and parameters, including programme objectives and analysis of local value chains³⁷.

Pro-smallholder farmer food procurement³⁸ is a critical instrument in the range of means whereby WFP brings assistance to those most in need as rapidly and efficiently as possible. Where local food procurement is possible, it achieves WFP's prime procurement and delivery objectives and also allows a resource transfer to the economies of recipient countries. The indicator tracks the extent to which WFP is successful in procuring an increasing (or decreasing) proportion of its annual food requirements directly from local aggregation systems who source from smallholders (direct pro-smallholder contractual modalities).

DATA SOURCE

Data is extracted from WINGS Purchase Order (PO) reports.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

WINGS

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Total sum of POs

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be entered into the COMET logframe module.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET

N/A

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data from WINGS is available for any desired interval; data should be consolidated at least annually, to coincide with the annual reporting exercise.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

If the indicator was used in the previous CSP cycle, data from the last annual follow up value can be used to define the baseline.

Where WFP has not been purchasing from SHF aggregation systems, the baseline is zero for the first year.

³⁷ WFP. 2019. *Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy* (WFP/EB.2/2019/4-C*), <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000108552/download/>.

³⁸ Pro-smallholder farmer procurement refers to a deliberate strategy or approach followed by a public or private sector buyer procuring from smallholder farmers with the objective of improving the farmers' access to formal markets. It can be carried out at all levels – international, regional and local, WFP. 2019.

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

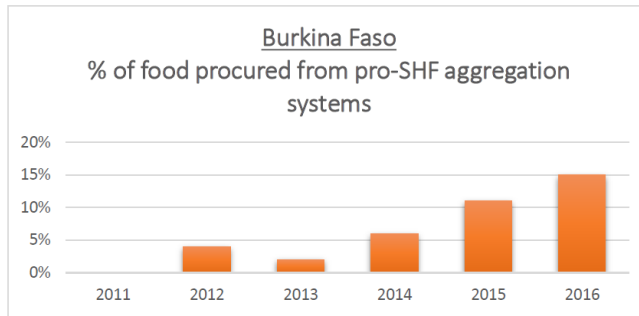
<p>TARGET SETTING</p>	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets should be based on the pro-SHF procurement plan, detailing how much of its food requirements WFP will purchase from smallholder aggregation systems through direct pro-smallholder contractual modalities.</p> <p>Section 6: Procurement Guidelines and normative of the LRFPP interim guidance provides indication on Pro-SHF procurement plans.</p> <p>Target setting should be a collaborative effort between the Programme and Procurement units.</p> <p>The information collected on the supplying capacity of targeted aggregators during the planning phase will be crucial in setting realistic annual procurement targets.</p> <p>End of CSP Target:</p> <p>Depending on the country context and pro-smallholder procurement strategies and plans, the CO may or may not have an objective to increase the share of its direct procurement from smallholder farmer aggregation systems, as compared to indirect pro-smallholder procurement.</p> <p>End of CSP target should be based on multi-year demand and supply analyses (one of the building blocks of the implementation of the LRFPP), which should give indication about WFP’s demand trends and supply opportunities across the regions.</p>
<p>RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION</p>	<p>The procurement/supply chain unit at CO level is responsible for maintaining accurate and updated reports using WINGS.</p>
<p>INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>INTERPRETATION</p>	<p>The higher the proportion of food commodities directly purchased from smallholder farmer aggregation systems, the greater the contribution to the local economy and to the country’s agricultural production and marketing sectors. This also promotes faster delivery time and better matches the taste preferences of beneficiary populations.</p> <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing smallholder purchases may heighten the risk of: • Suppliers not being able to provide the quality required by WFP for the quantity of food needed, which could have a negative impact on the pipeline; • Smallholder farmers’ inability to meet the large quality demand in a timely manner, which may limit opportunities for them to supply food to WFP, especially during an emergency. • Perception of driving up prices, particularly during periods of increasing food insecurity, which could have a negative impact on consumers; <p>Increased overall costs of handling procurement processes.</p>

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

Burkina Faso	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
% of food procured from pro-SHF aggregation systems in Country A	0%	4%	2%	6%	11%	15%



LIMITATIONS

Available reporting system for WFP procurement (WINGS) do not include (sex) disaggregated data on smallholders contributing to sales through aggregation systems. Having this information would require triangulating WFP procurement data with aggregator sales records, which might prove overly challenging.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP. 2019. Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy \(WFP/EB.2/2019/4-C*\)](#),
[WFP. 2020. Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy: Interim Guidance for Pilot Implementation](#)

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

61

61. Food purchased from regional and local suppliers and smallholder farmers, as a percentage of food distributed by WFP in country (country-specific)



VERSION	V1 – 2023.07
INDICATOR CODE	61
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Country specific</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>5. Small-holder Productivity and Sales</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator is applicable to all WFP programmes that want to measure procurement of food by region and is applicable to Home-Grown School Feeding programmes where commodities are sourced from local farmers.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (HIV/TB_C&T)</p> <p>* School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>* School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>* Smallholder agricultural market support Activities* (SMS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>Smallholder farmer: There is no unambiguous global definition of a smallholder farmer. Often, scale of operation measured in terms of farm size is used as a classification criterion. For example, smallholders are often viewed as those farming less than two hectares, even this farm size is considered “large” in some countries or regions within countries. As a result, other parameters are sometimes used, including the volume of production, the source and amount of available labour, and the value of capital and inputs. For WFP, if a host country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers under which it collects and reports agricultural and related data, such a definition should be followed whenever adequate.</p> <p>Local and regional procurement refer to the purchase of food in a country, for use in the same or in another country in the same geographical region.</p> <p>Locally grown commodities are agricultural commodities bought in the country where they were grown and where WFP has an operation.</p> <p>Pro-smallholder farmer procurement refers to a deliberate strategy or approach followed by a public or private sector buyer procuring from smallholder farmers with the objective of improving the farmers’ access to formal markets. It can be carried out at all levels – international, regional and local.</p> <p>As per WFP’s Local and Regional Food Procurement (LRFP) Policy , pro-smallholder farmer procurement can be done through:</p>

- Direct contract modalities with smallholder farmers groups directly.
- Indirect contract modalities with local suppliers. The contracts shall specify the percentage of food which should be sourced from smallholder farmers locally grown the requested commodities in the same country.

RATIONALE

The indicator measures the quantity of food purchased from local suppliers and the portion of it that comes from smallholder farmers locally growing the commodities, as a percentage of total food distributed by WFP in the country. The indicator aims to track progress in strengthening the share of procurement done locally and the portion of it coming from smallholder farmers in country through both direct and indirect contract modalities.

Local food purchases inject cash in the local economy, supporting the development of the local market. It also help reduce pipeline breaks, reduce shipping costs, and strengthen local smallholder farmers and markets. With reduced shipping costs, resources can be redirected to other programme activities. Each activity/Country Office should aim to increase total food procurement as a percentage of total procurement. For example, **at the start of 2019, WFP procured 10% of commodities locally, and with the introduction of the HGSP project, the aim is to increase local procurement to 25%.**

DATA SOURCE

Data can be retrieved from WINGS and LESS.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Percentage of food locally procured which originates from smallholder farmers locally growing the food:

$$\% \text{ of food locally purchased from smallholder farmers} = \frac{\text{Total MT of locally grown food from smallholder farmers purchased from local suppliers}}{\text{Total MT of food procured}} \times 100$$

Percentage of food locally procured:

$$\% \text{ of food locally purchased} = \frac{\text{Total MT of food purchased from local suppliers}}{\text{Total MT of food procured}} \times 100$$

Percentage of food regionally procured:

$$\% \text{ of food regionally purchased} = \frac{\text{Total MT of food purchased from regional suppliers}}{\text{Total MT of food procured}} \times 100$$

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be entered into the COMET logframe module.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is recommended to be disaggregated by:

- Percentage of food procured locally, which originates from smallholder farmers locally growing the food
- Percentage of food procured locally (Food bought by WFP from local suppliers which should be grown/produced by local farmers in the same country or imported)
- Percentage of food procured regionally

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The data for this indicator is collected annually.

5. SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND SALES

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	The baseline is set to 0 or a percentage of locally procured food at the start of the CSP. The indicator is calculated for every fiscal year.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets are set with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>The target for the CSP is set in agreement with relevant stakeholders.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Procurement, logistics & M&E officer
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>The following indicators can be collected along with this indicator:</p> <p>48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)</p> <p>49. Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	N/A
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	N/A
INTERPRETATION	The indicator measures the quantity of food purchased from local suppliers and the share of it which is coming from smallholder farmers locally growing the food in the country where WFP needs the food. A higher percentage in local procurement over time represents an achievement, as local procurement helps limit pipeline breaks, reducing shipping costs and strengthen local small holder farmers/markets.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	<p>Bar chart to show proportion of purchases.</p> <p>Map showing where food was procured.</p>
LIMITATIONS	A potential limitation of this indicator could be distinguishing national food procurement from regional food procurement.
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

32

32. Climate Adaptation Benefit Score (CABS)



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	32
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>6. Adaptation and resilience to climate change shocks</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>When WFP implements CSP activities providing training, information, or advice to adapt agricultural practices and livelihoods and/or to improve their resilience to climate variability and weather-related shocks. This indicator is particularly relevant for multi-year interventions and only applicable to beneficiaries with access to cultivable land and/or livestock and/or poultry owners if the CSP activities are implemented with any of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring the output indicator G10 “Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP’s risk management activities” and/or • Providing climate information or individual capacity strengthening to adopt climate adapted practices and/or • Strengthening human or informational capital of households in support of resilience capacities and/or • Building/restoring climate sensitive assets
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CAP)</p> <p>*Climate Information Services (CIS)</p> <p>*Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of households
DEFINITION	<p>Measures households’ perception of the extent they benefited of training, information or advice received to improve their resilience to climate shocks, stresses, and variability by adapting agricultural practices and livelihoods.</p> <p>This indicator is based on 5 components referring to expected benefits of training/information/advice provided by WFP or its cooperating partners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil health Yield Crop loss

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

- d) Water availability
- e) Animal loss

The perception on each applicable component is gauged by 3 options:

- 1) Noticing a positive change since last year
- 2) Maintaining a level equal to other households in the same community
- 3) Satisfaction with results compared to the amount of resources and work invested

The following are key definitions:

- **Soil health:** Soil health has been defined as “the continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living system, within ecosystem and land-use boundaries, to sustain biological productivity, promote the quality of air and water environments, and maintain plant, animal, and human health” (Pankhurst et al., 1997). “A healthy soil does not pollute its environment and does contribute to mitigating climate change by maintaining or increasing its carbon content” (FAO, 2008). Improving the soil health is increasingly considered as a major driver of improved global food security and climate change mitigation (Doran and Zeiss, 2000) which in turn heavily depends on management choices (USDA, 2020). For this indicator, changes on soil health refer to visible changes on the soil such as depth, water holding capacity and amount of organic matter.
- **Yields:** “Yield means the harvested production per ha for the area under cultivation. To estimate crop yield, producers usually count the amount of a given crop harvested in a sample area”. (FAO, 2020)
- **Crop losses:** “Refers to post-harvest losses that means a measurable quantitative and qualitative loss in a given product. These losses can occur during any of the various phases of the post-harvest system.” (FAO, 2020)
- **Water availability:** Understood as a balance between “supply” and “demand”, this balance is dynamic and is negatively affected by increasing demand by users and with the decreasing quantity and quality of the resource. This balance can improve when the right response options are put in place. (FAO 2017) For this indicator, an increase in water availability is understood as an increasing availability of fresh water of acceptable quality with respect to aggregated demand, in the simple case of physical water shortage, and/or as an increasing or improved infrastructure or [water management](#) facilitating access to it or improving its quality, irrespective of the level of water resources.
- **Animal losses:** Refer to a reduction in quantity, value and/or financial return due to disease, death or general condition of animals raised to be sold or raised for meat, food, and dairy production. Animal losses are often measured as the rate between the number of animals lost or discarded due to its death or diminished condition and the total number of animals raised for which resources and work were invested (FAO 2021).

RATIONALE

The perception of beneficiaries is a key element of programme design and improvement to achieve better and more sustainable results.

In particular, the CABS is used to monitor the relevance and effectiveness of training, information, or advice given to adapt agricultural practices and livelihoods and/or to improve their resilience to climate variability and weather-related shocks.

Whenever any of the 5 components measured by this indicator is relevant or applies to a WFP intervention, the perception of beneficiaries is expected to improve gradually until being positive for all 3 options assessed. In other words, the CABS score ranges from 0 to 3, where 0 means that there is no perception of benefit and 3 means that the perception of benefit is optimal. Depending on its value each household is classified in three levels (low, medium, high – see calculation section).

DATA SOURCE

The main data sources for this indicator are Baselines and Outcome monitoring surveys conducted at household level.

All questions suggested in the data collection tool below should be asked to the household head or the household member participating in WFP supported activities.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL (IF RELEVANT)

The electronic version of the questions associated with this indicator (listed below) can be found in [Survey Designer](#) by selecting the Climate Adaptation Benefit Score (CABS) Indicator of the Adaptation and resilience to climate shocks Indicator Area.

A minimum module of six questions is required for this indicator. Only the last question is used to calculate the score, while the first five questions are used to ensure consistency and efficiency during the data collection exercise by filtering applicable questions.

Preconditions (Questions 1-3)

1. *HHCABSAccessLand* - Does your household have access to productive/cultivable land? 0=No, 1=Yes
2. *HHCABSSeed12Months* - Did your household seed the land in the last 12 months? 0=No, 1=Yes
3. *HHCABSOwnLvstck* - Does your household own livestock and/or poultry? 0=No, 1=Yes
- 4.

(if the answer is "No" to all the pre-questions above end the survey and replace this household in your sampling)

Questions		
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic
<p>QUESTIONS ABOUT THE USE OF INFORMATION ON CSA - Kindly answer the following questions if in the last 12 months, you received from WFP and/or its cooperating partners, training/information/advice to adopt climate smart agricultural practices (CSA) for improved management of any of the following aspects: <i>Note to the editor: This question also applies to respondents in the baseline survey and the control group.</i></p>		
<p>Soil Health</p> <p><i>Changes in soil health refer to visible changes in the soil such as depth, water holding capacity and amount of organic matter.</i></p>		
1	<p>HHCABSSoilInfo - Have you received in the last 12 months information/trainings/advice to improve the management of soil health?</p> <p>0 No ,</p> <p>1 Yes</p>	<p><i>HHCABSAccessLand = Yes</i></p>
2	<p>HHCABSSoilInfoU - Have you used/applied this information/trainings/advice in the last 12 months on the management of soil health?</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p>	<p><i>HHCABSSoilInfo = Yes</i></p>
3	<p>HHCABSSoilImprov - In the last 12 months, have you noticed improvement of your soil health?</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p>	<p><i>HHCABSAccessLand = Yes</i></p>

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

4	HHCABSSoilCompare - Is your current soil health at least as good as that of most other people in your community? 0 No 1 Yes	<i>HHCABSAccessLand = Yes</i>
5	HHCABSSoilSatisf - Are you satisfied with your current soil health compared to the amount of resources and work you invested in its management? 0 No 1 Yes	<i>HHCABSAccessLand = Yes</i>
<p>Yields</p> <p><i>Yield refers to the harvested production per ha for the area cultivated. To estimate crop yields, producers usually count the amount of a given crop harvested in a sample area.</i></p>		
6	HHCABSYieldsInfo - Have you received in the last 12 months information/trainings/advice to improve the management of yields? 0 No 1 Yes	<i>HHCABSSeed12Months = Yes</i>
7	HHCABSYieldsInfoU - Have you used/applied this information/trainings/advice in the last 12 months on the management of yields? 0 No 1 Yes	<i>HHCABSYieldsInfo = Yes</i>
8	HHCABSYieldsImprov - In the last 12 months, have you noticed improvement of your yields? 0 No 1 Yes	<i>HHCABSSeed12Months = Yes</i>

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Sampling requirements are the same applicable for PDMs or monitoring surveys where the questions of the CABS data collection tool will be included. Detail guidance on sampling options is available [here](#). Panel sampling and the use of control groups are strongly recommended for the follow-up of this indicator.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The CABS is calculated using answers of questions of the last three questions in each area (soil health, yield, crop loss, water availability, animal loss)

For follow-up values the calculation considers only those components/benefits for which households answered "yes". This means, that follow-up values of this indicator report only the perception of beneficiaries that have received and used the information / training / advice provided by WFP and/or its cooperating partners.

It is however recommended that (sampling size allowing) these results are compared within the same target group with those of households where the information / training / advice was not received or used. The difference between the two types of results could be interpreted as the percentage of improvement in the perception of beneficiaries attributable to the use of this information/training/advice.

Detailed calculations

d) Calculate the total SCORE per household and per type of expected benefit

All answers are numerically converted (Yes = 1, No=0). Individual answers are then used to compute an overall score for each household as follows:

- Calculate the total sum of positive answers for Q1-Q5 for each household:
Q1 (Soil health) = HHCABSSoilImprov + HHCABSSoilCompare + HHCABSSoilSatisf
Q2 (Yield) = HHCABSYieldsImprov + HHCABSYieldsCompare + HHCABSYieldsSatisf
Q3 (Crop loss) = HHCABSCropImprov + HHCABSCropCompare + HHCABSCropSatisf
Q4 (Water availability) = HHCABSWaterImprov + HHCABSWaterCompare + HHCABSWaterSatisf
Q5 (Animal loss) = HHCABSAnimalImprov + HHCABSAnimalCompare + HHCABSAnimalSatisf

- Calculate the total CABS of each household as follows:

Being **n** = The number of applicable Qs for each household:

$$\text{CABS} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^5 Q_{-i} \right) / n$$

e) Classify all household in three categories

Once the CABS is calculated for each household, households are classified in three categories (low-medium-high) to show the distribution of the results within the target population. Therefore:

- if $\text{CABS} \leq 1$ the household is categorized as reporting a **low** CABS,
- if $1 < \text{CABS} \leq 2$ the household is categorized as reporting a **medium** CABS, and
- if $\text{CABS} > 2$ then the household is categorized as reporting a **high** CABS.

Once all households are categorized, counting the number of households in each category (low-medium-high) is divided by the sample size (N). N is defined as the number of households that answer “yes” in question 5 to at least one type of benefit.

f) Disaggregating CABS by its components (Expected benefits)

To disaggregate this indicator, the same three categories (low, medium, high) explained in step b), are used to classify the Q scores obtained in step A for each of the following components:

Q1 = Soil health

Q2 = Yield

Q3 = Crop loss

Q4 = Water availability

Q5 = Animal loss

The sample size (N) for each component might be different as it is the number of households that answer “yes” in question 5 to the corresponding type of benefit (see the example section).

This is the percentage of each level to be reported in COMET. (see disaggregation section)

[Link to a detailed Excel example and SPSS guidance](#)

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in the logframe module in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory:

- Type of expected benefit

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

The table below shows the minimum set of figures that should always be captured in COMET for this indicator:

Type of expected benefit	Score level / Percentage of Households			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
A. Better soil health				100%
B. Better yields				100%
C. Lower crop losses				100%
D. Better water availability				100%
E. Fewer animal losses				100%
Total CABS				100%

As each figure represents the percentage of households on each level, the sum of all rows must be equal to 100% to be consistent.

- Cohort/target group and sex of household head disaggregation are mandatory. Panel sampling and the use of control groups are strongly recommended. Therefore, it is particularly important when entering information into COMET, that the sampling size and sampling frame of each data collection exercise are entered into the corresponding COMET field of the outcome data entry module. When naming the target group/cohort, it is also required to specify the type of the applicable climate-related shock (multiple choice between Floods, Drought, Storm/Cyclone, Heat Wave, Wildfire, other).

For the purpose of this indicator, a cohort is defined as the group of beneficiaries that minimally shares characteristics such as receiving the same type of WFP assistance/support and start receiving it at the same time. They can also share other characteristics such as geographic area, vulnerability level, transfer modality, residence status, donor or cooperating partner. Thus, a cohort or target group is entered into COMET with a free text statement allowing COs to summarize the most relevant characteristics.

Recommended:

- Geographical Area
- Transfer modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Frequency of measurement is based on programme objectives and timeline. However, bi-annual monitoring is mandatory and should be conducted during the same periods every year to enable comparability across surveys.

If the component referring to yields applies to the target group, this indicator should be measured after the harvest season.

If part of the programme objective is to improve the resilience of farmers to climate variability and weather-related shocks, the follow-up data for this indicator should be collected immediately after the occurrence of this type of shocks.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

In line with the business rules, baseline values should be established within 3 months before and after the starting date of the activity. However, it is strongly recommended to collect baseline values before the start of the activity implementation.

If the baseline is collected after the start of the activity implementation, the calculation is made as noted below for a regular follow-up (see calculations section). If it is collected before the start of the activity implementation the calculation does not consider question 4 and 5 but uses all answers to question 6 (See section – Data Collection Tool).

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

For categories medium and high. The annual target should be at least equal and ideally higher than the latest follow-up of the previous year or than the baseline figure if there is no previous follow-up.

In other words, the percentage of households in the category low is expected to be lower than in the baseline and to continue decreasing over time until the end of the CSP/assistance provided to the same target group.

End of CSP target:

This is country specific and depends mostly on the baseline figures, context conditions, CSP duration and programme design (e.g., duration of assistance, complementary activities, etc.).

In any case, for multi-year interventions with the same beneficiary group, annual targets of the category “low” are expected to decrease towards the end of the CSP.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Monitoring Officer, VAM Officer and/or implementing partners

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator could be measured together with any other CRF indicators, but normally CSP activities measuring this indicator also measure, as relevant, output indicators category G and other CRF outcome indicators such as:

- CRCS (Climate Resilience Capacity Score)
- ICI (Investment Capacity Index)
- LCI (Landscape Contrast Indicator)
- ABI (targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base), and
- EBI (targeted communities reporting environmental benefits)
- LCS-FC/LCS-EN (Livelihood-based Coping Strategies),
- rCSI (Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index),
- FCS-N (Food Consumption Score (Nutrition)),
- ECMEN (Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Depending on country specific context conditions and key programmatic assumptions noted in the corresponding TOC exercises, the information of this indicator can be analysed together with process monitoring data/results that can be collected through qualitative approaches such as direct observation, Key Informant Interviews or Focus Group Discussions. No additional tools, questions or templates are required to do this apart from what already used for the regular process monitoring.

DECISION DATA CAN INFORM

The CABS indicator provides relevant information which is used to monitor the relevance and effectiveness of trainings, information, or technical advice given to adapt agricultural practices and livelihoods and/or to improve their resilience to climate variability and weather-related shocks.

INTERPRETATION

The overall score measures households’ perception of the extent they benefited of trainings, information or advice received to improve their resilience to climate shocks, stressors, and variability by adapting agricultural practices and livelihoods.

The performance of this indicator should always be explained by the performance of its components (type of expected benefit). Low scores could be explained also by external

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

factors, such as the occurrence or magnitude of a weather-related shock. These explanations are a key part of the narrative and interpretation of this indicator.

As this indicator is reported as a percentage, and the total of households considered in the overall total could be different from the total of applicable households of each component, besides highlighting the increasing percentage of households in the upper two categories (medium and high), the narrative must also include a reference to the type of benefit where more households (in number) are reporting an improved perception of the usefulness of the related training/information/advice.

Applicable benefits scoring low show opportunities where activities' content, approach and strategy could be reviewed their ensure relevance and effectiveness.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Consider the following calculation (step A) for 5 households benefiting from adaptive practices and climate sensitive assets:

Type of Benefit	Household 1	Household 2	Household 3	Household 4	Household 5
Q1	NA	NA	NA	3	1
Q2	NA	NA	2	3	2
Q3	NA	NA	1	2	2
Q4	1	2	NA	2	3
Q5	2	0	NA	1	NA

"NA" means that the specific benefit does not apply to the type of support provided to a specific household.

Note that the number of applicable Qs is different for each household, and for that reason their CABS are as follows:

Variable	Household 1	Household 2	Household 3	Household 4	Household 5
Count of applicable Qs (n)	2	2	2	5	4
SUM of all Qs	3	2	3	11	8
Overall CABS	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.20	2.00
Overall CABS Level	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Medium

Following step B, and considering that the CABS is calculated for 5 households in this example, these households are distributed in three categories as follows:

- Low 20%
- Medium 60%
- High 20%

Following the same steps for each type of benefit, results are as follows:

Component	Household 1	Household 2	Household 3	Household 4	Household 5

Q1	NA	NA	NA	High	Low
Q2	NA	NA	Medium	High	Medium
Q3	NA	NA	Low	Medium	Medium
Q4	Low	Medium	NA	Medium	High
Q5	Medium	Low	NA	Low	NA

Following step B (see calculation section) and considering the number of applicable options for each Q, the detailed percentual distribution of households is as follows:

CABS level	Percentage of households				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Low	50%	0%	33%	25%	67%
Medium	0%	67%	67%	50%	33%
High	50%	33%	0%	25%	0%

All key results to be reported in COMET are summarized in the following table:

Type of benefit	Score level / Percentage of Households			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
A. Better soil health	50%	0%	50%	100%
B. Better yields	0%	67%	33%	100%
C. Less pest damage/ crop losses	33%	67%	0%	100%
D. Better water availability	25%	50%	25%	100%
E. Fewer animal losses / disease	67%	33%	0%	100%
Total CABS	20%	60%	20%	100%

See graphs in the visualization section to see how this information could be compared against the baseline.

VISUALIZATION

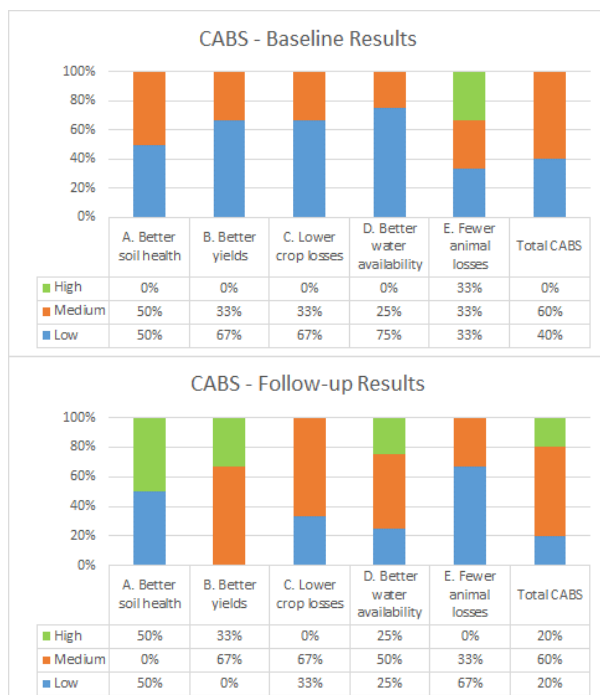
Overall CABS levels – Baseline vs. Follow-up

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

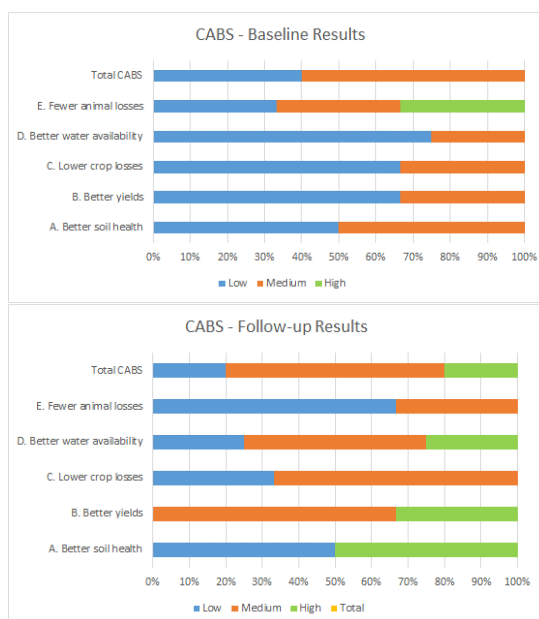


CABS level by type of expected benefit – Baseline vs. Follow-up

Option 1



Option 2



LIMITATIONS

As the type of benefits that applies for each household could be different, the percentages of households reported under each level (low, medium, high) by type of benefit cannot be used to calculate the overall score and are not necessarily referring to the overall sample size, but only to those households for which the questions are applicable.

If this indicator is used to compare results of different target groups, it is important to make sure that they are referring to the same benefits and that the application of those benefits among households is also comparable between target groups.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Guidance: [Planning and Reporting on Climate Action](#)

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

33. Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS)



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	33
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>6. Adaptation and resilience to climate change shocks</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>When WFP implements CSP activities that contribute to the building/restoring/maintaining of household capacity to anticipate, absorb and/or adapt to climate variability and weather shocks. It also applies to climate sensitive interventions aiming to build resilience capacities and livelihood capitals in target communities.</p> <p>In particular, this indicator is mandatory for all CSP activities with “Climate adaptation and risk management” objectives or measuring any of the output indicators category G “Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods”.</p> <p>This indicator is also relevant for multi-year interventions, and, for that reason, panel sampling is strongly recommended.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Anticipatory Actions (FBA) *Climate Information Services (CIS) *Macro Insurance (MAI) *Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) *Climate Risk Savings and Loans (SLA) *Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CAP) *Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of targeted households
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the perception by households of their resilience to climate variability and weather-related shocks.</p> <p>Resilience: Resilience is the capacity that ensures adverse stressors and shocks do not have long-lasting adverse consequences for development (Food Security Information Network – FSIN-, 2014).</p> <p>As WFP climate sensitive interventions can contribute to build/restore/maintain key capitals and capacities in vulnerable communities, this indicator specifically refers to four kinds of resilience capacities (anticipatory, absorptive, adaptive, transformative) and five kinds of livelihood capitals (human, financial, social, political, and informational).</p>

Resilience Capacities

- **Anticipatory capacity:** Ability to minimize exposure to shocks and stresses by preventive measures.
- **Absorptive capacity:** Ability to reduce, and cope with, the immediate impact of climate variability and extreme weather events on livelihoods and basic needs, during and after the shock.
- **Adaptive capacity:** Ability to make proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on an understanding of changing conditions.
- **Transformative capacity:** Ability to reduce the impact of climate shocks by major changes/investments in livelihoods/food systems.

Livelihood Capital

- **Human capital:** skills, knowledge, and practices useful in adapting livelihoods to future shocks.
- **Financial capital:** savings, access to financial services, and regular income or inflows of money that act as a buffer absorbing the effects of shocks or enabling households to invest in adaptive measures.
- **Social capital:** relationships of trust, reciprocity, and exchange that households can draw upon in times of need.
- **Institutional capital:** capacity of households to rely on external support received from the government and other institutions in case of shocks
- **Informational capital:** access to information needed for appropriate decisions to protect the household and livelihoods from shocks.

This indicator is based on the SERS (Subjectively Evaluated Resilience Score) designed by L. Jones (2019)

RATIONALE

This indicator measures household resilience to adverse climatic events based on the perception of their capacities to anticipate, absorb, adapt, and transform livelihoods in a way that ensures that climatic shocks and stressors will not have long-lasting adverse development consequences.

WFP can rely on the self-perception of target households in measuring the relevance and effectiveness of its climate sensitive interventions aimed at building/restoring/maintaining livelihood capital and resilience capacities in vulnerable communities.

In other words, the perception by beneficiaries of the usefulness of these capacities and capital in preparing for and/or coping with climate variability and weather shocks, helps WFP assess whether an intervention has achieved the expected results and it can be regarded as needs based.

It is expected that the percentage of targeted households with a high level of CRCS increases over time in multi-year interventions. The disaggregated analysis of the CRCS variables can point to possible programme improvements/adjustments with special attention to resilience capacities and/or livelihood capital, in the case of a lower CRCS.

DATA SOURCE

The main data sources for this indicator are baselines and outcome monitoring surveys conducted at household level.

All questions suggested in the data collection tool below should be asked of the household head or the household member participating in WFP supported activities.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL (IF RELEVANT)

The electronic version of the questions associated with this indicator (listed below) can be found in [Survey Designer](#) by selecting the **Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS) Indicator of the Adaptation and resilience to climate shocks** Indicator Area.

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To measure and properly analyse the CRCS, when applicable, outcome surveys should include the following questions:

1. Precondition:

HHClmAsst - Are you or any member of your household participating in WFP programme(s)/activities?

(If the answer is no and the respondent is not part of a control group, end the survey and replace this household in your sample or explain to the respondent why the answer should be YES, if you are sure they are a participant).

0 No

1 Yes

Questions		
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic
Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS)		
1	HHCRCSShocks - In the past 12 months, was your household affected by shocks? 0 No , 1 Yes	
For each of the following shocks, please indicate the extent to which livelihoods/incomes were affected in your household:		
2	HHCRCSFloods - Floods 1 Low (Barely affected) 2 Medium (Moderately affected) 3 High (Severely affected) 9999 Not applicable	HHCRCSShocks = Yes
3	HHCRCSDroughts - Droughts 1 Low (Barely affected) 2 Medium (Moderately affected) 3 High (Severely affected) 9999 Not applicable	HHCRCSShocks = Yes
4	HHCRCSWildFire - Wildfire 1 Low (Barely affected) 2 Medium (Moderately affected) 3 High (Severely affected) 9999 Not applicable	HHCRCSShocks = Yes
5	HHCRCSHeatWave - Heat wave 1 Low (Barely affected) 2 Medium (Moderately affected)	HHCRCSShocks = Yes

	3 High (Severely affected) 9999 Not applicable	
5	HHCRCSStorms - Storms/Cyclone 1 Low (Barely affected) 2 Medium (Moderately affected) 3 High (Severely affected) 9999 Not applicable	<i>HHCRCSShocks = Yes</i>
<p>'I am going to read out a series of statements asking about your perception of the current capacities of your household to face a potential climatic event/shock (drought, flood, cyclone...) in the immediate future.</p> <p>Please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements.</p> <p>[Read each statement and ask] 'Would you say you strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree, or neither agree nor disagree that':</p>		
Q1	HHCRCSPrepared - Your household is fully prepared for any future climate event/shock (drought, flood, cyclone...) that may occur in your area 5 Strongly agree 4 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 2 Disagree 1 Strongly disagree	
Q2	HHCRCSBounceBack - Your household is able to bounce back from any climatic event/shock (drought, flood, cyclone...) affecting your livelihoods or incomes 5 Strongly agree 4 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 2 Disagree 1 Strongly disagree	
Q3	HHCRCSIncSrcChange - If affected by a climatic event/shock (drought, flood, cyclone...), your household can change or adapt its primary income or source of livelihood without major difficulties 5 Strongly agree 4 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 2 Disagree 1 Strongly disagree	
Q4	HHCRCSGetBy - If threatening climatic variability and shocks (drought, flood, cyclone...) became more frequent and intense, your household would still find a way to get by	

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

	<p>5 Strongly agree</p> <p>4 Agree</p> <p>3 Neither agree nor disagree</p> <p>2 Disagree</p> <p>1 Strongly disagree</p>	
Q5	<p>HHCRCSFinSupport - Your household has easy access to the financial support that would be required if climatic events/shocks (drought, flood, cyclone...) caused hardship in your area</p> <p>5 Strongly agree</p> <p>4 Agree</p> <p>3 Neither agree nor disagree</p> <p>2 Disagree</p> <p>1 Strongly disagree</p>	
Q6	<p>HHCRCSFamSupp - In case of unsatisfied essential needs because of climatic events/shocks (drought, flood, cyclone...) your household can rely on the support of family and friends</p> <p>5 Strongly agree</p> <p>4 Agree</p> <p>3 Neither agree nor disagree</p> <p>2 Disagree</p> <p>1 Strongly disagree</p>	
Q7	<p>HHCRCSGocSupp - In case of unsatisfied essential needs due to climatic events/shocks, your household can rely on support from public administration/government or other institutions</p> <p>5 Strongly agree</p> <p>4 Agree</p> <p>3 Neither agree nor disagree</p> <p>2 Disagree</p> <p>1 Strongly disagree</p>	
Q8	<p>HHCRCSLesson - Your household has learned important lessons from past hardships caused by climatic events/shocks that help you better prepare for similar threats in the near future</p> <p>5 Strongly agree</p> <p>4 Agree</p> <p>3 Neither agree nor disagree</p> <p>2 Disagree</p> <p>1 Strongly disagree</p>	
Q9	<p>HHCRCSInfoWarning - Your household receives in advance information warning about future climate variability and</p>	

	weather risks that help your household to prepare for and protect from future shocks	
5	Strongly agree	
4	Agree	
3	Neither agree nor disagree	
2	Disagree	
1	Strongly disagree	

This set of questions can also be used in case of various types of interventions that aim to increase household resilience. Simply replace the reference to climate variability and weather shocks by natural hazards, disasters, or any other threats.

Also, questions can be adapted to the context and framed in different ways while maintaining the core elements. For example, they can be posed indirectly: i.e., **'Your household can bounce back from any climatic events affecting your livelihood'**; or directly: i.e., **'My household can bounce back from any climatic event affecting my livelihood'**. Framing the question should depend on how individuals best understand them and any cultural preferences.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Sampling requirements are the same as for PDMs or monitoring surveys, where the questions of the CRCS data collection tool will be included. Detailed guidance on sampling options is available [here](#). Panel sampling and the use of control groups are strongly recommended for the follow-up of this indicator.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The CRCS is calculated from 9 sub-questions (Q1 to Q9) using a five-point Likert scale (ranging from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree') to capture the household perception of existing resilience capacities or livelihood capital.

- d) The Resilience Capacity Score aggregates the unweighted answers to the nine questions and is normalized to provide a score ranging from 0 to 100.
- e) This result is used to classify households into three groups (low, medium, or high). The percentages at each level are used later in following the changes over time in these percentages for a specific target group of households.
- f) Progress achieved or change over time in any of the 9 items is also calculated to understand which capacities or capitals contribute the most to the final score and which need to be reinforced to enhance future climate resilience.

Detailed calculations

Being:

i = each household included in the sampling of the relevant target group

n = number of households in the sampling of the relevant target group

g) Standardizing the score.

Once answers to each of the questions have been gathered, they are numerically converted (Strongly disagree = 1, Disagree=2, Neutral =3, Agree=4, Strongly agree = 5). Individual answers are then used to compute an overall resilience score for each household as an equally weighted average of the nine answers.

The resilience score is standardized by minmax normalization³⁹, transforming the results in a score that ranges from 0 (not at all resilient) to 100 (fully resilient).

$$CRCS_i = \{ \{ [(Q1_i + Q2_i + Q3_i + Q4_i + Q5_i + Q6_i + Q7_i + Q8_i + Q9_i) / 9] - 1 \} / (5 - 1) \} \times 100$$

³⁹ Minmax normalization formula: $X_{normal} = \frac{(X - \min(X))}{\max(X) - \min(X)}$. In this case the maximum value of the average answer is 5 and the minimum is 1.

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h) Categorization of the CRCS:

Once the CRCS is calculated, households are divided in terciles (low-medium-high) to show the distribution of the CRCS within the target population. Therefore:

- if $CRCS < 33$ the household is categorized as reporting a **low** CRCS,
- if $33 \leq CRCS < 66$ the household is categorized as reporting a **medium** CRCS and
- if $CRCS \geq 66$ then the household is categorized as reporting a **high** CRCS.

Once all households are categorized, counting the number of households in each tercile (low-medium-high) divided by the sample size (n) is the percentage to be reported in COMET.

Steps a and b must be repeated with the first four questions separated. In other words, including only answers to questions Q1 to Q4 produce the scores of resilience capacities as follows:

- - Q.1 Anticipatory capacity $i = \{ \{ [(HHCRCSPrepared] - 1) / (5 - 1) \} \times 100$
- - Q.2. Absorptive capacity $i = \{ \{ [(HHCRCSBounceBack] - 1) / (5 - 1) \} \times 100$
- - Q.3. Transformative capacity $i = \{ \{ [(HHCRCSIncSrcChange] - 1) / (5 - 1) \} \times 100$
- - Q.4. Adaptive capacity $i = \{ \{ [(HHCRCSGetBy] - 1) / (5 - 1) \} \times 100$

All key results to be reported in COMET are shown in the following table:

CRCS-- Components	CRCS Levels		
	Low	Medium	High
Q.1 Anticipatory capacity	%	%	%
Q.2. Absorptive capacity	%	%	%
Q.3. Transformative capacity	%	%	%
Q.4. Adaptive capacity	%	%	%
Total CRCS	%	%	%

As each figure represents the percentage of households at each level, the sum of each row must be 100% in all cases.

i) Individual question score calculation:

The calculation of the average score for each question is recommended for use in the narrative and in the further analysis of elements with higher incidence in the CRCS calculation and/or for picking out the major variations over time of the elements of the score.

Therefore, using answers coded as values from 1 to 5, the sum of all values for each question (Q), divided by the sample size (n) will yield 9 values (one for each Q) that could be compared over time and used as shown in the visualization section.

- For $j=1$ to $j=9$ calculate $\overline{Q_j}$

Link to SPSS syntax [here](#)

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in the logframe module in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory:

- By total, by resilience capacities, and by livelihood capital and for each of these options by the CRCS levels: Low, Medium, and High

The table below shows the minimum set of figures that should always be captured in COMET for this indicator:

CRCS-- Components	CRCS Levels		
	Low	Medium	High
Q.1 Anticipatory capacity	%	%	%
Q.2. Absorptive capacity	%	%	%
Q.3. Transformative capacity	%	%	%
Q.4. Adaptive capacity	%	%	%
Total CRCS	%	%	%

As each figure represents the percentage of households on each level, the sum of all rows must be equal to 100% to be consistent.

- Cohort/target group and sex of household head** desegregation are mandatory. Panel sampling and the use of control groups are strongly recommended. Therefore, it is particularly important when entering information into COMET, that the sampling size and sampling frame of each data collection exercise are entered into the corresponding COMET field of the outcome data entry module. When defining the name of the target group/cohort in COMET, it is also required to specify the type of the applicable climate-related shock (multiple choice between Floods, Drought, Storm/Cyclone, Heat Wave, Wildfire, other).

For this indicator's purpose, a cohort is defined as a group of beneficiaries that minimally shares characteristics such as receiving the same type of WFP assistance/support and it at the same time. They can also share other characteristics such as geographic area, vulnerability level, transfer modality, residence status, donor, or cooperating partner. Thus, a cohort or target group is entered into COMET with a free text statement allowing COs to summarize the most relevant characteristics.

Optional:

- Geographical Area
- Transfer modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Frequency of measurement is based on programme objectives and timeline. However, biannual monitoring is mandatory and should be conducted during the same periods every year to enable comparability across surveys.

If the intervention is focused on resilience to seasonal weather events such as storms, floods or droughts, it is recommended to collect follow-up data for this indicator as close as possible to the occurrence of this type of shock.

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Given that resilience building takes time, variation in resilience capacities would be observable on a year-to-year basis, it is therefore recommended not to measure this indicator on intervals shorter than 12 months.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

In line with business rules, baseline values should be established within 3 months before and after the start date of the activity implementation. However, it is highly preferable to collect baseline values before the start of the activity implementation.

TARGET SETTING

Annual Target:

For categories medium and high. The annual target should be at least equal and ideally higher than the latest follow-up of the previous year or than the baseline figure if there is no previous follow-up.

End of CSP Target:

This is country specific and depends mostly on baseline figures, context, CSP duration and programme design (i.e., transfer modality, transfer value, duration of assistance, complementary activities, etc.).

In any case, for multi-year interventions with the same beneficiary group, annual targets of the category "low" are expected to decrease towards the end of the CSP.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Monitoring Officer, VAM Officer and/or implementing partners

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator could be measured together with any other CRF indicators, but normally CSP activities measuring this indicator also measure, as relevant, output indicators category G and other CRF outcome indicators such as:

- CABS (Climate Adaptation Benefit Score)
- ICI (Investment Capacity Index)
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- ABI (targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base), and
- EBI (targeted communities reporting environmental benefits)
- LCS-FS/LCS-EN (Livelihood-based Coping Strategies),
- rCSI (Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index),
- FCS-N (Food Consumption Score (Nutrition),
- ECMEN (Essential Capacity to Meet Essential Needs)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Depending on country specific context conditions and key programmatic assumptions noted in the corresponding TOC exercises, the information of this indicator can be analysed together with process monitoring data/results that can be collected through qualitative approaches such as direct observation, Key Informant Interviews or Focus Group Discussions. No additional tools, questions or templates are required to do this apart from what is already used for the regular process monitoring.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator helps to confirm how changes in the programme design (transfer modality, transfer value, technical assistance, transfer values, duration of transfers, etc.) and the occurrence of climate related shocks, might affect the contribution of CSP activities to the building/restoring/maintaining of household capacity to anticipate, absorb and/or adapt to climate variability and weather shocks.

INTERPRETATION

The CRCS provides a score ranging from 0 to 100 with 0 indicating no resilience and 100 fully resilient. The average CRCS for the population analysed (participants, control group...) indicates the overall resilience status of the population and is useful for comparison over time. Variation (positive or negative) on the indicator reflects a variation (positive or negative) over time of overall household resilience to climatic variability and weather shocks.

To analyse the distribution of the CRCS resilience capacity and its change over time, the analysis of this indicator uses terciles to classify households reporting low-medium-high scores.

An increase in the frequency of households in the high and medium categories and a reduction of the proportion of households in the low resilience capacity can be understood as a positive change over time.

Depending on programme objectives and/or context-specific need, the average value and variation of each of the nine items can also be analysed. Each question relates to a specific resilience capacity (Q1= anticipatory, Q2=absorptive, Q3=adaptive, Q4=transformative and) or capital (Q5=financial, Q6= social, Q7=institutional, Q8=human and Q9=information).

This development and its analysis can be visualized in a spider graph of capacities and of capitals. (See visualization section)

Capitals represent potential immediate and medium-term effects of WFP interventions to promote resilience. For instance:

- **Financial capital** is expected to reflect the outcome results of initiatives aiming to improve financial access of target communities (i.e., microinsurance, village savings and loans associations, etc.),
- **Human capital** reflects the achievements reached by trainings and the promotion of climate adapted practices,
- **Informational capital** is expected to increase because of climate services, seasonal and forecast weather information made accessible and tailored to target communities,
- **Institutional capital** is increased by WFP support of government strategies and programmes, including social protection systems,
- **Social capital variations** are attributable to interventions oriented to promote community cohesion, integration and/or coexistence.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

An integrated risk management intervention providing access to microinsurance, climate services and training on climate adapted agricultural practices has conducted a baseline and a follow-up survey (outcome 1) one year later, asking questions to a representative sample of beneficiaries and a control group in the intervention area.

From the analysis of the average CRCS, we observe that at the baseline stage participants and the control group shared similar resilience capacity, with scores of 31.8 and 29 respectively. (See figure below)

	Baseline		Outcome 1	
	Participants	Control Group	Participants	Control Group
CRCS mean	31.81	29.02	44.40	31.64

One year later (Outcome 1), we observe a 12.6-point increase in the CRCS of beneficiaries of the integrated risk management intervention, while households in the control group have only increased their perception on their resilience capacities by only 2.6 points.

The calculation of the CRCS and the distribution of households per resilience capacity terciles is as follows:

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	Baseline		Outcome 1	
	Participants	Control Group	Participants	Control Group
Low CRCS	52%	73%	39%	67%
Medium CRCS	34%	27%	44%	33%
High CRCS	14%	0%	17%	0%

In line with the improvement observed in the average CRCS, the distribution of households among the three resilience terciles shows a 13% reduction in the proportion of participants with low resilience capacity and a 10% increase of households with medium resilience and a 3% increase in the share of households with higher resilience. During the same period, only 6% households in the control group transitioned from low to a medium CRCS and none to the high CRCS category. (See graphs in the section Visualization).

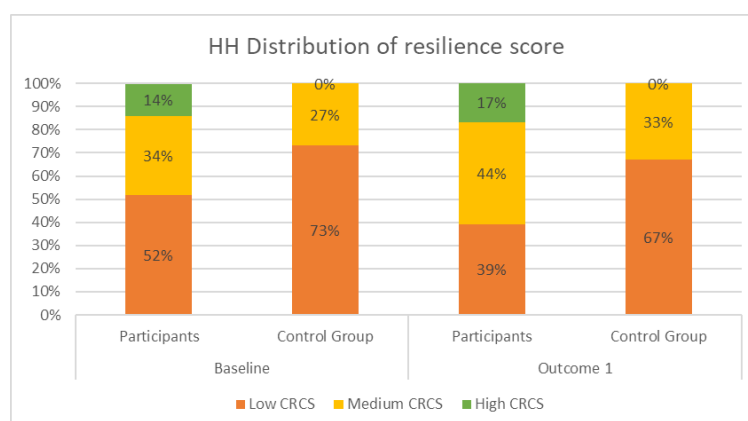
To better understand the elements causing this change in beneficiaries' perception of climate resilience capacity, a suggestion is made to analyse the change in the answers to each of the nine questions grouped per resilience capacity and capitals. (See spider graphs in the Visualization section)

The factors explaining the increase in the CRCS are related to an improved perception of households' capacity to absorb and adapt to climatic shocks with a minimal improvement in their anticipatory capacity. Therefore, adjustment to the programme should be made to enhance the anticipatory capacity of households.

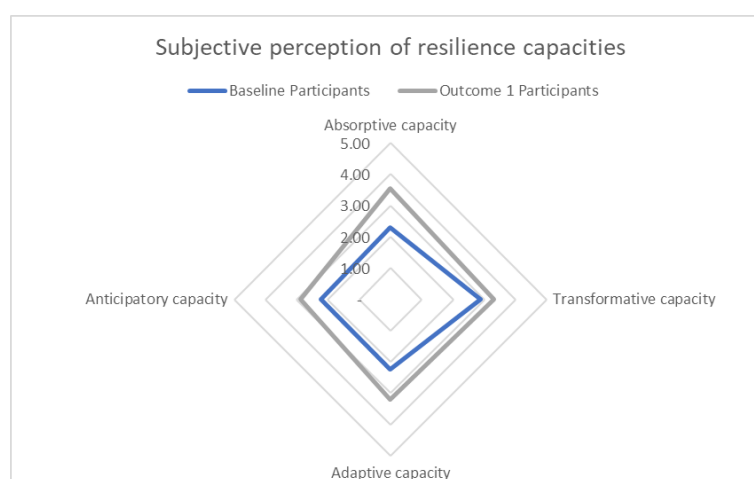
All the different capitals analysed show an increase, with major variations observed in human and informational capitals. The training activities on adaptive practices and access to climate services may have positively affected households' resilience capacity perception.

VISUALIZATION

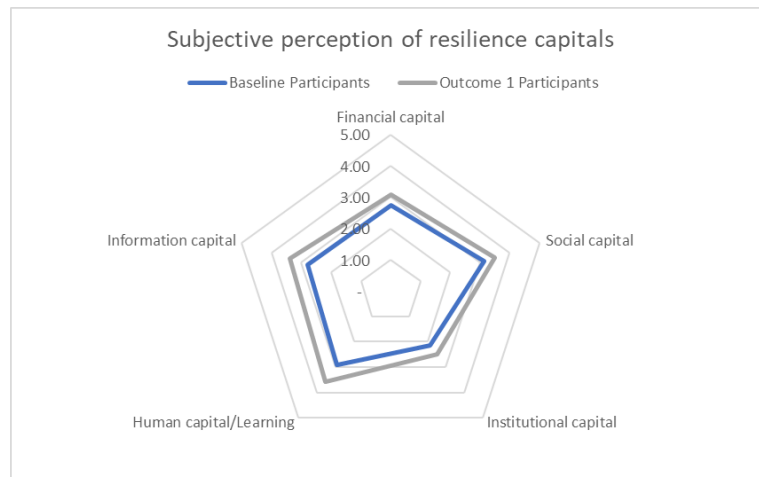
(Evolution of) **proportion of HH per CRCS categories** (100% stacked column)



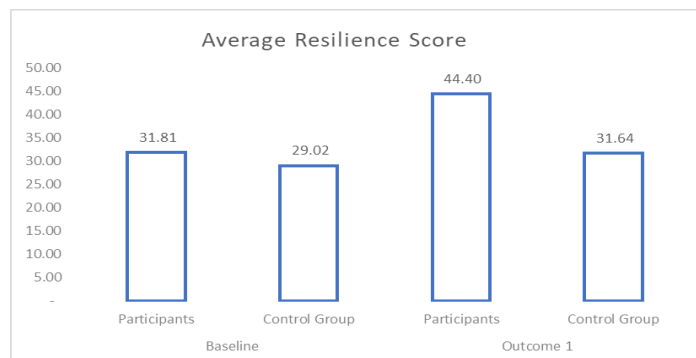
(Evolution of) **Resilience capacities** (Q1,Q2,Q3,Q4) (Spider graph)



(Evolution of) **Livelihood Capital** (Q5,Q6,Q7,Q8,Q9) (Spider graph)



(Evolution of) Average CRCS (stacked column)



LIMITATIONS

This indicator refers to the subjective perception of household resilience that may not always be aligned with quantitative measures of resilience, given that perceptions are personal and can be influenced by a wide range of factors.

These could include the respondent’s character, mood, a range of other cues, and the local environment. Privacy, confidentiality, and trust are important aspects of the data collection conditions affecting the quality of the information obtained.

This indicator refers to the perception of sets of four capacities and five capitals. It does not necessarily refer to capacities that were intentionally built with assistance or support by WFP. For this reason, a detailed analysis of specific items is required in narratives as will be explained in the interpretation and calculation section.

Perception is also affected by personal experiences and exposure to shocks. The frequency, magnitude, type, duration, and date of damage caused by shocks affect the perception of resilience. For that reason, it is key that narratives referring to these results also provide as much information as possible about the context of project implementation. The data collection section already includes basic questions in this regard. This could be extended to more specific topics if required.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Guidance: [Planning and Reporting on Climate Action](#)

[How to guide to subjective evaluations](#)

[Running the Subjectively evaluated resilience score](#)

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

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34. Climate Services Score (CSS)



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	34
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>6. Adaptation and resilience to climate change shocks</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>This indicator is mandatory for all CSP activities providing last-mile climate services to households and communities.</p> <p>This indicator is particularly relevant for multi-year interventions and, therefore, panel sampling is strongly recommended.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Climate Information Services (CIS)</p> <p>*Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures households' use of climate information provided by climate services to protect or adapt their livelihoods to climatic shocks and stressors.</p> <p>Climate services: the provision of climate and weather information to assist governments, communities, and households in reducing their vulnerability to climate change impacts by making better decisions. The information needs to be specific to needs, easy to access, to understand and to act upon. Climate services involve the production, translation and dissemination of climate and weather information tailored to end-users' needs.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations are threatened by the impacts of climate variability and severe weather conditions. Some of the losses caused by climate shocks and stressors could be avoided if populations had access to reliable and timely weather information.</p> <p>Last mile climate services provide households and communities with reliable and timely climate information in form of understandable and actionable messages disseminated through adequate channels (SMS, radio, TV, extensionists...). The information provided through these channels is tailored to the needs of the recipients and focuses on the different climate related elements that may hamper agricultural production (i.e.: start, amount and distribution of rainfall). The information is based on weather forecast for the agricultural season with the intention to support rural population in taking informed decisions to adapt their productive practices to the forecasted changes in rainfall and temperature. In some exceptional cases, climate services can provide early warnings prior to sudden shocks to protect lives and livelihoods (i.e.: flashfloods, cyclones...).</p> <p>The Climate Services Score measures the utility of weather information provided through last mile climate services to targeted households to make changes to their productive</p>

systems in a way to protect or adapt their livelihood to the effects of forecasted change in climatic patterns.

DATA SOURCE

The main data sources for this indicator are baselines and outcome monitoring surveys conducted at household level.

All questions included in the data collection tool below should be asked to the household head or the adult household member participating in WFP supported activities.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The CSS requires the collection of a minimum module of 5 questions (Q1.1. to Q1.5) for its calculation.

		YES (1)	NO (0)
Q1.1	<i>Have you or any member of your household accessed climate information over the past 12 months (short-term early warning and/or weather/seasonal forecasts)?</i>		If Q1.1=no end survey
Q1.2	<i>Is this information tailored/adapted to your household needs?</i>		
Q1.3	<i>Is this information delivered timely (giving your household enough time to use it before the event occur)?</i>		
Q1.4	<i>Can you easily understand this information?</i>		
Q1.5	<i>Have you or any member of your household used this information to protect/adapt your livelihood from/to climatic shocks and stressors affecting agricultural production over the past 12 months?</i>		If Q1.5=no end survey

In addition, we suggest the inclusion of an optional module to record the specific changes in household and livelihood practices as a result of the climate information received. This module contributes to the narrative explanation of changes observed in the CSS and needs to be disaggregated by cohort or geographic region as practices put in place depend on beneficiaries' livelihoods and shock suffered over the recall period.

Q1.6 (Optional)	Based on the climate information received, have you done any of the following changes in your productive practices:	Only if Q1.5=Yes	
		Yes(1)	No(0)
Household	Q1.6.1 Protect house/assets from climatic shock		
	Q1.6.2 Migrate temporarily to protect my household		
Crops	Q1.6.3 Increase or reduce the area of land cultivated		
	Q1.6.4 Modify the date of planting/sowing		

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

	Q1.6.5 Plant a different crop than usual (e.g., planting millet instead of maize)		
	Q1.6.6 Change the variety of the crop usually planted (e.g., planting short cycle sorghum instead of long cycle sorghum)		
Livestock	Q1.6.7 Displace animals to protect them		
	Q1.6.8 Change grazing areas		
	Q1.6.9 Store fodder/hay		
	Q1.6.10 Increase water storage for livestock consumption		
	Q1.6.11 Vaccinate or provide preventive treatments to livestock		

*Q1.6 can be adapted to the information provided and the type of shocks the information system is designed for.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Sampling requirements are the same applicable for PDMs or monitoring surveys where the CSS data collection tool is to be included. Detailed guidance on sampling options is available [here](#). Panel sampling and the use of control groups are strongly recommended for the follow-up of this indicator.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The CSS reflects the utility of the climatic services based on beneficiaries' perception of the relevance and quality of information received. The different elements of climate services are captured by questions Q1.1 to Q1.5:

- Q1.1: Access to climate services
- Q1.2: Relevance of the information
- Q1.3: Timeliness of the information
- Q1.4: Tailoring of information
- Q1.5: Actionability of the information

The CSS is measured as an unweighted average of questions Q1.1 to Q1.5 considering yes=1 and no=0, to produce a score ranging from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no access to the climate service received and 100 access to good quality climate services.

$$CSS = [(Q1.1 + Q1.2 + Q1.3 + Q1.4 + Q1.5) / 5] \times 100$$

A disaggregation of the CSS per terciles can be done to rank the quality of the services into low (CSS<33) medium (33<=CSS<66) and high (CSS>66) categories.

For the spider graph presented in the visualization section, the percentage of respondents having answered 'yes' to each question needs to be calculated. To be consistent, the percentage reported on Q1.1 cannot be lower than the percentage reported on other Qs.

Likewise, the total score cannot be higher than Q1 nor lower than the lowest values among other Qs.

[Link to SPSS syntax here](#)

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in the logframe module in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory:

This indicator is always reported by components (Q1 Access, Q2 Relevance, Q3 Timeliness, Q4 Tailoring, Q5 Actionability) and total.

Component	Male	Female	Overall
Q1.1: Access to climate services			
Q1.2: Relevance of the information provided			
Q1.3: Timeliness of the information provided			
Q1.4: Tailored messaging			
Q1.5: Actionability of the information provided			
Total CSS			

Cohort/target group and sex of the household head desegregation are mandatory. Therefore, it is particularly important when entering information into COMET, that the sampling size and sampling frame of each data collection exercise are entered into the corresponding COMET field of the outcome data entry module. It is also required to specify the type of the applicable climate-related shock (multiple choice between Floods, Drought, Storm/Cyclone, Heat Wave, Wildfire, other).

Optional:

- Sex
- Geographical Area
- Transfer modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Frequency of measurement is based on programme objectives and timeline. However, biannual monitoring is mandatory and should be conducted during the same period every year to enable comparability across surveys.

If the intervention is focused on the provision of climate information on seasonal weather events such as storms, floods, or droughts, it is recommended to collect follow-up data for this indicator immediately after the expected or actual occurrence of these shocks.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

In line with business rules, baseline values should be established within 3 months before and after the start date of activity implementation. However, it is highly preferable to collect baseline values before the start of activity implementation.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

The annual target should be at least equal to (and ideally higher) the latest follow-up of the previous year or than the baseline figure if there is no previous follow-up.

End of CSP target:

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

The target value for the CSS is country specific and depends on the baseline figures, context, CSP duration and programme design (i.e., duration of assistance, complementary activities, etc.).

The score is expected to increase over time in multi-year interventions.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Monitoring Officer, VAM Officer and/or implementing partners

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator could be measured together with any other CRF indicator, but normally CSP activities measuring this indicator also measure, as relevant, output indicators category G and other CRF outcome indicators such as:

- CRCS – Climate Resilience Capacity Score
- CABS – Climate Adaptation Benefit Score
- ICI – Investment Capacity Score
- LCI (Landscape Contrast Indicator)
- LCS-FS (Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security),
- rCSI (Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index),
- FCS-N (Food Consumption Score (Nutrition)),

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Depending on country specific context conditions and key programmatic assumptions noted in the corresponding TOC exercises, the information of this indicator can be analysed together with process monitoring data/results that can be collected through qualitative approaches such as direct observation, Key Informant Interviews or Focus Group Discussions. No additional tools, questions or templates are required to do this apart from what is already used for the regular process monitoring.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The CSS provides an orientation on the changes promoted by WFP intervention, the structure of the indicator in five questions reflecting the main characteristics defining a CIS (access, relevancy, timeliness, message tailoring and use of the information) enable program managers to identify the areas where the CIS can be further strengthened to increase its effectiveness.

INTERPRETATION

The CSS provides an indication of how useful the provision of climate services for the targeted households has been, indicating the percentage of households applying the information received to make changes in their livelihood practices. The score ranges from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no access to climate services and 100 the use of quality information provided by climate service. An increase in the proportion of households with high CSS indicates that the information provided is more relevant, timely, understandable, and actionable.

The separate analysis of each question provides additional programmatic orientations on areas that need improvement. Therefore:

- Q1.1: % of households having access to climate services. A high value indicates that the channel used to disseminate the information is adequate.
- Q1.2: % of households considering the information provided is relevant to their needs. A high value indicates the adequacy of the information provided.
- Q1.3: % of households considering the information is timely. A high value indicates that information is received at the right moment to make decisions.

- Q1.4: % of households understanding the messages disseminated. A high value indicates that messages have been adequately tailored.
- Q1.5: % of households making use of the information provided to protect/adapt their practices. A high value indicates that messages are actionable.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Climate services have been provided in three regions over the past two years. The results of the monitoring surveys are as follows:

	CSS	
	Year 1	Year 2
Region A	0 - Low	30 - Low
Region B	24 - Low	38 - Medium
Region C	34 - Medium	50 - Medium
Overall	19 - Low	39 - Medium

The graphs to complement the analysis are presented in the visualization section below.

From the analysis of the CSS, we find that in some targeted regions the perceived utility of the climate information has improved.

	Year 1	Year 2
Q1.1: Access to climate services	43%	77%
Q1.2: Relevance of the information provided	13%	23%
Q1.3: Timeliness of the information provided	23%	50%
Q1.4: Tailored messaging	3%	13%
Q1.5: Actionability of the information provided	13%	33%

From the analysis of the single questions, we observe an improvement in access to access and timeliness of the information received: access has improved from 43% to 77% and timely receipt of information from 23% to 50%. Overall, improvements have led to a 20-percentage point increase in the share of households using the climate information to adapt their livelihoods to climate variability.

Therefore, we observe an improvement in the quality and use of climate information in all regions with a need for to improve tailoring and relevance of climate information.

Optional (information provided by Q1.6):

	Year 2		
	Region A	Region B	Region C
Q1.6.4 <i>Modify the date of planting/sowing</i>	100%	75%	0%
Q1.6.6 <i>Change the variety of the crop planted</i>	50%	60%	0%

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

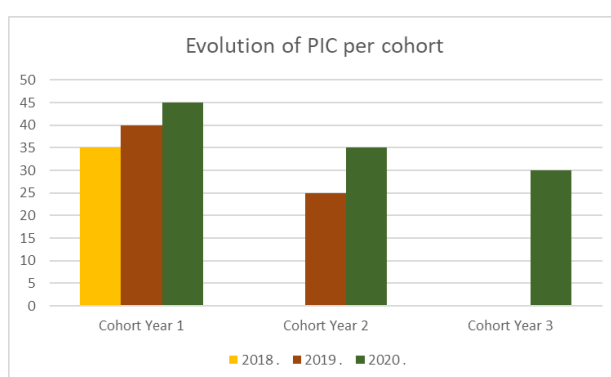
Q1.6.9 Store fodder/hay	0%	0%	45%
Q1.6.10 Increase water storage for livestock consumption	0%	0%	65%

Based on the climate information received to adapt livelihoods to weather variability during the agricultural season in year 2, households modified the sowing date and changed the variety of crops cultivated in region A (100% and 50% respectively) and region B (75% and 60% respectively). Farming is the main livelihood of households in these regions. In Region C, however, households reported a change in grazing areas (45%) and an increase in water storage for livestock consumption (65%) as their livelihoods are based on pastoralism.

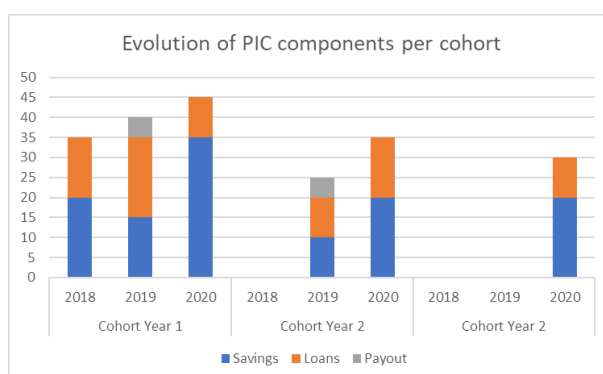
VISUALIZATION

The following graphs are examples of recommended visualization alternatives:

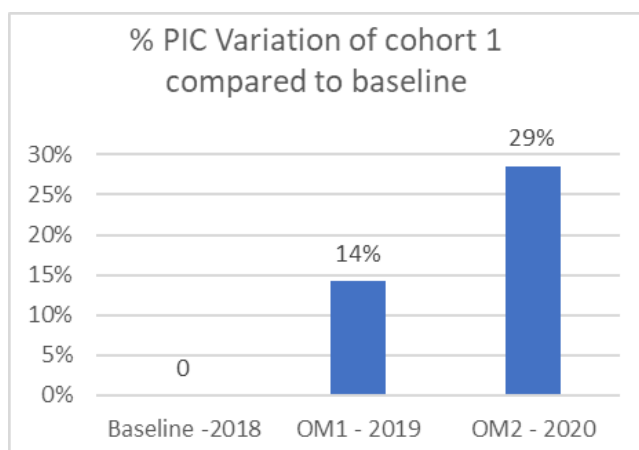
Evolution of CSS over time



Evolution of CSS components over time

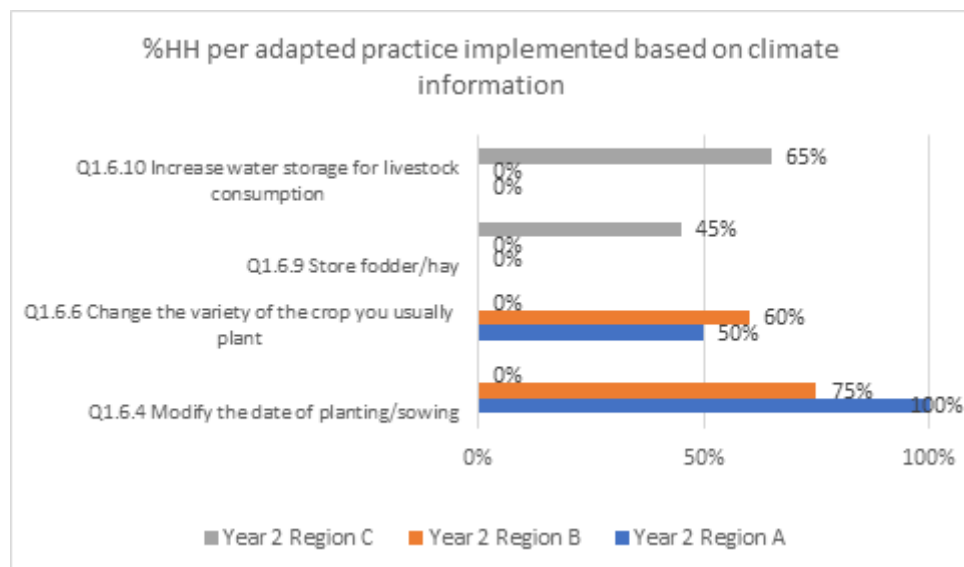


Percentual variation of average ICI



	Year 1	Year 2
Q1.1: Access to climate services	43	77
Q1.2: Relevance of the information provided	13	23
Q1.3: Timeliness of the information provided	23	50
Q1.4: Tailored messaging	3	13
Q1.5: Actionability of the information provided	13	33

Reliance on adapted practices based on climate information



LIMITATIONS

The indicator does not measure the frequency and reliability of information received.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Guidance: [Planning and Reporting on Climate Action](#)

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

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35. Investment Capacity Index (ICI)



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	35
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>6. Adaptation and resilience to climate change shocks</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under all outcomes under where WFP implements CSP activities that improve household capacity to absorb or adapt to climate variability and weather shocks as well as to climate sensitive interventions that aim to increase/maintain financial capacity, income, or livelihoods of the targeted households.</p> <p>In particular this indicator is mandatory for all CSP activities with “Climate Adaptation and risk management” objectives or measuring any of the following output indicators: G1, G2, G3, G.4, G5, G6, G11 or G12.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Macro Insurance (MAI) *Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) *Climate Risk Savings and Loans (SLA) *Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	USD value
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the average monetary value (USD) of the investment capacity of households supported by WFP in a given reporting year, defined as the sum of savings, loans for productive purposes, and weather/yield index insurance payouts received from micro and meso insurance schemes.</p> <p>Total amount of savings: the total sum of money saved by WFP-supported households, including saving accounts in financial institutions and savings kept at home or entrusted to organizations, such as Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), farmer/producer cooperatives, etc.</p> <p>Total amount of loans accessed for productive purposes: the total of loans obtained by WFP supported households for agricultural production or income generating activities from financial institutions and/or community-based associations (i.e. VSLAs, farmer/producer cooperatives, etc.).</p>

Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA): A group of people who meet regularly to join their savings for a year in a common fund from which they can take out small loans in case of need. At the end of the year the accumulated savings and loan interests are distributed among the participants. VSLAs thus provide a simple savings and loan facility in communities without easy access to formal financial services.

Total of insurance payouts: The annual value of cash payments to insured persons by financial institutions or insurance providers following a climate shock that triggered the compensation as defined in the insurance policy. In case of micro/meso-insurance products, payouts benefit the insured persons (farmers/pastoralists). Only micro and meso-insurance payouts transferred during the last 12 months are considered for this indicator.

Weather/Yield insurance index: With this type of insurance, the total amount of payouts depends on the incidence and severity of shocks specified in the insurance policy. Shocks are measured either by weather (i.e. NDVI, rainfall) or yield (i.e. agricultural production) indices, depending on country context, type of insurance, and type of risks. The indices determine the extent of compensation from 0 to the total sum insured recorded in the insurance policy.

USD value: As figures collected for the ICI are captured in local currency, which may fluctuate against the USD, once the average is calculated, it needs to be converted to USD before being entered into COMET. To do this, the CO should use the monthly WFP exchange rate in force on the last day of the data collection exercise. The official exchange rate can be consulted [here](#).

While figures related to the results of savings and loans promotion by VSLAs are captured in output indicator category G (G5* and G6*), this outcome indicator not only considers VSLA support, but also includes the contributions of other interventions (FFA, training and promotion of climate adapted practices, market access, etc.) to the improvement of household financial capacity.

RATIONALE

Savings, credit for productive uses, and insurance payouts can be invested in a way to absorb, mitigate, or adapt to the effects of climate variability and extreme weather events. Thus, households for which the ICI is greater than zero are expected to be in a better position to cope with the negative effects of climate and weather shocks, whether sudden or slow onset, than households without access to these financial resources.

However, a household with some potential investment capacity will not necessarily use its resources only to absorb or prevent damage caused by climate and weather-related shocks. Its financial resources could also be depleted because of other potentially compounding covariate or idiosyncratic shocks. Therefore, it is key to indicate whether non-climatic shocks have affected the beneficiary household over the last 12 months.

In general terms, households' financial capacity is defined not only by savings, loans for productive uses, and insurance payouts, but these three variables are highly sensitive to the effects of climate and weather shocks and, moreover, they reflect the benefits of other climate-sensitive programmes, too. Therefore, to ascertain whether changes in these variables are affected directly or indirectly by WFP assistance, panel sampling and the use of control groups is strongly recommended.

Increasing the capacity of vulnerable households to make savings or take loans for productive purposes needs time and results can vary year to year depending on several factors such as the frequency, magnitude, and type of shocks to which households are exposed to, as well as the effectiveness of efforts to improve the adaptive or mitigation capacities of households. Therefore, this indicator is particularly relevant in the case of multi-year interventions.

DATA SOURCE

The main data sources for this indicator are baselines and outcome monitoring surveys conducted at household level.

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

All questions suggested in the data collection tool below should be put to the household head or the adult household member who participates in WFP supported activities.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The electronic version of the questions associated with this indicator (listed below) can be found in [Survey Designer](#) by selecting the *Investment Capacity Index (ICI)* Indicator of the *Adaptation and resilience to climate shocks* Indicator Area.

To measure and properly analyse the ICI, when applicable, outcome surveys should include the following questions:

1. Precondition:

1.1 HHClimAsst - Are you or any member of your household participating in WFP programme(s)/activities?

(If the answer is no and the respondent is not part of a control group, end the survey and replace this household in your sample or explain to the respondent why the answer should be YES, if you are sure they are a participant).

0 No ,

1 Yes

Questions		
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic
Basic Context Information		
2.1	HHICIShocks - In the past 12 months, was your household affected by shocks? 0 No , 1 Yes	
2.2	For each of the following shocks, please indicate the extent to which livelihoods/incomes were affected in your household:	
a	HHICIFloods - Floods 0 No , 1 Yes	HHICIShocks = Yes
b	HHICIDroughts - Droughts 0 No , 1 Yes	HHCSSClimInfo Shock = Yes
c	HHICIStorms - Storms/Cyclones	HHCSSClimInfo Shock = Yes
c	HHICIHeatwave - Heat wave 0 No , 1 Yes	HHCSSClimInfo Shock = Yes

e	HHICWildfire - Wildfire 0 No, 1 Yes	<i>HHCSSClimInfo Shock = Yes</i>
Savings		
S1	HHICISavingsYN - Are you or another member of your household currently saving money? 0 No, 1 Yes	
S2	HHICISavAccount - Including yourself, how many saving accounts do the members of your household possess?	<i>HHICISavingsYN = Yes</i>
Please answer the following questions for EVERY savings account you have just mentioned:		
S3_i	HHICISavAccWho - Who saves in this account? 10 Male adult 20 Female adult 30 Both	<i>HHICISavingsYN = Yes and HHICISavAccount > 0</i>
S4_i	HHICISavAccEst - What is the total amount saved to date? (In local currency)	<i>HHICISavingsYN = Yes</i>
S5_i	HHICISavAccLoc - Where are these savings kept? 1 Village Savings and Loan Association 2 Bank 3 Microfinance 4 Merry go round 5 Home 999 Other	<i>HHICISavingsYN = Yes</i>
Loans		
L1	HHICILoansNb - Including yours, how many outstanding loans for *productive purposes* have the members of your household taken out to date?	
Please answer the following questions for EVERY outstanding loan obtained for productive purposes by ANY household member.		
L2_i	HHICILoansWho - Who obtained this loan? 10 Male adult 20 Female adult 30 Both	<i>HHICILoansNb > 0</i>

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

L3_i	HHICILoansEst - What is the outstanding balance of this loan to date? (In local currency)	<i>HHICILoansNb</i> > 0
L4_i	HHICILoansSource - What was the source of this loan? 1 Village Savings and Loan Association 2 Bank 3 Microfinance 4 Merry go round 5 Home 999 Other	<i>HHICILoansNb</i> > 0
Insurance payouts		
P1	HHICInsYN - In the past 12 months, were you or another household member covered by a Climate Insurance product? 0 No , 1 Yes	
P2	HHICInsPayOut - In the past 12 months, did you or another household member receive a Climate Insurance payout? 0 No , 1 Yes	<i>HHICInsYN</i> = Yes
P3	HHICInsPayOutAmount - Please, indicate the total amount of Climate Insurance payouts received by your household over the past 12 months (in local currency).	<i>HHICInsYN</i> = Yes and <i>HHICInsYN</i> = Yes

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Sampling requirements for this indicator are aligned to those of PDMs or monitoring surveys which will include the ICI data collection tool. Detailed guidance on sampling is available [here](#). Panel sampling and the use of control groups are strongly recommended for setting the follow-up values of this indicator.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Being:

i = each household included in the sampling of the relevant target group

n = number of households in the sampling of the relevant target group

S = Total sum of household savings = $\sum_{i=1}^n S_i$

L = Total sum of household loans accessed = $\sum_{i=1}^n L_i$

P = Total sum of household insurance payout received = $\sum_{i=1}^n P_i$

The ICI over the past 12 months is calculated as the sum of total savings, loans and payouts received by the household:

ICI = Total sum of household savings + Total sum of household loans accessed + Total sum of household insurance payouts received

ICI = $\sum_{i=1}^n S_i + \sum_{i=1}^n L_i + \sum_{i=1}^n P_i$

The overall average of the ICI of a given target group is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Average ICI} = \frac{\overline{ICI}}{n} = ICI / n$$

Likewise, to analyse how each element, contributes to the ICI and or changes overtime, the average of each element is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Average Household Savings: } \bar{S} = S / n$$

$$\text{Average Household Loans Accessed: } \bar{L} = L / n$$

$$\text{Average Household Insurance Payouts received: } \bar{P} = P / n$$

Important note: \bar{S} , \bar{L} , \bar{P} and the \overline{ICI} are values are converted into USD prior to COMET entry.

In addition, the narrative and trend analysis of this indicator can explain the annual percentual variation of the ICI compared with its baseline value. The percentual variation is calculated as follows:

$$\Delta \overline{ICI} = ((\overline{ICI}_{\text{current year}} - \overline{PIC}_{\text{Baseline}}) / \overline{PIC}_{\text{Baseline}}) \times 100$$

[Link to SPSS syntax here](#)

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in the logframe module in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory:

- ICI components (average values for each component: savings, credits for productive purposes, and payouts)

The table below shows the minimum set of figures that should always be captured in COMET for this indicator:

ICI - Components	Average
1.1 Savings	
1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	
1.3. Insurance Payouts	
1. Total	

- As Cohort/target group and sex of household head disaggregation are mandatory, panel sampling as well as the use of control groups are strongly recommended. Therefore, it is particularly important when entering information into COMET, that the sampling size and sampling frame of each data collection exercise are entered into the corresponding COMET field of the outcome data entry module. It is also

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

required to specify the type of the applicable climate-related shock (multiple choice between Floods, Drought, Storm/Cyclone, Heat Wave, Wildfire, other).

For this indicator, a cohort is defined as the group of beneficiaries that minimally shares characteristics such as receiving the same type of WFP assistance/support and start receiving it at the same time. They can also share other characteristics such as geographic area, vulnerability level, transfer modality, residence status, donor or cooperating partner. Thus, a cohort or target group is entered into COMET with a free text statement allowing COs to summarize the most relevant characteristics.

Optional:

- Sex
- Geographical Area
- Transfer modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The minimal and recommended frequency of measuring this indicator is biannual. It could also be done more depending on programme objectives, timeline, and monitoring capacity.

In all cases, to ensure comparability of data over time, data for this indicator must be collected during the same period every year (i.e., month, rainy/dry/harvest season, etc.).

In cases where WFP assistance/support is expected to increase the potential investment capacity of households that are regularly affected by seasonal shocks, the annual data collection follow-up must be planned right after major covariate shocks have hit.

For years when a baseline is conducted, only one follow up is required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

In line with the CRF business rules, baseline values should be established within 3 months before and after the starting date of the activity implementation. However, it is strongly recommended to collect baseline values before the start of the activity implementation.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

The annual target should be at least equal and ideally higher than the latest follow-up of the previous year or than the baseline figure if there is no previous follow-up.

End of CSP target:

This is country specific and depends mostly on the baseline, context, CSP duration, and programme objectives or design.

In any case, for multiyear interventions, annual targets are expected to be equal or higher than the value of the indicator in the year before.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Monitoring Officer, VAM Officer and/or implementing partners

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Additional information related to the source of savings and loans as well as the type of expenditure/investment made with the savings/loans/payouts could complement the narrative and inform evidence-based programming decisions.

CSP activities measuring this indicator may also report on other relevant output indicators category G as well as other CRF outcome indicators such as:

- CRCS (Climate Resilience Capacity Score)
- CABS (Climate Adaptation Benefit Score)
- ICI (Investment Capacity Index)

- LCI (Landscape Contrast Indicator)
- ABI (targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base), and
- EBI (targeted communities reporting environmental benefits)
- LCS-FS/LCS-EN (Livelihood-based Coping Strategies),
- rCSI (Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index),
- FCS-N (Food Consumption Score (Nutrition)),
- ECMEN (Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Depending on country specific context conditions and key programmatic assumptions noted in the corresponding TOC exercises, the information of this indicator can be analysed together with process monitoring data/results that can be collected through qualitative approaches such as direct observation, Key Informant Interviews or Focus Group Discussions. No additional tools, questions or templates are required to do this apart from what is already used for the regular process monitoring.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The results of this indicator can inform programmatic decisions aimed to support the absorptive capacity of targeted households and related to the effectiveness of insurance payouts and/or to the definition of the value and duration of all applicable transfer modalities.

INTERPRETATION

The ICI gives a snapshot of the financial capacity of targeted households in a given year that can contribute to absorbing or mitigating effects of climate variability and extreme weather events.

Households for which the ICI is greater than zero are expected to be in a better position to cope with the negative effects of sudden or slow-onset climate and weather shocks than households without access to these financial resources.

If the ICI value is positive and maintained/increased over time, even while the household is exposed to shocks, it can be assumed that the target group reached a level of adaptive and mitigation capacities that allowed it to recover from the type and magnitude of shocks experienced during the surveyed period. This trend could reflect an improvement in household production, income and access to financial instruments leading to an increased absorptive capacity.

A lower value of the ICI compared to its previous follow-up or baseline suggests that the capacity to cope with further shocks has decreased which, in some cases, could be explained by resources used to absorb or prevent the negative effects of shocks occurred during the last 12 months.

If the ICI value overtime is zero or remains very low compared to previous figures, it can be inferred that the targeted households have not built or increased their financial capacity. The use of complementary food security outcome indicators allows us to determine whether this could be a result of a vulnerability to food insecurity or an extreme weather event of a magnitude higher than expected.

When interpreting this indicator, it is key to describe major climate and other shocks that hit during the past 12 months, as they could impact the ICI.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP is implementing a 3-year activity covering 1,000 households, that have been gradually included into the programme by cohorts:

Cohort 1: 300 participants – Started in 2018 and ended in 2020

Cohort 2: 500 participants – Started in 2019

Cohort 3: 200 participants – Started in 2020

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

The results of the survey for each year and cohort are reflected in the table below. All averages were calculated as explained in the calculation section:

Cohort	Year	Type of data	Avg S	Avg L	Avg P	Avg ICI
Cohort 1 - 300 participants	2018	Baseline	20	15	0	35
	2019	First follow-up	15	20	5	40
	2020	Second follow-up	35	10	0	45
Cohort 2 - 500 participants	2019	Baseline	10	10	5	25
	2020	First follow-up	20	15	0	35
Cohort 3 - 200 participants	2020	Baseline	20	10	0	30

As shown in this table, the first value for each cohort is always reported as baseline and all others as follow-ups. For instance, cohort 1 has values for all three years, while cohort 3 only for the last year.

When there is more than one cohort, comparison is possible using the annual percentual variation of the ICI compared with its baseline. This is not reported into COMET: On year 1, there is no variation as only one baseline value is available

On year 2, only cohort 1 can calculate the variation, which in this case is $(40-35)/35 \times 100 = 14\%$

- On year 3, cohort 1 and 2 can calculate variations:
 - **Cohort 1= $(45-35)/35 \times 100 = 28.6\%$**
 - **Cohort 2= $(35-25)/25 \times 100 = 40\%$**

These results show that **cohort 1 performed better in year 3 than in year 2 and cohort 2 performed much better than cohort 1 in any year**. When big differences occur among cohorts, it is important to note internal (related to the implementation of WFP activities) or external (related to context or anything else) factors that could explain these differences and eventually inform or suggest programme adjustments. If these differences are not well known or clearly identified, they could be further assessed using focus group discussions with assisted communities and/or cooperating partners.

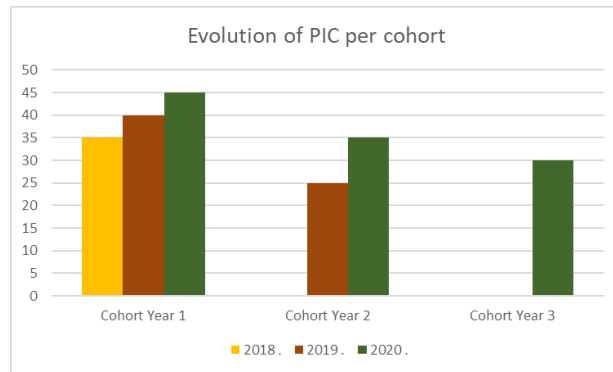
If an overall picture is to be reported, a weighted average of variations can be calculated for all cohorts. In this case, it would be only relevant for cohorts 1 and 2 and equal to $(28.6\% \times 300 + 40\% \times 500)/(300+500) = 35.7\%$. This approach shows that in year 3, **the two cohorts**

for which follow-up data is available are in average 35.7% better off when compared against corresponding baseline figures.

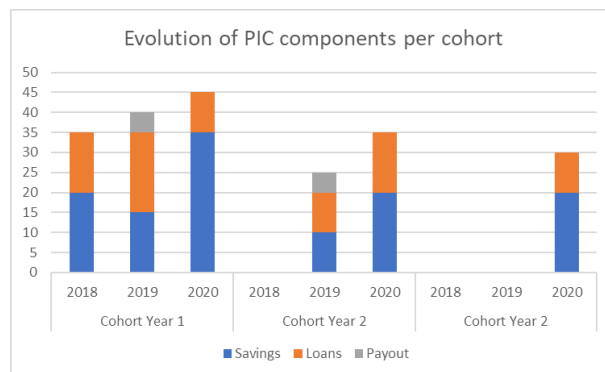
VISUALIZATION

The following graphs are examples of recommended visualization alternatives:

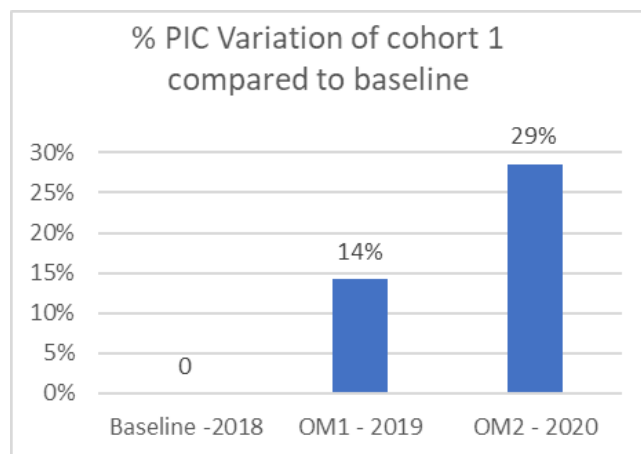
Evolution of ICI per cohort



Evolution of ICI components per cohort



Percentual variation of average ICI



LIMITATIONS

The ICI can indicate whether the average financial investment capacity of a target group is increasing over time, and related capacities of households to absorb or prevent negative effects of climate/weather shocks. This indicator cannot tell whether the current investment capacity is enough to absorb the damage of climate shocks that are more likely to occur in a specific context.

This indicator does not measure the effective household investment in shock absorption and adaptation practices but is indicative of the potential financial capacity that can act as a buffer in case of shock and to transform or adapt livelihoods to withstand future climate and weather shocks. (See interpretation section above).

FURTHER INFORMATION

Guidance: [Planning and Reporting on Climate Action](#)

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

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60. Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks (CCS) (country-specific)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	60
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Country Specific</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>6. Adaption and resilience to climate change shocks</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator can be selected under SO1, SO.3 and SO.4 where there is a climate shocks and risks intervention with an objective of improving capacity to manage shocks and risks.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CAP) *Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR) *Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) *Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (FBA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of targeted communities
DEFINITION	<p>The climate capacity score (CCS) captures the community's ability to manage climatic shocks and risks. Through a number of qualitative thematic questions, the indicator displays and explains the progression over time of communities targeted.</p> <p>The CCS tool analyses 5 thematic areas covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to climate/weather information • Use of climate resilient livelihoods practices • Climate resilient assets protecting the community against climate related shocks • Access to risk transfer mechanisms (micro insurance) • Access to contingency funding mechanisms. <p>Targeted community: The smallest administrative unit (village, ward, etc.) or a set of clearly identifiable human settlements (neighbourhood, refugee/IDP camp, etc.) or a population living in a clearly defined geographic locality from which it derives its essential livelihood.</p> <p>Climate services: is the provision of climate and weather information to assist governments and communities reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts by providing information they need to make better decisions. Climate services involve the production, translation, transfer and use of climate and weather information tailored to end-users needs.</p>

(Examples available in Annex 1)

Climate resilient livelihood practices: are livelihood practices that enables households and communities to withstand climate related shocks and longer-term changes in seasonal weather patterns, through climate adoptive agricultural practices.

Risk transfer mechanisms refers to micro insurance schemes facilitated by WFP, more specific weather index insurance and pastural livestock insurance.

(Examples available in Annex 1)

Contingency funding mechanisms: crisis management instruments that avails rapid disbursement of cash or other assets to absorb the effects of climate shocks or risks.

RATIONALE

For millions of people across the world, climate change means more frequent and intense floods, droughts and storms, accounting each year for up to 90 percent of all the natural hazards. These can quickly spiral into full-blown food and nutrition crises, trapping vulnerable people in a chronic cycle of hunger and poverty. Climate change increases the risk of hunger and breaks down fragile food systems. Over 80 percent of the world's food insecure live in degraded environments that are repeatedly affected by extreme weather events (storms, floods, drought). In a warming world, these events are getting more frequent and severe.

Different instruments are promoted by WFP to support households and communities to better face climatic hazards and shocks.

This indicator measures the proportion of WFP-assisted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage a more uncertain and adverse climate.

DATA SOURCE

Data should be collected through focus group discussions in communities in which WFP implements resilience and livelihood support activities, or dedicated climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction or climate risk management projects.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The Climate Capacity Score (CCS) consists of 5 thematic questions regarding community's capacity on climate adaptation. Each of the 5 questions initially provides a score (please see indicator calculation) and is supported by a series of sub questions that supports the development of the analysis and narrative.

1	Thematic area	Q1	Does the community have access to climate/weather information useful for livelihood decision making?	Yes (1)	No (0)	
	Access to climate/weather information	Q1.1	Does your community have access to climate information?			
		Q1.2	Does your community receive climate information at the right time to take adequate decisions?			
		Q1.3	The climate information received is well formulated and enable the community to understand how climate will affect people or livelihoods?			
Score calculator						
Score 0: The community have no access to climate information Score 1: The community have access to climate information, but it is not timely and does not create awareness on how climate hazards could impact their livelihoods Score 2: The community have access to climate information in a timely manner but does not						

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

<p>well understand how climate hazards could impact their livelihoods Score 2: The community have access to climate information understand how climate hazards could impact their livelihoods, but the information is not received in a timely manner Score 3: The community have access to climate information in a timely manner and understand well how climate hazards could impact their livelihoods</p>						
2	Thematic area	Q2	Does your community use climate resilient practices to protect livelihoods from climatic hazards?	Yes (1)	No (0)	NA*
	Access to climate/weather information	Q2.1	Do farmers in your community apply permanent soil organic cover to reduce erosion and evapotranspiration (mulching, cover crops...)?			
		Q2.2	Do farmers in your community apply crop diversification and rotation (use of drought resistant crops, associations of at least three crops...)?			
		Q2.3	Do farmers in your community apply soil fertility conservation and improvement techniques (composting)?			
		Q2.4	Do herders in your community use timely destocking prior to the dry season to reduce animal losses?			
		Q2.5	Do herders apply methods to improve pastures (pasture seedlings, contour ridges...)?			
		Q2.6	Do herders apply methods to improve animal water availability (water ponds, water budgeting...)?			
Score calculator						
Score 0: No resilient practices used by the community Score 1: Few resilient practices used by the community Score 2: Some resilient practices used by the community Score 3: The community uses a wide range of resilient practices						
*Not applicable if livelihood not relevant						
3	Thematic area	Q3	Does your community own assets that protects most of households and their production	Yes (1)	No (0)	NA*
	Assets to protect the community	Q3.1	Does your community have assets that protect households, belongings and production from drought by improving soil			

	against climate related shocks		water retention (terraces, zai-pits, bunds and ridges...)?			
		Q3.2	Does your community have assets that protect households, belongings and production from floods (diversion canals, dams,...)?			
		Q3.3	Does your community have assets that protect households, belongings and production from erosion/landslides (windbreaks, reforestation, agro-forestry, cover crops...)?			
Score calculator						
<p>Score 0: No assets oriented to protect the community from climatic hazards exist</p> <p>Score 1: The community assets provide low protection from climatic hazards affecting it</p> <p>Score 2: The community assets provide protection from most of the climatic hazards affecting it</p> <p>Score 3: The community assets provide protection from the climatic hazards affecting it</p>						
*Not applicable if not affected by type of shock						
4	Thematic area	Q4	Does your community have access to funds to prepare for and/or recover from climatic shocks?	Yes (1)	No (0)	NA*
	Access to financial services (micro insurance)	Q4.1	Does your community have access to weather index insurance over the past three years?			
		Q4.2	Have your community received a payout over the past three years?			
		Q4.3	Was the payout received in a timely manner to address the consequences of the climatic shock?			
		Q4.4	Was the amount of the pay-out received sufficient to recover from the losses occurred?			
Score calculator						
<p>Score 0 – The community have no access to microinsurance</p> <p>Score 1 – The community have access to microinsurance but pay outs are not timely and are not enough to recover from the climatic hazard</p> <p>Score 2 – The community have access to microinsurance, pay outs are timely but are not enough to recover from the climatic hazard</p> <p>Score 2 – The community have access to microinsurance, pay outs enough to recover from the climatic hazard but were not received in a timely manner</p> <p>5 Thematic area Q1 Does your community have access to timely and sufficient assistance in case of shocks? YES (1) NO (0)</p> <p>Availability and access contingency funding mechanisms.</p> <p>Q5.1</p> <p>Has your community received any kind of assistance from government institution, UN</p>						

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

<p>agencies or NGOs in case of climatic shocks over the past three years?</p> <p>Q5.2 Was the assistance received in a timely manner to address the consequences of the shock?</p> <p>Q5.3 Was the assistance provided sufficient to recover from the losses occurred?</p> <p>Score calculator</p> <p>Score 0 – The community have access to contingency funding mechanisms, but the assistance provided is not timely and not enough to recover from the climatic hazard</p> <p>Score 1 – The community have access to contingency funding mechanisms, but the assistance provided is not timely and not enough to recover from the climatic hazard</p> <p>Score 2 - The community have access to contingency funding mechanisms the assistance provided is enough to recover from the climatic hazard, but it is not timely</p> <p>Score 3 - The community have access to contingency funding mechanisms the assistance provided is timely and enough to recover from the climatic hazard</p> <p>Score 3 – The community have access to microinsurance, pay outs are timely and enough to recover from the climatic hazard</p>						
5	Thematic area	Q5	Does your community receive assistance to prevent/mitigate/address the consequences of climatic shocks?	Yes (1)	No (0)	NA*
	Availability and access contingency funding mechanisms	Q5.1	Has your community received any kind of assistance from government institution, UN agencies or NGOs in case of climatic shocks over the past three years?			
		Q5.2	Was the assistance received in a timely manner to address the consequences of the shock?			
		Q5.3	Was the assistance provided sufficient to recover from the losses occurred?			
<p>Score calculator</p> <p>Score 0 – The community have access to contingency funding mechanisms, but the assistance provided is not timely and not enough to recover from the climatic hazard</p> <p>Score 1 – The community have access to contingency funding mechanisms, but the assistance provided is not timely and not enough to recover from the climatic hazard</p> <p>Score 2 - The community have access to contingency funding mechanisms the assistance provided is enough to recover from the climatic hazard, but it is not timely</p> <p>Score 3 - The community have access to contingency funding mechanisms the assistance provided is timely and enough to recover from the climatic hazard</p>						

The baseline focus group discussion conducted at the beginning of implementation assesses the community's current capacity to prepare for and manage climatic shocks and risks. Data collection at follow-up should be based on the same components of risk management as at baseline. The values established at follow-up can then be compared against baseline values and the difference calculated. These steps should be repeated in each community, and the percentage of communities with increased capacity reported.

In terms of assessing the support provided by WFP, it may be difficult for community members to distinguish among assistance provided by different actors. Any support contributing to the community's improved capacity for managing climatic shocks and risks should be included.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A list of targeted communities should be developed, and a random sample of communities should be extracted from the list. Data collection may be associated with post-distribution monitoring (PDM) or household-level food security monitoring – in such cases, sampling should be embedded in the first stage of the cluster sampling (ideally 30 communities).

For programmes covering more than 30 communities, the target number of sampled communities is 30. For programmes covering less than 30 communities the CO should strive to cover 100% and no less than 80% of communities involved. A higher number of communities (such as 40) could be sampled at baseline to accommodate any dropouts at follow-up. Ideally, a random sample should be used. Sampling might be associated with the first stage of cluster (community) sampling for household surveys to avoid duplication of effort.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Climate Capacity score (CCS):

The climate capacity score provides a score from 0 to 15 for each sampled community. The score is calculated by collecting the responses to 5 main thematic questions (Climate services, Climate resilient practices, Climate resilient assets, risk transfer mechanism and Contingency funding) answered through 19 sub questions in total. Sub questions for each theme are answered with yes-no and/or not applicable. Yes answers are computed as 1, No answers are computed as 0 and N/A are considered missing.

Each of the five thematic areas is scored from 0 to 3, following the considerations below:

Thematic area	Score	Calculation
Q1. Does the community have access to climate/weather information useful for livelihood decision making?	0	If Q1.1= No
	1	If Q1.1= Yes and Q1.2=No and Q1.3=No
	2	If Q1.1=Yes and Q1.2=Yes and Q1.3= No Or If Q1.1=Yes and Q1.2=No and Q1.3= Yes
	3	If Q1.1=Yes and Q1.2=Yes and Q1.3= Yes
Q2. Does your community uses climate resilient practices to protect livelihoods from climatic hazards?	Ratio calculation needed to define the scoring: Only consider the Yes No answer, NA do not enter into the scoring. Ratio question 2 = $\frac{\sum_1^2 \text{Yes answers}}{\# \text{ questions asked}} \times 100$	
	0	If Ratio question 2 is 0
	1	If Ratio question 2 ranges from 0 to 34
	2	If Ratio question 2 ranges from 34 to 67
Q3. Does your community own assets that protects most of households and their production capacity from climate shocks?	Ratio calculation needed to define the scoring: Only consider the Yes No answer, NA do not enter into the scoring. Ratio question 3 = $\frac{\sum_1^2 \text{Yes answers}}{\# \text{ questions asked}} \times 100$	
	0	If Ratio question 3 is 0
	1	If Ratio question 3 ranges from 0 to 34
	2	If Ratio question 3 ranges from 34 to 67
Q4. Does your community have access to effective risk transfer mechanisms to absorb and/or recover from climatic shocks?	0	If Q4.1 = No
	1	If Q4.1= Yes and Q4.3=No and Q4.4=No
	2	If Q4.1=Yes and Q4.3=Yes and Q4.4= No Or If Q4.1=Yes and Q4.3=No and Q4.4=Yes
	3	If Q4.1=Yes and Q4.3=Yes and Q4.4= Yes
Q5. Does your community have access to timely and sufficient assistance in case of shocks?	0	If Q5.1 = No
	1	If Q5.1= Yes and Q5.2=No and Q5.4=No
	2	If Q5.1=Yes and Q5.2=Yes and Q5.3= No Or If 5.1= Yes and 5.2=No and 5.3=Yes
	3	If 5.1= Yes and 5.2=Yes and 5.3=Yes

The CCS is then calculated as the unweighted sum of the five scores obtained for each of the thematic questions obtaining a final number on a scale of 0 to 15.

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

CCS = Q1 Score + Q2 Score + Q3 Score + Q4 Score + Q5 Score

A graphic representation of the different components of the score can be done with a radar graph to identify the areas where there is a need to concentrate the efforts to support climate programming.

CCS Categories

To better understand the CCS score, which is a continuous variable, the CCS can be recoded into a categorical variable defining the level of Climate Capacities of the studies community. Three categories have been defined: Low CCS, Medium CCS and High CCS. The categories are defined as follow:

<i>Categories</i>	<i>Calculation</i>
<i>High CCS</i>	<i>If CCS > 10</i>
<i>Medium CCS</i>	<i>If 5 < CCS < 10</i>
<i>Low CCS</i>	<i>If CCS < 5</i>

Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks

To visualize the changes observed over time, considering the use of panel data at community level, for each community surveyed in year A and B, we calculate the evolution of the CCS as:

$$\Delta\text{CCS} = \text{CCS}_{\text{Year B}} - \text{CCS}_{\text{Year A}}$$

If $\Delta\text{CCS} > 0$ then we consider the community has improved its capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks.

If $\Delta\text{CCS} = 0$ then the community has maintained its CCS over time

And if $\Delta\text{CCS} < 0$ then the community is seen to have decreased its capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks.

To calculate the indicator "Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks" on the sampled communities, we consider the following calculation:

% Communities with improved CCS = $\frac{\text{[Count of communities with } \Delta\text{CCS} > 0\text{]}}{\text{Total number of sampled communities}}$

For reporting in the ACR, the country office should report in the follow-up column the percentage increase in targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks

The results can be presented also through a pie chart indicating the % of communities having improved their CCS, % of communities having maintained their CCS and % of communities having decreased their CCS over the period (See visualization section).

See [Annex](#) for a calculation example

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data will be recorded in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory by type of climate-related shock (multiple choice between Floods, Drought, Storm/Cyclone, Heat Wave, Wildfire, other), and optional by livelihood zone, administrative area etc. If CO intends to apply such a disaggregation, sample size must be increased accordingly. In all cases COs need to enter both the sampling frame and the sampling size.

COs to enter values from 0 to 100 for each of the three components and the total is calculated by the systems as the sum of all three components. Each component reflects the percentage

of communities that improved their capacity to manage climatic shocks depending on the level obtained in their last measured score (High, Medium, Low).

1- High CCS (CCS >10)

2- Medium CCS (IF 5<CCS<10)

3- Low CCS (if CCS<5)

Total CCS

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Follow-up data should be collected on a yearly basis for findings and development to be included in ACR reporting. Depending on the national context, data could only be collected 3 times during the CSP cycle (minimum requirement): baseline, mid-term review and end follow-up.

Baseline data should be collected before or immediately after the start of implementation to establish a benchmark against which subsequent data can be compared. It is essential to visit the same communities during the baseline and follow-up surveys (panel sampling). Within the visited communities it is ideal that the same panel members are included in subsequent visits. For years when a baseline is conducted, a follow up is not required.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline data should be collected as soon as possible before or at the start of project activities. Baseline data should be collected no later than three months after initial programme implementation.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets are country specific but are expected to show gradual improvement towards the end of project /end of CSP target. There can be cases where different resilience-enhancing components of a project depends on each other and are phased in sequentially. This can lead to targets at project completion rising in a much faster way than at the beginning of a project.

End of CSP target:

For this indicator, 50 percent of targeted communities should report improved capacity to prepare for and manage climatic shocks and risks (target). This target value should be used only as a guideline and can be refined by the country office (in consultation with partners and community members) depending on the context. It is important that the target reflects the views of the communities receiving WFP assistance. While the indicator only measures communities where WFP works, community members' perceptions of capacity improvement should not be limited to WFP's assistance or activities conducted exclusively in those communities.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

N/A

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

N/A

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

INTERPRETATION

Through the Climate capacity score (CCS) this outcome indicator displays a quantitative development and a qualitative narrative that will inform all stakeholders of the ability for selected communities to manage climate shocks.

The methodology works to identify key community needs and enables focus groups to elaborate on challenges and constraints in achieving an improved capacity to manage climate shocks. Both the baseline and the follow-up description must be constructed following the same structure as provided by the CCS, using the same sample communities and focus group participants.

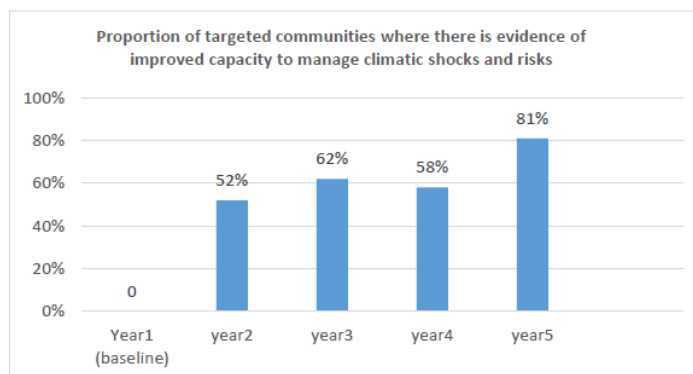
The subsequent comparative analysis between the established baseline and follow-up CCS outcome indicator values and qualitative narratives are used to elaborate on the progress of the intervention, as well as highlight key challenges and lessons learned throughout the implementation of the activity.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

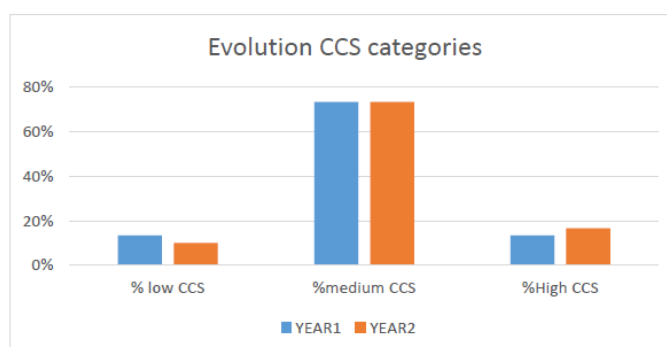
N/A

VISUALIZATION

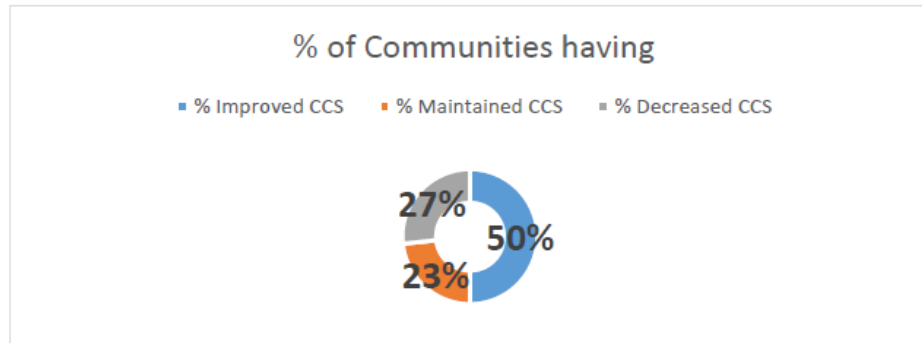
Percentage of communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks can be presented in line or bar chart showing annual trends from baseline to CSP conclusion.



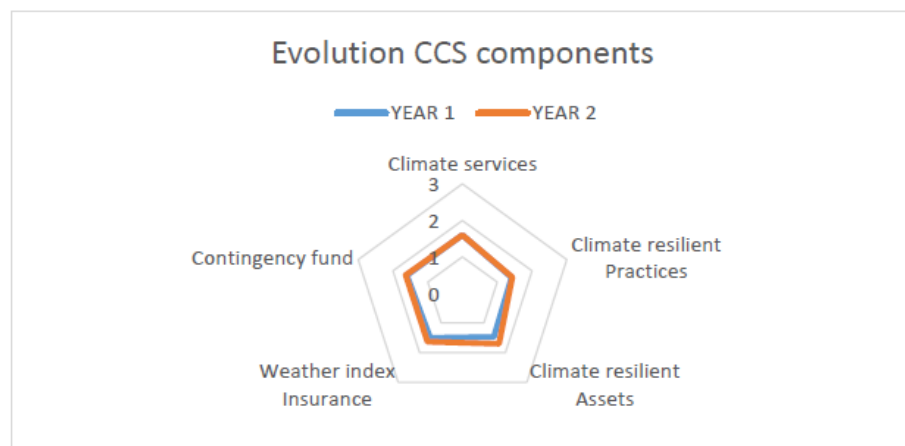
Evolution over of categories over years can be displayed using bar charts:



Detailed results of the proportion of communities having improved CCS can be presented using a pie chart:



To show the components of the score where programmes have had a major effect or identify areas where climate programming can be strengthened in the future, we can use a spider chart either to show yearly results or even have the detail per community:



LIMITATIONS

This indicator is limited to covering a community's abilities to manage climatic shocks and risks. This does not cover geological risks such as volcanos, earthquakes, or manmade conflicts.

This indicator does not reflect the individual and most affected population, but the community as a unit.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For additional information please visit:

[Climate & DRR Guidance](#)

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

50

50. Number of innovative approaches to enhance resilience tested (country-specific)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	50
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Country specific</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>6. Adaptation and resilience to climate change shocks</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator is applicable for Country Offices testing various innovative approaches to effectively support disaster-prone households to withstand climatic shocks and stressors.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CAP) * Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR) *Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) *Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (FBA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator measures the number of innovative approaches or interventions included in Integrated Risk Management (IRM) to build anticipatory, absorptive, transformative, and adaptive capacity of the climate vulnerable population, supported by WFP in a given reporting period.</p> <p>The indicator aims to capture the end-result of WFP initiative (alone or together with government) to test various innovative approaches to build resilience and develop proof of concept for future scale-up by the government or WFP. The approaches to enhancing resilience should only be counted if the approach proven successful to achieve the end-result in a cost-effective manner and future scalability by the national government.</p> <p>Resilience Capacities Terms:</p> <p>Resilience: Resilience is the capacity that ensures adverse stressors and shocks do not have long lasting adverse consequences for development. As WFP climate sensitive interventions can contribute to build/restore/maintain key capitals and capacities in vulnerable communities, this indicator specifically refers to developing various tools of resilience capacities (anticipatory, absorptive, adaptive, transformative) and five kinds of livelihood capitals (human, financial, social, political, and informational).</p> <p>Innovative approaches: refer to a wide range of approaches that combines creative and analytical thinking to develop new, pragmatic and better solutions to enhance resilience of the disaster vulnerable communities.</p> <p>Anticipatory capacity: Ability to minimize exposure to shocks and stresses by preventive measures.</p>

Absorptive capacity: Ability to reduce, and cope with, the immediate impact of climate variability and extreme weather events on livelihoods and basic needs, during and after the shock.

Adaptive capacity: Ability to make proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on an understanding of changing conditions.

Transformative capacity: Ability to reduce the impact of climate shocks by major changes/investments in livelihoods/food systems.

Livelihood Capital

Human capital: skills, knowledge, and practices useful in adapting livelihoods to future shocks.

Financial capital: savings, access to financial services, and regular income or inflows of money that act as a buffer absorbing the effects of shocks or enabling households to invest in adaptive measures.

Social capital: relationships of trust, reciprocity, and exchange that households can draw upon in times of need.

Institutional capital: capacity of households to rely on external support received from the government and other institutions in case of shock.

Informational capital: access to information needed for appropriate decisions to protect the household and livelihoods from shocks.

RATIONALE

This indicator measures number of resilience building approaches tested successful in the context of adverse climatic events that ensures that climatic shocks and stressors will not have long-lasting adverse development consequences. This helps WFP to assess whether an intervention has achieved the expected results and it can be regarded as needs-based and effective aiming at building/restoring/maintaining livelihood capital and resilience capacities in vulnerable communities.

DATA SOURCE

COMET, ACRs, Quarterly Progress Report of Programme unit

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Desk Review

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Number of innovative approaches that are implemented with support from WFP in a given reporting period (t).

Σ Innovative approaches = Number of innovative approaches (at least one approach) related with Integrated Risk Management has implemented for resilience building of the households in the reporting year. The cumulative calculation has to be done after every reporting year.

Example:

In the first year of CSP, one innovative approach has implemented. In second year, Country office could not tested any approaches but in third year, another approach has implemented. Again in last year of CSP, one approach has implemented. So, the indicator calculation for reporting is:

Year 1 = 1

Year 2= (1+0)=1

Year 3= (1+0+1)= 2

Year 4= (1+0+1+1)= 3

Formula is the total number of innovative approaches after each reporting year = $Y_t + Y_{t+1}$

6. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE SHOCKS

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data will be entered in COMET
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Cohort/Target Group</p> <p>Both cohort/target group desegregation are mandatory. Panel sampling and the use of control groups are strongly recommended. Therefore, it is particularly important when entering information into COMET, that the sampling size and sample frame of each data collection exercise is entered into the corresponding COMET field of the outcome data entry module. It is also required to specify the type of the applicable climate-related shock (multiple choice between Floods, Drought, Storm/Cyclone, Heat Wave, Wildfire, other).</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	The minimal and recommended frequency of measuring this indicator is annual. It could also be done twice a year depending on programme objectives, timeline, and monitoring capacity.
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline should be zero for new programme or CSP
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>The annual target should be set based on the estimated number of innovative approaches that the CO has planned to test in the current year. The targeted number should be at least equal and ideally higher than the latest follow-up of the previous year or than the baseline figure if there is no previous follow-up.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>Country-specific (cumulative)</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	CO Programme Unit
INDICATORS COLLECTED& ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	N/A
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	N/A
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	This measurement helps WFP to consider the new approaches are proposed for the pilot projects aiming at policy recommendations. Also, the testing of innovative approach could mean higher efficiency or effectiveness of the interventions and then it could lead to the higher acceptability and interest of the approaches by the stakeholders for potential policy adaptation.
INTERPRETATION	WFP initiated (alone or together with government), integrated risk management approach is introduced and implemented at community and household level for building resilience and better adaptation about climatic shocks and disaster.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	This indicator only counts the 'number' of innovative approaches implemented but it does not consider the successfulness of the approaches developed.



**FURTHER
INFORMATION**

N/A

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

37

7.1 SECTOR NEUTRAL

37. Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	37
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.4)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements institutional capacity strengthening activities that are intended to result in outcome-level capacity changes in the national system.</p> <p>In particular this indicator is mandatory under SO.4 for all activities using the capacity strengthening modality for institutional capacity strengthening/Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of system components (including policies, strategies and programmes)
DEFINITION	<p>WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the WFP and the national stakeholder have diagnosed together. WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results always be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.</p> <p>National: This refers to components of all domestic systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector,</p>

and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to policies, strategies, programmes and other systems governed or managed by WFP or other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).

Policies: Policies refer to officially agreed regulations or standards put forward by a national/sub-national governmental body that creates a framework to guide public or private action. For the purposes of this indicator, also legislative instruments which are endorsed by the legislative branch of government and create a binding framework for public and private sector action as well as citizens' social and economic rights will be counted.

Strategies: Strategies refer to plans designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim. These documents articulate national (not international) priorities and the steps needed to accomplish them and should be owned by national stakeholders. They may take the form of a transition strategy (see related indicators) or a strategy to achieve another aim, such as Zero Hunger.

Programmes: Programmes refer to social programmes led by national (not international) stakeholders which aim to promote the well-being of populations residing in a given country or area, often including the provision of transfers. These included national School Feeding Programmes and national stunting prevention programmes. Examples of elements of national programmes that may be strengthened, include programme design, programme delivery mechanisms and programme implementation arrangements.

System components: System refers to a set of interacting or interdependent entities, real or abstract, forming an integrated whole. Systems are more than the sum of their individual parts, and can be delineated at different levels (local, national, regional etc.). In the case of CCS, the focus is primarily on interconnected political, economic and social systems. WFP supports national systems to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs, and its capacity strengthening support is intended to result in enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and/or economy of such systems, as prioritised by national stakeholders. WFP engagement can contribute to various system components, which are included in WFP's CCS Framework and encompass for example policies, legislation, strategies and programmes, as well as coordination mechanisms, information management systems, business processes, and assets and infrastructure.

The indicator is presented in sector-neutral form. It must be interpreted in relation to the specific systems supported. Examples of systems supported by WFP include e.g. emergency preparedness and response systems, food systems, social protection systems and supply chain systems. Beyond the four systems specifically mentioned in the Strategic Plan, capacity strengthening interventions can be articulated around various themes at different levels of granularity, such as national pro-poor agricultural production; strategic grain reserves/supply chain; national statistics and analysis; national digital identity systems, etc.

This indicator aims to capture the end-result (often long-term) emerging from WFP capacity strengthening support to one or more components.

Enhanced: System enhancement represents the endpoint of a capacity strengthening initiative (often the completion of a sub-component within the CCS Framework, if it has been applied). In most cases, this requires that a structural change in the system or a change in stakeholder practices be demonstrably implemented.

This indicator is measured by drawing data from more detailed mandatory or country-specific outcome indicators as shown in the indicator calculation.

RATIONALE

This is a broad indicator that aims to give a high-level overview of the magnitude and range of WFP's capacity strengthening support to national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs and to demonstrate how various WFP capacity-strengthening interventions

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

contribute to strengthening a specific system as a whole. It focuses on outcome-level results of substantive capacity strengthening engagements that yield structural capacity changes in the national enabling environment or organizations working towards the SDGs. If complemented with proper narrative (see examples below) it demonstrates a more holistic and system-oriented approach to WFP capacity strengthening.

DATA SOURCE	This indicator is measured through aggregating results from other outcome indicators.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	N/A
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The calculation of this indicator is based on more detailed outcome indicators that represent different system components enhanced in a more granular way. The calculation has two possible elements:

- 1) The summation of the following three mandatory/country-specific outcome indicators. A Country Office may use between one and three of the below indicators in their CSP logframe.
 - a. Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support ;
 - b. Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards, or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support
 - c. Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support;
 - d. Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP capacity strengthening support

From this component, the indicator follow-up values reported for each indicator can be added together directly.

- 2) Counting the following three corporate indicators (non CRF) as representing a system component each, if targets have been achieved (defined in the separate indicator methodologies):
 - a. SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support;
 - b. Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support;
 - c. Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholders and WFP

From this component, the indicator follow-up values are not added together directly. Instead, each instance of the indicator being reported and achieving sufficient results is counted as '1' system component. If sufficient results have not been achieved, each instance of the indicator being reported should be counted as '0' (zero). For transition strategies specifically, the indicator should be counted as '1'

system component only once the indicator reaches the value [3] 'Transition strategy completed'.

The final calculation of the two components should only result in a solid number.

Example: Country Office X has supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in finalizing two policies that have now been endorsed by the Government. WFP also supported the MoH in better articulating its mandate around the fortification of staple foods and helped the Ministry in establishing a secretariat to coordinate a working group of public and private sector actors involved in food fortification to support the systematic integration of fortified staple foods into national food-based social protection programmes. Once the secretariat had been active for six months, the MoH and WFP conducted a survey to see if the members of the working group believed that the coalition around staple food fortification had become more effective since the establishment of the secretariat at the MoH. The survey result was that the target of 75 percent was exceeded. The value for this indicator would then be 3 (2 policies endorsed + 1 for meeting the target for key stakeholders with a perception of improved effectiveness of the coalition).

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data should be entered in COMET in the logframe module
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity tag and activity category.</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page. In those Country Offices that adopt the CCS Framework, more detailed analysis and aggregation will be feasible, by sub-components of the CCS Framework.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Annually
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline values for individual components are 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets are to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening, and should align with planning under the seven CCS outcome indicators which contribute to this indicator. Annual targets are not cumulative, as follow-ups are also not cumulative. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>The CSP end-line target should be set based on a solid analysis of the CCS work plans developed by WFP and the relevant national stakeholders. The end of CSP target can be adjusted based on documented new or adjusted CCS work plans developed with the national stakeholders or other documented agreements with the national stakeholder. WFP should not change targets unilaterally. Targets should reflect the intended achievements under the seven CCS outcome indicators which contribute to this indicator.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Country Office Monitoring Officer
INDICATORS COLLECTED &	This indicator is an outcome-level indicator. Changes in system components that have not been formally endorsed and/or implemented by the national stakeholder might be more appropriately captured under an output category C indicator (such as C.8 Number of tools

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

and products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening).

The country office may also monitor and report a country-specific indicator, “Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs **benefitting** from WFP capacity strengthening support”. This country-specific indicator allows for the reporting of more immediate outcomes of CCS engagements, primarily changes in the organizational domain where CCS outputs (such as business processes, tools or platforms, programme designs etc.) have been officially endorsed or adopted, but not yet fully implemented.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

See suggestions under indicators this indicator is drawn from.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

See suggestions under indicators this indicator is drawn from.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator provides an overview of WFP’s contribution to system enhancement, which represents the endpoint of a capacity strengthening initiative (often the completion of a work plan around a specific sub-component within the CCS Framework, if it has been applied). In most cases, this requires that a structural change in the system or a change in stakeholder practices be demonstrably implemented.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The below example situates the system components enhanced within WFP’s long-term engagement with the national stakeholder, and the national stakeholder’s own goals and priorities. It shows clearly what WFP involvement was (mobilizing funding, expert input on curriculum, co-facilitation), and expected long term outcomes (when regulation was in place, production timetables, and the country’s children as the ultimate beneficiaries).

“Five years ago, in 2016, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to embark on a structured multi-year capacity strengthening project. WFP engaged with the Ministry to help them develop a strategic plan, and the partnership used that as a blueprint to organize the capacity strengthening efforts and ensure that at the close of the project, the Ministry would be on-track to achieve its goals and priorities. In 2021, this has come to fruition, as the Ministry rolled out the ambitious regulatory changes in fortification approved in last year’s legislative session, which were co-created with WFP support and technical advice.

WFP complemented the effort by giving expert input on the curriculum for Food Safety Inspectors, who will be the boots on the ground enforcing these rigorous fortification standards, and staff from WFP co-facilitated training with the Ministry reaching inspectors from every county in Country.

Simultaneously, WFP leveraged its standing in the global community to help the Ministry of Health secure USD 3 million in loans to build new plants to produce fortified foods. The total cost of the plants is USD 6 million, with the remainder being invested by the private sector in an innovative financing model designed to strengthen sustainability.

Fortification standards were fully in place by September 2021, and fortified salt and rice are expected to be produced entirely in-country by the end of 2022, and subsequently served in all schools country-wide. The partnership was renewed based on continued interest from the MoH for CCS collaboration, with the focus on harnessing WFP’s technical knowledge to support the readiness of local authorities to incorporate these foods into the implementation of the national food-based social protection programme. A joint assessment took place in November 2021 with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Affairs to identify key areas of change, and a joint workplan was endorsed in December by senior leaders of both Ministries. Ultimately, the regulatory change and accompanying investments in fortification stand to see 6 million people benefit nationwide.”

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram illustrating total number of policies or legislation endorsed as facilitated by WFP.

LIMITATIONS

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

75

75. Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	75
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes when WFP implements capacity strengthening activities where the objective is a formal change of a system component.</p> <p>This is a sector neutral indicator.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>WFP Capacity Strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.</p> <p>National: This refers to components of all domestic systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, <u>the indicator does not apply to policies, strategies, programmes and other systems governed or managed by WFP or other</u></p>

international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).

Policies: Policies refer to officially agreed regulations or standards put forward by a national/sub-national governmental body that creates a framework to guide public or private action. For the purposes of this indicator, also legislative instruments which are endorsed by the legislative branch of government and create a binding framework for public and private sector action as well as citizens' social and economic rights will be counted.

Strategies: Strategies refer to plans designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim. These documents articulate national (not international) priorities and the steps needed to accomplish them and should be owned by national stakeholders. They may take the form of a transition strategy (see related indicators) or a strategy to achieve another aim, such as Zero Hunger.

Programmes: Programmes refer to social programmes led by national (not international) stakeholders which aim to promote the well-being of populations residing in a given country or area, often including the provision of transfers. For example, national school feeding programmes, national stunting prevention programmes. Examples of elements of national programmes that may benefit, include programme design, programme delivery mechanisms and programme implementation arrangements.

System components: System refers to a set of interacting or interdependent entities, real or abstract, forming an integrated whole. Systems are more than the sum of their individual parts, and can be delineated at different levels (local, national, regional etc.). In the case of CCS, the focus is primarily on interconnected political, economic and social systems. WFP supports national systems to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs, and its capacity strengthening support is intended to result in enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and/or economy of such systems, as prioritised by national stakeholders. WFP engagement can contribute to various system components, which are included in WFP's CCS Framework and encompass for example policies, legislation, strategies and programmes, as well as coordination mechanisms, information management systems, business processes, and assets and infrastructure.

Benefited: The key difference between this indicator and related "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support" is the difference between 'benefited from' and 'enhanced'. 'Benefited' implies a more immediate capacity outcome, such as a change in knowledge or skills (but not necessarily the systematic application of those skills) or the putting in place of a new process or framework (but not yet implementing them); these are nonetheless substantial outcomes and changes in status in the national system, and required to be completed before the longer-term capacity outcomes can be achieved.

RATIONALE

This is a broad indicator that aims to give a high-level overview of the magnitude and range of WFP's capacity strengthening support to national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs and to demonstrate how various WFP capacity-strengthening interventions contribute to strengthening a specific system as a whole. It focuses on outcome-level results of substantive capacity strengthening engagements that yield structural capacity changes in the national enabling environment or organizations working towards the SDGs. 'Benefited' implies a more immediate capacity outcome, such as a change in knowledge or skills (but not necessarily the systematic application of those skills) or the putting in place of a new process or framework (but not yet implementing them); these are nonetheless substantial outcomes and changes in status in the national system, and required to be completed before the longer-term capacity outcomes can be achieved. If complemented with proper narrative (see examples below) it demonstrates a more holistic and system-oriented approach to WFP capacity strengthening.

DATA SOURCE

This indicator is measured through aggregating other outcome indicators.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>The calculation of this indicator is based on more detailed outcome indicators that represent different system components enhanced in a more granular way. The calculation has two possible elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The summation of the following corporate non CRF indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support • Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support • Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support <p>From this component, the indicator follow-up values reported for each indicator can be added together directly.</p> 2) Counting the following indicators as representing a system component once the value of endorsed (score of three) has been achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support • Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support • Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs developed with WFP capacity strengthening support • Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support <p>From this component, the indicator follow-up values are not added together directly. Instead, each instance of the indicator being reported and achieving sufficient results is counted as '1' system component. If sufficient results have not been achieved, each instance of the indicator being reported should be counted as '0' (zero).</p>
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	Basic system disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category, activity tag and thematic markers. Further information on outcome disaggregation can be found online.
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Annual data collection Annual data entry in COMET

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline values for individual components are 0.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets are to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. Annual targets are not cumulative. Follow up values are not cumulative either. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target.

End of CSP target:

The CSP end-line target should be set based on a solid analysis of the CCS work plans developed by WFP and the relevant national stakeholders. The end of CSP target can be adjusted based on documented new or adjusted CCS workplans developed with the national stakeholders or other documented agreements with the national stakeholder. WFP should not change targets unilaterally.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is an outcome level indicator. Work that has not been validated by the stakeholder partner might be more appropriately captured under an output category C indicator (such as C.6 Number of tools and products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening). It is essential that the country office also collects and analyses all the relevant indicators that this indicator aggregates (as detailed in the “indicator calculation” section).

The Country Office should also monitor and report on the mandatory CCS outcome indicator, “37. Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs **enhanced** with WFP capacity strengthening support”. This indicator aims to capture the end-result (often long-term) emerging from WFP capacity strengthening support to one or more system components.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

See suggestions under the specific indicators from which this indicator is drawn.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

See suggestions under the specific indicators from which this indicator is drawn.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator provides an overview of WFP’s ongoing engagements in strengthening capacities in the national systems which have resulted in short-term capacity outcome changes. The higher the number, the more comprehensive the effect of the CCS engagements in a given national system or programme.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

This indicator is drawn from a range of other outcome indicators, and as such, can be utilised to step back and tell the bigger picture story of WFP’s country capacity strengthening work and progress towards the national stakeholders’ goals and priorities. The below example situates the system components that have benefited from WFP’s CCS engagement with the national stakeholder, and the national stakeholder’s own goals and priorities. It shows clearly what WFP involvement was (mobilizing funding, expert input on curriculum, co-facilitation), and how this work is expected to continue at the next stage.

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

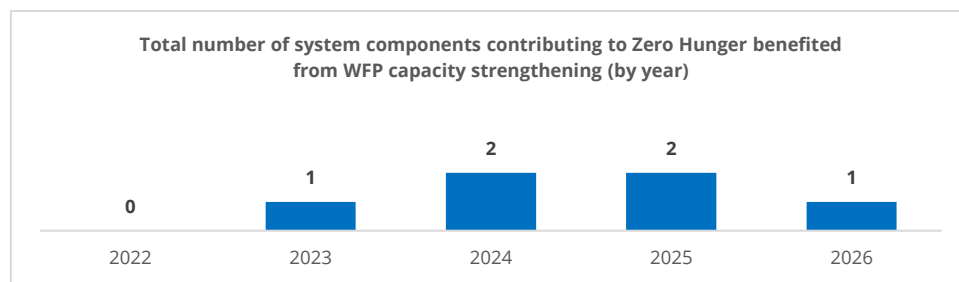
“Five years ago, in 2016, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to embark on a structured capacity strengthening programme. WFP engaged with the Ministry to help them develop a strategic plan which was used as a blueprint to organize the capacity strengthening efforts and ensure that at the close of the partnership, the Ministry would be better able to achieve their goals and priorities. In 2022, this had reached a new stage, as the Ministry completed the final draft of its ambitious regulatory changes in fortification (co-created with WFP’s support and technical advice), which are on track to be approved in next year’s legislative session.

Now that the draft standards have been completed, WFP will complement the Ministry’s effort and provide expert input on the curriculum for Food Safety Inspectors, who will be the boots on the ground enforcing these rigorous fortification standards. Staff from WFP will co-facilitate training with the Ministry in order to reach inspectors from every county in the Country.

This initiative is important to the Ministry of Health, and was identified by them as a crucial way to achieve a reduction of malnutrition rates nationwide. When fortification standards are fully in place by September 2023, fortified salt and rice are expected to be produced entirely in-country by the end of 2024, and subsequently served in all schools country-wide.”

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram/bar graph illustrating the total number system components contributing to Zero Hunger as facilitated by WFP.



LIMITATIONS

This indicator only reflects the number of system components contributing to Zero Hunger and does not evaluate their efficacy or level of contribution to this goal.

Properly applying the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

74

74. Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	74
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements capacity strengthening activities where the objective is a formal change in policy or legislative framework.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of policies and legislative instruments
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>National stakeholders: This refers to stakeholders of all domestic systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to policies or legislative instruments created or adapted by WFP or other international/external entities (e.g. UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).</p> <p>From national stakeholder organizations, both senior officials who are empowered to make decisions (e.g. to authorise a policy review) and technical staff organising analyses, consultations and drafting policy inputs are likely to be involved.</p> <p>[Policies and legislative instruments] Policies refer to officially agreed plans, regulations or standards put forward by a national/sub-national governmental body to guide public or private action. Legislative instruments are endorsed by the legislative branch of government and create a binding framework for public and private sector action as well as citizen's social and economic rights. Standards issued by branches of government may also carry legislative force (e.g. fortification standards).</p> <p>Both can be sector specific, or multi-sectoral (e.g. a policy mandating the provision of school meals for all, or fortification standards across domestic production and</p>

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importation). It is important to note that for the purposes of this indicator, these terms refer to regulatory instruments in the enabling environment domain (i.e. that create the “rules of the game” which support and facilitate organizations and individuals in carrying out their functions and achieving results), and not e.g. internal policies that guide activities within an organization (e.g. internal HR policy).

[Created or adapted] “Creation” refers to the process which may involve e.g. stakeholder mapping, needs analysis, drafting and consultations to produce a new regulatory framework for a topic or theme not previously covered by a policy or legislative instrument. “Adaption” refers to reviewing and redrafting an existing policy or legislative instrument to make it fit for purpose, and to reflect good practices applicable in the national context. For example, creating a new national school feeding policy that institutes free mid-day meals in all public primary schools, or adapting an existing policy on fortification standards to a revised one that reflects new commodities.

The component should only be counted if the related end result has been achieved or completed (draft completed and/or submitted for endorsement by a competent authority/stakeholder). Endorsed policies and legislation are captured under a different outcome indicator, to reflect the longer-term outcomes of capacity strengthening.

WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders’ operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

RATIONALE

National governments are the primary institutions guaranteeing the protection of citizens’ social and economic rights, including protection from the physical, emotional, and intellectual degradation caused by hunger. It is critical for WFP to work with stakeholders across the whole of society to facilitate relevant regulatory and legislative processes and policy frameworks that will facilitate achievement of specific food security and nutrition objectives and/or the achievement of other SDGs.

This indicator represents a crucial step toward formal changes in the enabling environment for the achievement of the SDGs, brought about through policies and legislative instruments developed or revised by national stakeholders, facilitated through WFP capacity strengthening. This step concludes the policy formulation phase of a specific policy cycle around the issue or problem identified.

DATA SOURCE

Relevant CSP Activity Managers responsible for operationalizing the Strategic Outcome for which the indicator has been chosen.

It will be important to ensure that there is documented evidence to support the assertion that a specific result has been achieved and the component can be counted. This could be found for example in an official communication from a government counterpart, informing UN partners of the submission of a draft policy for ministerial endorsement.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The data is gathered through a desk study. Data is to be obtained through official government communication as indicated in the data source.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>If the result has been achieved, the value is 1 or greater (“one policy has been adapted”); if the component result has not been achieved, the value is 0 (“no components has not been adapted”).</p> <p>How to recognize and count relevant policies/legislative instruments under this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To see if the work carried out meets standards for adaptation and WFP support, ask: “How has WFP supported its key stakeholder/s? It has provided capacity strengthening support to...”, • Ask: “Has this support contributed to adaptation of policy or legislation by the national stakeholder resulting in a complete draft of the policy or legislative instrument?” • Ask: “Has this process been stakeholder led and participatory?” i.e. a policy document predominately drafted by WFP experts would be capacity substitution, not strengthening, and therefore not eligible for inclusion towards this indicator. • The policy or legislation should only be counted against this indicator in the year the draft was finalized, as annual values are not cumulative (nor are annual targets). • For work with multiple layers of government or in multiple locations, the component should count as ‘1’ when the work is centrally coordinated and then cascaded (e.g. if a policy is adapted with the national Ministry of Health, and then the same changes are made by different provinces to align with the national Ministry of Health, it would be counted as one), but can be counted as multiples when the work is undertaken separately (e.g. in the absence of a national policy, a policy on school feeding that is substantially re-drafted in two different states using two different consultative processes and resulting in two different official documents would count as two). <p>If the Country Office institutional CS engagement is structured around the WFP CCS Framework, you can refer to the pathway on Policies and Legislation, and specifically the following sub-components and entry points. The entry points below are not meant to be an exhaustive list, but to help guide Activity Managers when determining if a piece of completed work is substantial enough to be counted (reaching a point where work against the relevant entry points has resulted in the completion of a draft policy or a regulatory instrument).</p>
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe annually
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity tag and activity category.</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page. In those Country Offices that adopt the CCS Framework, more detailed analysis and aggregation will be feasible, by sub-components of the CCS Framework.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Annual data collection</p> <p>Annual data entry in COMET</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline should be set at the start of the CSP and will be 0.

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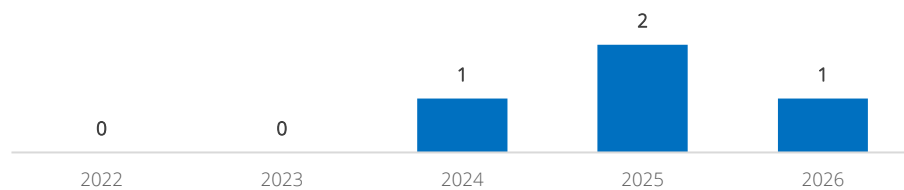
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets are to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. <u>Annual targets are not cumulative</u>. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target. Given the longer-term nature of this indicator, the annual target some years of the CSP may be zero. The annual target should be revisited at the start of each year as part of annual work planning exercises.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>The CSP end-line target should be set based on a solid analysis of the CCS work plan developed with national stakeholders, and the relevant policy-making or legislative processes in the country at CSP commencement (to assess likelihood of achieving results).</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator is an outcome level indicator, requiring that the national stakeholder directly led and substantively contributed to the policy or legislative instrument development or revision. The next step in the policy cycle (policy endorsement) would be captured under: “Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support.”</p> <p>This indicator contributes to the aggregate indicator “Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support” and allows for more granular analysis of WFP’s contribution to strengthening institutional capacities in the national system. Both indicators should be included in the CSP logframe whenever relevant.</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	Complementary qualitative research is recommended to be undertaken further along the policy cycle, i.e. when policies have been endorsed and are implemented (see related guidance for the indicator “Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support.”)
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	This indicator represents a significant milestone of the policy development process and can allow the CO to begin making shifts in work planning for supporting the stakeholder in achieving the endorsement of the policy or legislative instrument as the next step.
INTERPRETATION	<p>This indicator highlights the number of policies and legislative instruments developed or revised by national stakeholders, facilitated through WFP capacity strengthening. The higher the number, the more policies and legislative instruments that have been developed or revised.</p> <p>The achievements under this indicator should be interpreted in a qualitative narrative that highlights the types of changes the adapted policy or legislative instrument is expected to contribute to in terms of services provided by national institutions and programmes to their populations if it is endorsed.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	<p>The below example showcases one policy adapted by a national stakeholder, and specifically highlights how WFP supported the process, and what the purpose of the adapted policy is, as well as outlining expected next steps.</p> <p>“WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Gender (MoG) and UN Women in drafting policy proposals addressing the gendered impacts of COVID-19 in 2020. Through a series of workshops organized by the MoG and the Ministry of Health, with WFP providing support,</p>

a new draft policy on Women’s Health and Nutrition was finalized and submitted by the MoG to the Prime Minister’s Office, where it now awaits endorsement and implementation. The policy, if implemented, is expected to result in women receiving more tailored nutrition services in their communities and reduce the burden of travel when accessing services, one of the key barriers identified in stakeholder workshops.”

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram/bar graph number of policies adapted over time.

Total number of policies adapted as facilitated by WFP (by year)



LIMITATIONS

This indicator captures the number of policies or legislative instruments adapted and does not consider their endorsement or implementation in its calculation.

In addition, this indicator alone does not provide a nuanced view of the extent of WFP’s contribution to the policy or legislative instrument, which should be provided through a narrative analysis of the policy process.

Properly applying the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go page on CCS](#), including the CCS Framework.

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38. Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	38
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (In Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes under which WFP implements capacity strengthening/CCS activities, where the objective is a formal change in policy or legislative framework.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of policies and legislative instruments (in the national system)
DEFINITION	<p>Policies and legislative instruments: Policies refer to officially agreed plans, regulations or standards put forward by a national/sub-national governmental body to guide public or private action. Legislative instruments are endorsed by the legislative branch of government and create a binding framework for public and private sector action as well as citizen’s social and economic rights. Standards issued by branches of government may also carry legislative force (e.g. fortification standards).</p> <p>Both can be sector specific, or multi-sectoral (e.g. a policy mandating provision of school meals for all, or fortification standards across domestic production and importation). It is important to note that for the purposes of this indicator, these terms refer to regulatory instruments in the enabling environment domain (i.e. that create the “rules of the game” which support and facilitate organizations and individuals in carrying out their functions and achieving results), and not e.g. internal policies that guide activities within an organization (e.g. internal HR policy).</p> <p>Endorsed: This refers to the endorsement of a policy or legislative instrument by the relevant stakeholder. It may entail a head of agency signing the document into policy, ratification in a national body of legislature, or another form depending on procedures applicable and the competent authority/stakeholder in the national context.</p> <p>The component should only be counted if the related end-result has been endorsed by a competent authority/stakeholder. Policies and legislation still in draft can be captured under a country-specific outcome indicator in order to better reflect the steps of what is likely a multi-year process.</p> <p>WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity</p>

strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

RATIONALE

National governments are the primary institutions guaranteeing the protection of citizens' social and economic rights, including protection from the physical, emotional, and intellectual degradation caused by hunger. It is critical for WFP to work with stakeholders across the whole of society to facilitate relevant regulatory and legislative processes and policy frameworks that will facilitate achievement of specific food security and nutrition objectives and/or the achievement of other SDGs.

DATA SOURCE

Relevant CSP Activity Managers responsible for operationalizing the Strategic Outcome for which the indicator has been chosen. Documented evidence (i.e., secondary data) should be provided to support the assertion that a specific result has been achieved and the component can be counted. This could be found for example in an official record of the relevant legislative body.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Desk study. Endorsement of a policy or legislative instrument should be a matter of public record.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

If the result has been achieved, the value is an integer of 1 or greater ("one policy/legislative instrument has been endorsed"); if the result has not been achieved, the value is 0 ("no policy/legislative instrument has been endorsed").

Annual reporting is not cumulative (only results achieved in the reporting year will be counted in annual reporting without including previous years' results).

How to recognize and count relevant policies/legislative instruments under this indicator:

- To see if the work carried out meets standards for endorsement with WFP support, ask: "How has WFP supported its key stakeholder/s? It has provided capacity strengthening support to..." WFP support can be e.g. analysis that showcases gaps in the current policy/legislative framework provided to counterparts; advice on how national counterparts could target and advocate with key stakeholders to initiate a policy review or endorse the policy or legislative instrument or on the preparation of advocacy materials that highlight the urgency of the drafted policy/legislative instrument etc.
- Ask: "Has this support contributed to the endorsement of policy or legislation by the national stakeholder?" Note that WFP's CS support may also have been at the pre-drafting or drafting stage and may even have occurred during a previous CSP cycle, and in such cases even if WFP has not specifically supported the stakeholder in ensuring endorsement for the policy or legislative instrument, the endorsement when it occurs should be counted towards this indicator. Similarly, even if WFP did not support the drafting or adapting the policy or legislative instrument but had a significant role in ensuring that it got endorsed (e.g. through advocacy), it can be counted towards this indicator.

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- The policy or legislative instrument should only be counted against this indicator in the year the endorsement was finalized, as annual values are not cumulative (nor are annual targets).
- For work with multiple layers of government or in multiple locations, the component should count as '1' when the work is centrally coordinated and then disbursed without further WFP support in adapting it to decentralized administrative frameworks (e.g., a policy devised with the national Ministry of Health then taken onboard by different provinces would be one, or a group of cities that was convened and developed one policy they then all ratified separately), but can be counted as multiples when the work is undertaken separately (e.g., in the absence of a national policy, a policy on school feeding that is developed in two different states or counties using two different consultative processes and resulting in two different policies could count as two; or one centrally developed policy that is further adopted to a state-level policy framework and endorsed in two states with WFP support, could count as two).

If the CO institutional CS engagement is structured around the WFP CCS Framework, you can refer to the pathway on Policies and Legislation.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe annually
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity tag and activity category.</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page. In those Country Offices that adopt the CCS Framework, more detailed analysis and aggregation will be feasible, by sub-components of the CCS Framework.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Annual data collection
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline should be set at the start of the CSP and will be 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Targets are country-specific and should be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. Annual targets are not cumulative. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target. Given the longer-term nature of this indicator, the annual target some years of the CSP may be zero. The annual target should be revisited at the start of each year as part of annual work planning exercises.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>The CSP end-line target should be set based on a solid analysis of the CCS work plans developed with national stakeholders, and the relevant policy-making or legislative processes in the country at CSP commencement (to assess likelihood of achieving results).</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	This indicator is an outcome level indicator for institutional (i.e. country) capacity strengthening, requiring that the national stakeholder directly led or substantively contributed to the policy or legislative instrument being endorsed. Work that has been

primarily carried out by international partners instead of the national stakeholder (capacity substitution) should not be counted.

This indicator contributes to the calculation of the overarching core CCS outcome indicator “Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support” and allows for more granular analysis of WFP’s contribution to strengthening institutional capacities in the national system. Both indicators should be included in the CSP logframe whenever relevant.

In addition, related country-specific outcome indicators are:

- “Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs **drafted or adapted** with WFP capacity strengthening support”, which captures the more immediate outcome of when the national stakeholder has completed the revision of the policy or legislative instrument, but it has not yet been officially endorsed.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative analysis of the content of new or adapted policies that have been endorsed can complement this indicator which represents a key milestone in the policy cycle.

Furthermore, if the implementation of the endorsed policy begins in the same reporting year, this can provide opportunities for complementary qualitative research to understand the effects that the policy has and possible implementation bottlenecks. It is also possible to begin qualitative research in advance of the endorsement, to be able to compare results over time and demonstrate change. Depending on the nature of the policy, this could be interviews with the end users of the policy shift (for example, local businesses and the barriers they face to marketing fortified food products). CO can consider an array of qualitative methods and monitoring techniques and approaches, including outcome harvesting, but should design any studies to take into account the timeframe of policy implementation and expected timeframe of results from said implementation.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Policy change may signal a shift in the capacity or commitment of national stakeholders, which can drive programme change for how WFP continues to provide capacity strengthening support. A policy endorsement may partially be the result of more advocacy focused CCS activities, and the Country Office may now need to shift to support business processes and access to sustainable financing to help national stakeholders achieve implementation success.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator represents formal changes in the enabling environment for the achievement of the SDGs, brought about through policies and legislative instruments developed or revised by national stakeholders, facilitated through WFP capacity strengthening. The achievements under this indicator should be interpreted in a qualitative narrative that highlights the types of changes the endorsed policy or legislative instrument is expected to contribute to in terms of services provided by national institutions and programmes to their populations. An increase in endorsed policies or legislative instruments can function as evidence of WFP’s contribution to the enabling environment, provided that analysis on the quality of the policy or legislative instrument is also provided.

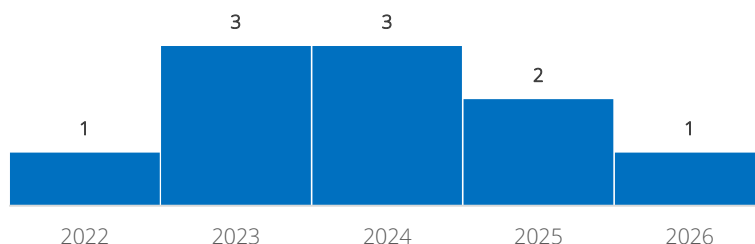
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Gender (MoG) and UN Women in drafting policy proposals addressing the gendered impacts of COVID-19 in 2020, at the Ministry’s request. Through a series of workshops organized by the MoG and the Ministry of Health, with WFP providing support, a new draft policy on Women’s Health and Nutrition was submitted by the MoG to the Prime Minister’s Office. In 2021, this cross-sectoral policy was formally approved by the Prime Minister, and then published by the MoG. The policy is expected to result in women receiving more tailored nutrition services in their community and reduce the burden of travel, one of the key barriers identified in workshops.

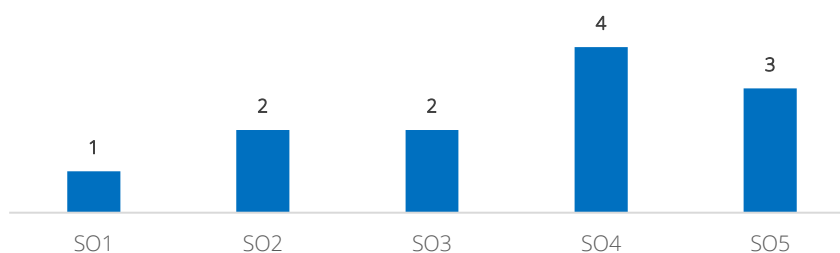
7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

VISUALIZATION

Total number of policies or legislation endorsed as facilitated by WFP (by year)



Total number of policies or legislation endorsed as facilitated by WFP (by strategic outcome)



LIMITATIONS

This indicator captures the number of policies or legislative instruments endorsed, but does not consider their implementation in its calculation.

In addition, this indicator alone does not provide a nuanced view of the extent of WFP's contribution to the policy or legislative instrument, which should be provided through a narrative analysis of the policy process.

Properly applying the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go page on CCS](#), including the CCS Framework.

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72. Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	72
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any SO when institutional capacity strengthening activities are carried out with a primary focus on enhancing institutional effectiveness and accountability as well as strategic planning and financing. This corresponds to utilizing Pathways 2 and 3 of the CCS Framework. The indicator should not be used to show results in enhancing WFP/UN partner capacity.</p> <p>As this indicator is sector neutral, it is applicable for all outputs linked to Category C indicators and across all WFP thematic interventions and activity categories.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of plans
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>National stakeholders: This refers to stakeholders of all domestic systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to policies, strategies, programmes and other systems governed or managed by WFP or other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).</p> <p>From national stakeholder organizations, both senior officials who are empowered to make decisions (e.g. to authorise a management plan) and technical staff organising analyses, consultations and drafting inputs are likely to be involved.</p> <p>Management plans, processes, and platforms: This can refer to a variety of organizational components that contribute to institutional effectiveness and accountability, as well as strategic planning and financing. This can include clear and recognized</p>

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

organizational mandates and value propositions, strategic plans, coordination mechanisms, information management systems, assets, platforms and infrastructure, financing mechanisms and financial management, and evidence-generation frameworks. These focus on internal-facing plans and processes in the organization, or in networks of actors, rather than the wider regulatory or policy environment. This indicator does not encompass joint workplans with WFP, or Memoranda of Understanding.

Endorsed: This refers to the official endorsement of a plan, process, or platform by the relevant stakeholder who has the authority to do so. It may entail a head of agency signing a document, ratification in a national body of legislature, or another form depending on procedures applicable and the competent authority/stakeholder in the national context.

The component should only be counted if the related end-result has been endorsed by a competent authority/stakeholder. “Drafted management plans, processes, and platforms can be captured under an output indicator C.6 Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening” **in order to better reflect the steps of what is likely a multi-year process.**

WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders’ operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

RATIONALE

Institutional effectiveness and accountability and improved strategic planning and financial management entails forging partnerships to strengthen capacities of national institutions (both formal and informal), building on strategies that require dialogue, understanding, and compromise among governments, organizations and communities. Through partnership, WFP will strive to enhance the capacities of national systems and ensure accountability, whether through strengthened coordination mechanisms or enhanced information management and dissemination systems. This may also include collaborating to establish and promote mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing existing relevant legislation and policies. This indicator is designed to capture outcomes from work corresponding to Pathways 2 and 3 in WFP’s CCS Framework.

DATA SOURCE

Relevant CSP Activity Managers responsible for operationalising the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen, referring to data or information provided by partners.

It will be important to ensure that there is documented evidence to support the assertion that a specific result has been achieved and the component can be counted. This could be found for example in a note for the record of stakeholder organization’s meetings with WFP or in their internal operational documents (if accessible by WFP).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A – Data is to be obtained through partners and Activity Managers as referenced in the data source field.

SAMPLING
REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR
CALCULATION

If the component result has been achieved, the value is 1 (“one component has been endorsed”); if the component result has not been achieved, the value is 0 (“one component has not been endorsed”).

The total number of management plans endorsed will then be aggregated through a sum function [$\sum \text{Management plans} = \text{Plan}_i + \text{Plan}_j \dots$]

How to recognize and count a relevant management plan, process or platform endorsed:

To see if the management plan, process or platform endorsed can be considered a capacity strengthening outcome, ask “To what extent did the national stakeholder complete the plan, process or platform improvement?”

- The management plans, processes and platforms should have been completed by stakeholders, with the guidance and support of WFP.
- Particularly when WFP coaches, mentors, or trains stakeholders along the whole process of designing and developing specific tools.
- This indicator does NOT consider plans, processes or platforms developed by WFP unilaterally and shared with stakeholders (e.g. a standard operating procedure developed by WFP and shared with stakeholder through training, structures built and handed over with little stakeholder engagement in design and technical specifications, etc.). The WFP means of supporting stakeholders throughout these processes may include both specific (time/location bound) capacity strengthening activities or instances of embedded, on-going support within stakeholder institutions.
- This indicator does not encompass joint workplans with WFP, or Memoranda of Understanding.

To be considered as a WFP outcome, the endorsement of the management plan, process or platform by the national stakeholder should be at least in part attributable to WFP’s support. If the endorsement has been achieved with the support of other partners in collaboration, these may also be considered, depending on how significant WFP’s contribution was.

- If WFP’s contribution has matched that of other partners, it should be included.
- If WFP’s contribution has not resulted in a distinguishable feature or identifiable improvement in the plan/process/platform, and if the endorsement would have occurred without WFP’s engagement, the plans/processes/platforms should not be counted under this outcome indicator.

The management plans, processes, or platform should only be counted in the year it was finalized, as annual values are not cumulative (nor are targets).

For work with multiple layers of government or in multiple locations, the component should count as ‘1’ when the work is centrally coordinated and then cascaded (e.g. if an information platform is devised with the Ministry of Health, and then also endorsed by different provinces, it would be counted as ‘one’; or if a group of cities was convened and jointly developed one knowledge solution they then all implemented separately, it would also be counted as ‘one’). Work with multiple layers of government or in multiple locations can be counted as multiples only when the work is undertaken separately (e.g. an information management platform that is developed in two different cities using two different consultative processes and resulting in two different approaches would count as ‘two’).

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

If the CO institutional CS engagement is structured around the WFP CCS Framework, you can refer to the pathway on Institutional Effectiveness and Accountability and Strategic Planning and Financing.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag.</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page. In those Country Offices that adopt the CCS Framework, more detailed analysis and aggregation will be feasible, by sub-components of the CCS Framework.</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Annual data collection</p> <p>Annual data entry in COMET</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline should be set at the start of the CSP and will be 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. <u>Annual targets are not cumulative</u>. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>CSP targets should therefore be set accordingly by building on a solid analysis of the WFP and national stakeholder work plan and an updated assessment of capacities at CSP commencement (to assess the likelihood of achieving results across the different plans, processes and platforms that this indicator covers). The end of CSP target can be adjusted based on documented new or adjusted CCS workplans developed with the national stakeholders or other documented agreements with the national stakeholder. WFP should not change targets unilaterally.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator is an outcome level indicator, requiring that the national stakeholder directly led and substantively contributed to the management plan, process or platform endorsed. Work that has not been validated by the stakeholder partner might be more appropriately captured under an output category C indicator: “Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening”. Following the endorsement of a management plan, process or platform, the country office may consider using the outcome indicator “Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support” to monitor the change in the practices of national stakeholder organizations responsible for rolling out such plans, processes and platforms.</p> <p>This indicator contributes to the aggregate indicator “Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support” and allows for</p>

more granular analysis of WFP's contribution to strengthening institutional capacities in the national system.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

COs can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening. When designing studies on its CCS work, it can enquire more deeply into factors that enabled the management plans, processes and platforms to be developed and endorsed by national stakeholders (e.g. through Key Informant Interviews or focus group discussions with national counterparts).

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

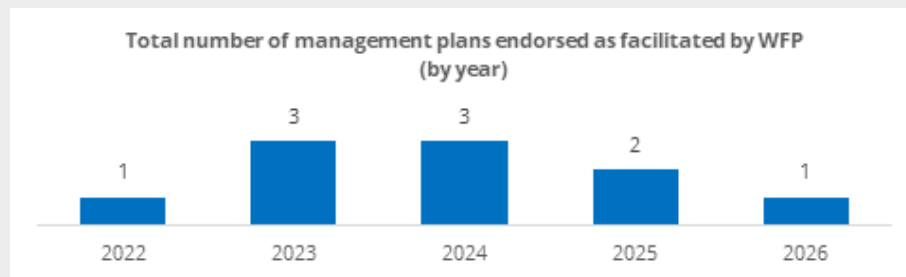
Management plans, processes and platforms being endorsed represents a key milestone in changing organizational or institutional practices that contribute to improved effectiveness and accountability in the national system. It may signal a shift in the operating environment for national stakeholders and may require WFP to engage in strengthening stakeholder capacities to implement new plans, business processes and platforms at scale.

INTERPRETATION

The higher the number, the more management plans, processes or platforms have been endorsed by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support. It is recommended that narrative explanations describe the nature or extent of other partner engagement and contribution to the results, as well as how the endorsed plan, process, or platform, is intended to enable the national stakeholder to change the way it serves its targeted populations. .

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: total number of management plans, processes and/or platforms endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support.



REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following is an example of how a country office could choose to reflect this indicator in their Annual Country Report (for 2020 in this example).

“In 2019, WFP entered a new stage of partnership with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and co-facilitated a capacity needs mapping exercise with the Ministry. This led to a request from the MoH for WFP technical advice in establishing a digital system to track malnutrition information at the district level. WFP played an advisory role to MoH staff for the procurement process and seconded a member of WFP staff to the Ministry to assist with trainings and creation of standard operating procedures. WFP also contributed to system design, sharing technical expertise. In July, the Ministry of Health Permanent Secretary of Digitisation endorsed the new system and roll-out plan. The system was then successfully piloted in two districts and is scheduled to be fully rolled out to all forty districts in the following year.”

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

LIMITATIONS

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data. This indicator purely measures the number of management plans, processes and platforms endorsed, but not necessarily their reach, sustainability and/or continued implementation.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

81

81. Number of enhanced *business* processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs *implemented at scale* by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	81
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any SO when institutional capacity strengthening activities are carried out to achieve a formal change in a national programme design, programme process, or platforms. This corresponds to Pathway 4 of the WFP CCS Framework. The indicator should not be used to show results in enhancing WFP or UN partner programme designs, processes or platforms.</p> <p>Note: As this indicator is sector neutral, it is applicable for all outputs linked to Category C indicators and across all WFP thematic interventions and activity categories.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5), with the exception of those around school-based programmes.
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of processes
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>National stakeholders: This refers to stakeholders of all domestic systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to policies, strategies, programmes and other systems governed or managed by WFP or other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).</p> <p>From national stakeholder organizations, both senior officials who are empowered to make decisions (e.g. to authorise a management plan) and technical staff organising analyses, consultations and drafting inputs are likely to be involved.</p> <p>Business processes: An activity or set of activities that are designed to accomplish a specific organizational goal. This can refer to a variety of organizational components that contribute to institutional effectiveness and accountability, and strategic planning and</p>

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

financing, such as coordination mechanisms, information management systems, assets, platforms and infrastructure, financial management processes or systems, and evidence-generation frameworks. These focus on internal-facing plans and processes of organizations or of networks of actors, rather than the wider regulatory or policy environment.

Implemented at scale: Refers to the mainstreaming of the business process, i.e. no longer in development or piloting phase, but in use as envisioned across an organization or a network/group of organizations at the intended geographic scale. This should be clearly defined in the targeting process. Implementation at scale may be nationwide or subnational depending on the type of process and which stakeholders are engaged.

WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

RATIONALE

Institutional effectiveness and accountability and improved strategic planning and financial management entails forging partnerships to strengthen capacities of national institutions (both formal and informal), building on strategies that require dialogue, understanding, and compromise among governments, organizations and communities. Through partnership, WFP will strive to enhance the capacities of national systems and ensure accountability, whether through strengthened coordination mechanisms or enhanced information management and dissemination systems. This may also include collaborating to establish and promote mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing existing relevant legislation and policies. In order to contribute to systemic change, business processes around institutional effectiveness, accountability, strategic planning and financial management must be implemented at a sufficient scale.

This indicator is designed to capture outcomes from work corresponding to Pathways 2 and 3 in WFP's CCS Framework..

DATA SOURCE

Relevant CSP Activity Managers responsible for operationalising the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen, referring to data or information provided by partners.

It will be important to ensure that there is documented evidence to support the assertion that the relevant business processes have been implemented at scale. This could be found for example in notes for the record of stakeholder organization's meetings with WFP or in their internal operational documents (if accessible by WFP).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A – Data is to be obtained through partners and Activity Managers as referenced in the data source field.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

If the component result has been achieved, the value is 1 (“one business process has been scaled fully”); if the component result has not been achieved, the value is 0 (“one business process has not been scaled”).

The total number of business processes will then be aggregated through a sum function [$\sum_{\text{Business processes}} = \text{Process}_i + \text{Process}_j \dots$]

How to recognize and count a relevant business process implemented at scale:

There must have been a WFP intervention with the aim of supporting the national stakeholder to improve the business process. To be considered as an outcome, the implementation of the enhanced business process should be at least in part attributable to WFP’s support. If the business process has been developed, endorsed and implemented with the support of other capacity strengthening partners in collaboration, these may also be considered, depending on how significant WFP’s contribution was.

- If WFP’s contribution has matched that of other partners, it should be included.
- If WFP’s contribution has not resulted in a distinguishable feature or identifiable improvement in the business process, and if the change would have occurred without WFP’s engagement, the business processes should not be counted under this outcome indicator.

If the CO institutional CS engagement is structured around the WFP CCS Framework, you can refer to the pathway on Institutional Effectiveness and Accountability and Strategic Planning and Financing, and specifically the following sub-components.⁴⁰ The sub-components below are not meant to be an exhaustive list, but to help guide Activity Managers when determining if a piece of completed work is substantial enough to be counted.

Relevant sub-components:

- Coordination mechanisms and accountability
- Information management systems
- Evidence-based approach
- Assets, platforms and infrastructure
- Financial management

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag.

Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page. In those Country Offices that adopt the CCS Framework, more detailed analysis and aggregation will be feasible, by sub-components of the CCS Framework.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annual data collection

Annual data entry in COMET

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline should be set at the start of the CSP and will be 0.

⁴⁰ The CCS Unit is in the process of reviewing the sub-components of the CCS framework; any updates will be available by the end of 2023.

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. Annual targets are not cumulative. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target.

End of CSP target:

CSP targets should therefore be set accordingly by building on a solid analysis of the WFP and national stakeholder work plans and an updated assessment of capacities at CSP commencement (to assess the likelihood of achieving results across the different business processes that this indicator covers).

It is crucial to define what 'fully scaled' means in the context of each business process at the target-setting stage in order to be able to successfully measure whether it has been achieved. 'Fully scaled' may mean e.g. applicable across one county, or the whole country.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator contributes to the mandatory aggregated indicator "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support."

It can be used to show the longer-term outcomes of WFP CCS engagement, following the more short-term results captured through the indicator "Number of management plans, processes and platforms endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support".

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

COs can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening. Dedicated studies or joint evaluations with national stakeholders could be carried out to probe the effects of business processes scaled to e.g. efficiency of national stakeholder organizations.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Business processes implemented may signal a shift in the practices of national stakeholder organizations which can drive programme change or generate efficiencies that create space for the reallocation of national financial resources. This can inform WFP's planning for future CCS engagement, and consultation and advocacy with national stakeholders for new and additional priorities.

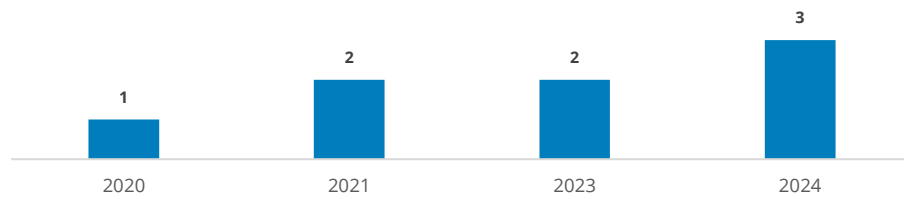
INTERPRETATION

The higher the number, the more business processes implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP support. This indicator is designed to work in a sequential manner, capturing the implementation stage of change in management plans, processes and platforms. WFP Capacity Strengthening support is likely to have been deployed from earlier stages, including output (such as providing knowledge products and coaching to stakeholders), to more immediate outcomes (such as an endorsement of the business process), and is unlikely to have been only at the implementation stage. The narrative should reflect this results chain and contextualise WFP's engagement.

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: total number of business processes implemented following WFP capacity strengthening support.

Number of business processes implemented as facilitated by WFP



REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following is an example of how a country office could choose to reflect in their Annual Country Report (for 2021 as an example):

“In 2019, WFP entered a new stage of partnership with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and co-facilitated a capacity needs mapping exercise with the Ministry at their request. This led to a request from the MoH for WFP technical advice in establishing a digital system to track malnutrition information at the district level, rather than the paper methods in place. WFP played an advisory role to MoH staff for the procurement process, and seconded a member of staff to the Ministry to assist with trainings and creation of standard operating procedures. The system was endorsed by senior management from the Ministry, and rolled out in two districts in 2020. After receiving feedback from end users during the pilot phase, adjustments were made to allow for easier offline data collection. The system was then fully rolled out in 2021 to all districts, allowing the MoH to make evidence-based decisions and targeted interventions.”

LIMITATIONS

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data. This indicator only measures the number of processes implemented at scale at a specific point in time, but not necessarily their sustainability and/or continued implementation.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

77

77. Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	77
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any SOs if the intervention has institutional capacity strengthening objectives focusing on enhanced recognition of the institutional mandate of the national convening entity and on improved nationally-led coordination mechanisms. It is highly recommended where a goal includes increased national ownership and/or improved coordination, and the activity involves multi-stakeholder coordination. The indicator should not be used to capture coordination meetings led by WFP or other UN partners.</p> <p>As this indicator is sector neutral, it is applicable for all outputs linked to Category C indicators and across all WFP thematic interventions and activity categories.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of coordination meetings

DEFINITION

The following definitions apply to this indicator:

Coordination meetings: These refer to meetings where a formal coordination mechanism is in place, for example, an activated national food security sector, or the Scaling Up Nutrition networks. Coordination must be multi-stakeholder, i.e. not a group internal to one ministry. The coordination can be related to any system or programme contributing to Zero Hunger or other SDGs.

Led by: This criterion is only met if the national convening entity (defined below) sets the agenda, organizes the invitations, sets responsibility for follow-up actions and holds stakeholders accountable in subsequent meetings or through other mechanisms. Although many stakeholders may present at a meeting, the national convening entity must be in command of the agenda, frequency, and make-up of the attendees.

National convening entity: Refers to all domestic entities that are mandated to lead the coordination mechanism in question, operating within a national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes the state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) coordination mechanisms led by entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to coordination mechanisms governed or managed by WFP or other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).

Relevant entities may look different in different contexts- in some it could be a national ministry, such as a Ministry for Disaster Relief, in others it could be a government working group (formed of members from different ministries), or a national civil society organization or a private sector entity.

As a result of WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

RATIONALE

National ownership of coordination mechanisms is an important component of Institutional Effectiveness and Accountability (featured under Pathway 2 of WFP's CCS Framework). Effective mechanisms are needed to ensure coordination and cooperation between all of the bodies, inside and outside of government and at both national and local levels, that are involved in the formulation and implementation of the national food security and nutrition as well as the broader sustainable development agenda. Establishing inter-organizational coordination within a country, for example through federations, networks, or umbrella bodies, is also crucial for non-state actors, to create effective platforms for dialogue and avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. Coordination mechanisms support information-sharing and collective decision-making within government and among all national system actors on policy direction, resource allocation and implementation arrangements. Through partnership, WFP will strive to contribute to the enhancement of capacities of national systems, in the case of this indicator, that is reflected through strengthened coordination mechanisms.

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

For this indicator, if the CO institutional CS engagement is structured around the WFP CCS Framework, it may be evidenced through a workplan which addresses sub-component 2.1 (institutional mandate and recognition) and/or 2.2 (coordination mechanisms and accountability).

DATA SOURCE	<p>Data must be obtained from partners through the Activity Managers and team members responsible for operationalising the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen, referring to data or information provided by partners.</p> <p>Data should be drawn from Meeting Records/Notes for the Record and Meeting Agendas to ensure that all figures are unequivocally documented, preferably with evidence of stakeholder validation.</p>
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	N/A – Data is to be obtained through meeting records/notes/agendas as referenced in the data source field.
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	Sum of number of meetings that meet the standards laid out in definition [\sum Number meetings = Meeting i + Meeting j ...]
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag.</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Annual data collection</p> <p>Annual data entry in COMET</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	The baseline value for this indicator should reflect the previous year's last follow-up value (i.e. number of coordination meetings led by the national stakeholder in the previous year, if any). If the coordination mechanism is new the baseline should be set to zero.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets are to be country-specific and should be established conservatively based on realistic and evidence-based projections and feasibility. Annual targets are not cumulative. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target.</p> <p>The goal should be for the number of meetings required for successful coordination, and not simply the highest number possible. If the national stakeholder is already leading the meetings, the target may be to maintain the level rather than an increase, or a decrease if the reason for multi-stakeholder coordination becomes irrelevant.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>CSP targets should be set based on a solid analysis of the CCS work plans developed by WFP and the relevant national stakeholders. The end of CSP target can be adjusted based on documented new or adjusted CCS work plans developed with the national stakeholders or other documented agreements with the national stakeholder. WFP should not change targets unilaterally.</p>

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers and their team members

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is an outcome level indicator, requiring that improved coordination mechanisms led by national stakeholders were identified as an intended result of the CCS engagement with WFP. It should be paired with category C output indicators to show the direct deliverables of the WFP intervention, and other capacity strengthening outcome indicators to show the broader results story.

This indicator can be complemented with the outcome indicator “Proportion of key national stakeholders whose perception is that consensus, coalitions, networks have improved after WFP support” which would allow triangulation showing if increased coordination meetings were accompanied with improvements in the quality of coordination and how that affects the collaboration of different actors in the national system.

It also complements the indicator “Number of enhanced business processes implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP support” as improving the set-up of a coordination mechanism under that indicator may lead to an increased number of coordination meetings being led by the appropriate national stakeholder.

This indicator contributes to the aggregate CCS outcome indicator, “Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support” which represents the achievement of mid-point milestones in CCS processes that correspond to important structural or behavioural changes in the national system. Please see the methodology of that indicator for specific instructions on how the results should be aggregated.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

COs can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening. When designing studies on its CCS work, they can enquire more deeply into factors that enabled the appropriate national stakeholder to assume a stronger leadership role in the coordination mechanism, and how the content and actions taken at coordination meetings may have contributed to improved performance of the national system within which it operates (e.g. through Key Informant Interviews or focus group discussions with national stakeholders (people and organizations) that participate in the coordination mechanism).

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can be used to inform partnership decisions and when complemented with qualitative research, help define future directions of support.

INTERPRETATION

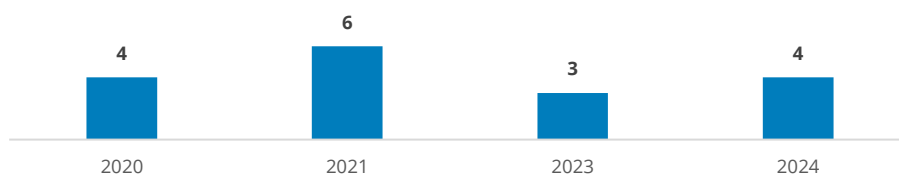
A higher value represents more coordination meetings that have been led by national convening entities supported by WFP. This indicator on its own does not adequately tell the story of the significance of improved coordination in the national system. To give meaning to this figure, along with other complementary indicators (mentioned above), it is important to provide a narrative analysis that links to the broader objective of the intervention and includes further details of interest, such as what is achieved through the coordination meetings. Coordination meetings should contribute to improvements in decision-making, which can be reflected in complementary indicators and as indicated above. A higher value does not in itself necessarily correspond to an improvement as such.

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram/bar graph illustrating number of coordination meetings led over time.

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

Number of co-ordination meetings led by national convening entities as supported by WFP



REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Reporting should both highlight the number of meetings led by the national stakeholder and illustrate how WFP supported, as well as outline why this is meaningful to support the achievement of Zero Hunger and other SDGs.

“In Country, WFP advised the Ministry of Agriculture in articulating its role and value-added as the lead entity for the National Food Security Coordination Platform, and co-developed TORs for the Platform with Ministry staff. A new coordinator was recruited by the Ministry, and WFP provided coaching and created a knowledge exchange with two coordinators of similar platforms in neighbouring countries to help share good practices for effective decision-making and consensus-building. The immediate aim was for the Platform to take on the coordination of the national food security sector as the UN-led cluster was going to be deactivated, and for the Ministry to lead regular coordination meetings to strengthen their voice and visibility, and advocate towards food and nutrition security. The Ministry was able to host two meetings in 2022, as planned. These meetings were a contributing factor to the ambitious commitments made in the Rural Livelihoods Framework. The meetings convened over 20 partners, inclusive of other government agencies, private sector, and other development actors.”

LIMITATIONS

While this indicator can be used to demonstrate the increased ownership of coordination mechanisms by national stakeholders, it does not in itself capture how the leadership of coordination meetings by these stakeholders has contributed to more efficient or effective decision-making or broader national system performance. A higher number of coordination meetings may also be an indication of inefficient or ineffective coordination, which is why target-setting that reflects an understanding of how a well-functioning coordination mechanism in the specific country context would work is essential to ensuring that this indicator is meaningful. Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure the accuracy of the indicator data.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

69

69. Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	69
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcome where WFP implements institutional capacity strengthening activities that aim to enhance the sustainable financing of national programmes (within WFP's CCS framework, particularly relevant to interventions along pathway 3 "Strategic Planning and Financing").</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Proportion of stakeholders
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>National stakeholder: This refers potentially to stakeholders of all domestic systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to stakeholders originating from organisations governed or managed by WFP or other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc).</p> <p>This indicator should focus on stakeholders that are relevant to the intervention, and either decision-makers or directly involved/members of in the coalition or network the intervention sought to strengthen.</p> <p>Consensus: Consensus refers to agreement. This depends on the context of the intervention, but could refer to agreement about way forward, existing operations, root problem analysis, etc.</p> <p>Coalitions and networks: These refer to groups of stakeholders. It could be formal, such as a regional government coalition tasked by central government with transforming the</p>

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approach to nutrition in schools, or it could be informal, such as district officials who hold similar amounts of political capital and responsibility and function as a peer group.

WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

RATIONALE

Achieving Zero Hunger requires systemic action by a wide range of national stakeholders to address complex development challenges. Effective mechanisms, formal coalitions and informal networks are needed to ensure coordination and cooperation between all of the bodies, inside and outside of government and at both national and local level, that are involved in the formulation and implementation of the government's policy agenda, and to support information-sharing and collective decision-making within government and the broader national system on policy direction and resource allocation. Improved consensus among the national stakeholders around the Zero Hunger agenda contributes the forming and functioning of such mechanisms, coalitions and networks, and to the more effective leveraging of the strengths of different stakeholders to achieve the shared objective.

This indicator measures the perception of key stakeholders on improvements in these aspects of institutional effectiveness. While it relies on the stakeholders subjective interpretation of the changes in consensus, coalitions and/or networks that the CCS intervention has contributed to, by including a range of key stakeholders, these perceptions are triangulated against each other to provide a sufficiently reliable understanding of the changes that have occurred.

DATA SOURCE

Surveys of participants or key informant interviews of participants.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Surveys or semi-structured key informant interviews will need to be created to for specific programmes. [Examples and resources are available here.](#)

If you are choosing to measure the change in stakeholder perception through a pre- and post-intervention assessment, then the same individuals need to be included in both rounds of data collection and their surveys or interviews marked with identifying information for comparison.

The data collection tool should measure up to three different aspects (consensus, coalitions, networks), depending on the intended change in institutional effectiveness that the CCS intervention is targeting. The data collection tool can ask questions directly or through proxy questions, as illustrated below.

Directly:

- E.g., "Do you think that the strength of the coalition has changed now that the working group is meeting on a monthly basis?" (if only post-intervention assessment is used), or
- E.g., "On a scale of 1-5, how strong is the network of businesses working on fortification?" (if both pre- and post-intervention assessment is used)

Through proxy questions:

- E.g., “Do you find it easier or more challenging to coordinate among the different UN agencies since last year?” (if only post-intervention assessment is used), or
- E.g., “On a scale of 1-10, how easy do you find it to coordinate among the different UN Agencies?”

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

If using surveys: At least 30 people should be surveyed, unless the intervention is targeting less than 30 people – under which case all participants should be surveyed.

Where the group of key stakeholders is smaller, key informant interviews are recommended to garner a deeper understanding of the changes perceived and stakeholders’ interpretations of the drivers of change.

In both cases, if the measurement approach selected uses a comparison of stakeholder assessment of consensus, coalitions, and networks before and after the stakeholder intervention, then the same individuals should be included in the sample for both rounds of data collection.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator can be measured by a survey distributed to stakeholders, or by coding key informant interviews and assigning a quantitative score. This indicator can measure up to three different aspects (consensus, coalitions, networks), depending on the intended change in institutional effectiveness that the CCS intervention is targeting. The calculation should arrive at an aggregated measurement of the aspects relevant to the CCS intervention.

If conducting post-intervention survey/interviews only:

1. Rate each response given by each individual

For each relevant aspect (consensus, coalitions, networks), each individual stakeholder should answer ‘yes’ or ‘no’ to a set of questions regarding possible improvement in collaboration with other stakeholders. Each answer should then be assigned a score as follows:

- ‘1’ for perceived improvement,
- ‘0’ for no change or
- ‘-1’ for a perceived deterioration.

Calculate a score for each aspect measured for each individual

To calculate this indicator, for every specific individual, add up the scores assigned in Step 1 to every response for each aspect of collaboration that was included. This is to assess if the individual has perceived any change or improvement.

$$X_i = \sum_j$$

where j = the sum of all the scores assigned to the answers of the individual regarding one aspect of collaboration

2. Then, rate each aspect measured:

For each aspect measured for each individual:

If the above sum for the given individual and aspect of collaboration is >0 , the overall score for that aspect = 1

- If the above sum for the given individual and aspect of collaboration = 0, the overall score for that aspect = 0
- If the above sum for the given individual and aspect of collaboration is <0 , the overall score for that aspect = -1

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Repeat this for each of the aspects measured (i.e. consensus, coalitions, networks) as relevant.

3. Calculate the overall score for each individual.

For each individual, add together the total rating of all aspects measured (e.g. IF consensus = 1, coalitions = 0, networks = 0. **Total score for this individual = 1**).

4. Attribute a final 'code' to each individual

If the result for an individual is >0, then the final code is '1' (for improvement); otherwise, the code for that individual is '0' (for no improvement). At this point each individual should have a single score.

Example of steps 1 to 4:

An individual stakeholder (Individual One) was asked three questions about consensus, three questions about coalitions and three questions about networks.

The results were:

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
Consensus	1	1	-1
Coalitions	0	0	-1
Network	1	-1	-1

The results for each aspect were totaled, providing an overall rating for each aspect measured for Individual One, as follows:

Consensus = 1,

Coalition = -1,

Network strength = -1.

This means that 'consensus' has improved, but 'coalition' and 'network strength' have degraded. The ratings for the aspects for that individual would therefore be 1, -1 and -1.

The ratings for each aspect for Individual One were then totaled, to provide an overall score for all aspects. Therefore, Individual One's overall score = -1.

As this is **<0**, then the final code for this individual is **Zero, No improvement**.

Calculate the proportion of stakeholders who reported improvement

The calculation is:

$$X_i = \frac{\sum_j}{\sum_k}$$

where j = the sum of the codes representing each individual's overall view (one code per stakeholder sampled); and k = the number of stakeholders sampled.

Sum of each individual's final code (representing each stakeholder's overall view of improvement in consensus, coalitions and networks) / Number of individuals sampled. (e.g. final codes: [individual one : 1] + [individual two: 1] + [individual three : 0], **total score of individuals = 2**. Final calculation: 2 (score of individual codes) / 3 (number of individuals sampled) = 0.67 or **67%**).

The proportion of all stakeholders sampled can result in a final number anywhere between 0 percent and 100 percent.

If conducting a pre- and post-intervention survey/interviews:

Conducting assessments to measure before and after the CCS intervention will require long term stability of national stakeholders in key roles. This should be considered thoughtfully alongside the political context and envisioned timeframe of intervention before being selected as methodology.

1. **Compare the pre- and post-intervention responses to determine perceived change per question for each individual:**

For a pre intervention survey, each individual stakeholder should rate their perception of consensus, coalitions, and networks along selected questions, resulting in a numeric value or a qualitative assessment of the strength of the different aspects of collaboration. For a post intervention survey, they should then be asked the same questions, using the same rating scale (e.g., 1-5, 0-10, weak-strong etc.), allowing for comparison.

Comparing the responses of each individual to each question, the change seen between the baseline and follow-up assessment carried out with each individual should be coded for each question as:

- '1' for improvement,
- '0' for no change or
- '-1' for a deterioration.

This coding should be applied regardless of the degree of improvement (i.e. if a person responded that they thought network strength was a 3 out of 5, and then after the WFP intervention responded it was 4.5 out of 5, they would be coded as a '1').

Calculate score for each aspect measured for each individual:

To calculate the indicator, first add up the scores assigned for each pre-and post-intervention set of questions for each specific individual, and for each specific aspect of collaboration. This is to assess if the individual has perceived any change or improvement.

$$X_i = \sum_j$$

where j = the sum of all the scores assigned to the answers of the individual regarding one aspect of collaboration

2. **Then, rate each aspect measured:**

- If the above sum for the given individual and aspect of collaboration is >0 , the overall score for that aspect = 1
- If the above sum for the given individual and aspect of collaboration = 0, the overall score for that aspect = 0
- If the above sum for the given individual and aspect of collaboration is <0 , the overall score for that aspect = -1

Repeat this for each of the aspects measured (i.e., consensus, coalitions, networks) as relevant.

3. **Calculate the overall score for each individual:**

For each individual, add together the total scores of all aspects measured (e.g., consensus = 1, coalitions = 0, networks = 0. **Total score for this individual = 1**).

4. **Attribute a final 'code' to each individual:**

If the result for an individual is >0 , then the final code for is '1' (for improvement); otherwise, the code that individual is '0' (for no improvement).

Example of steps 1 to 4:

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An individual stakeholder was asked three questions about consensus, three questions about coalitions and three questions about networks before and after the intervention, rating the questions on scale of 1 to 5.

Pre-intervention, their responses were:

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
Consensus	1	2	2
Coalitions	3	1	2
Network	1	2	4

Post-intervention, their responses were:

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
Consensus	2	3	1
Coalitions	3	1	1
Network	2	1	3

The results of the comparison pre-and post-intervention were therefore:

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
Consensus	1	1	-1
Coalitions	0	0	-1
Network	1	-1	-1

The summing of the results of the comparison yields the following overall score for each aspect of collaboration for that individual: consensus = 1, coalition = -1, network strength = -2, meaning that 'consensus' has improved, but 'coalition' and 'network strength' have degraded. The scores for the aspects for that individual would therefore be 1, -1 and -1.

Combined score for all aspects for this individual = -2. As this is **<0**, then the final code for this individual is Zero, No improvement.

5. Calculate the proportion of stakeholders who reported improvement:

The calculation is:

$$X_i = \sum_j / \sum_k$$

where j = the sum of the codes representing each individual's overall view (one code per stakeholder sampled); and k = the number of stakeholders sampled.

Sum of each individual's final code (representing each stakeholder's overall view of improvement in consensus, coalitions and networks) / Number of individuals sampled. (e.g. final codes: [individual one: 1] + [individual two: 1] + [individual three: 0], **total score of**

individuals = 2. Final calculation: 2 (score of individual codes) / 3 (number of individuals sampled) = 0.67 or **67%**.

The proportion of all stakeholders sampled can result in a final number anywhere between 0 percent and 100 percent.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag.</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page. In those Country Offices that adopt the CCS Framework, more detailed analysis and aggregation will be feasible, by sub-components of the CCS Framework.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data collection per intervention (not more than annually).</p> <p>Annual data entry in COMET.</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline values for the CSP are 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering existing stakeholder relationships and dynamics, and the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in the activities. Annual targets are not cumulative.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>CSP targets should therefore be set accordingly by building on a solid analysis of the CCS work plan developed by the national stakeholder and WFP and an updated assessment of capacities at CSP commencement (to inform on the likelihood of achieving the intended targets).</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator contributes to the mandatory aggregated indicator “Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support.”</p> <p>It can be used to show the medium to longer-term outcomes of WFP CCS engagement, following the more short-term results captured through the indicator “Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support”.</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	COs can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening. Qualitative methods, such as key informant interviews or focus group discussions, are particularly suited for further research into the political economy of the national institutional arrangements in place around Zero Hunger and can provide a deeper understanding of the drivers of change in consensus, coalitions and networks as well as their effects on institutional effectiveness.
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	Improved consensus among the national stakeholders around the Zero Hunger agenda contributes the forming and functioning of mechanisms, coalitions and networks to ensure coordination and cooperation, and to the more effective leveraging of the strengths of

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different stakeholders to achieve the shared objective. This indicator can help understand whether capacity strengthening efforts in this regard are effective, and can allow WFP and the national stakeholder to change their approach if these indications of effective collaboration are not found.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In the below example, a survey was released measuring key stakeholders' perception of improvements in consensus building. The positive answers were 63 percent, which would be reported in the ACR. This could be presented in a narrative as follows:

"In Country, the Social Protection Working Group led by the government was the target of a capacity strengthening intervention by WFP in 2022 and 2023. WFP provided formal career coaching to five national stakeholders who were identified as key people to support the functioning of the working group, and sat in two different agencies. The coaching focused on sharing skills to improve facilitation and build soft skills required for effective coordination and building consensus. During these years, WFP included a question in the evaluation of the working group to measure if stakeholders felt that improvements in collaborative decision making were occurring. In 2023 at the end of WFP's original coaching agreement, this was 63%, and examples provided in answers talking about increased efficiency, buy-in and cooperation. The coaching for these five stakeholders has now wound down, but the positive feedback they provided have resulted in the same two ministries identifying other staff they believe could benefit from the same professional development opportunities and strengthen the partnership with WFP."

Examples of systems contributing to Zero Hunger or other SDGs: National School Meals Programme; National Stunting Prevention Programme; National Pro-poor Agricultural Production; Strategic Grain Reserves/supply chain; National Emergency Preparedness and Response; National Statistics and Analysis; National Social Protection system; National Digital Identity system; Humanitarian Supply Chain.

INTERPRETATION

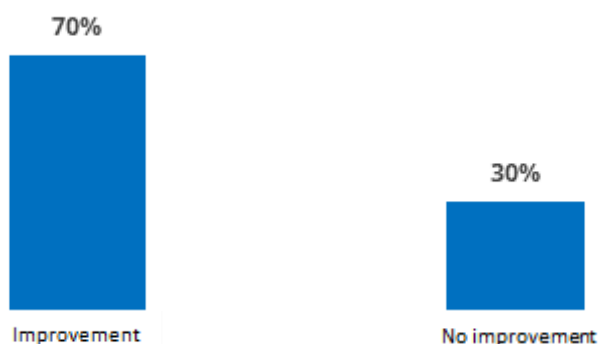
The higher the number, the larger the proportion of key national stakeholders whose view is that consensus, coalitions and networks have improved following the CCS intervention.

This indicator on its own does not adequately tell the story of the significance of improved coordination and collaboration in the national system. To give meaning to this figure, along with other complementary indicators (mentioned below), it is important to provide a narrative analysis that links to the broader objective of the intervention and includes further details of interest, such as why consensus, coalitions and networks have changed and what effect this has on decision-making and other processes in the national system.

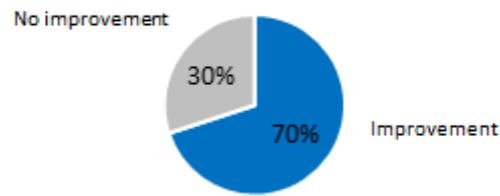
VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram/bar graph illustrating budget released changes over time.

Proportion of people reporting improved consensus, coalitions and networks



Proportion of people reporting improved consensus, coalitions and networks



LIMITATIONS

This indicator will not be able to capture specific dynamics related to the changes in consensus, coalitions and networks (such as degree of change or collective agreement on the reason for said change).

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

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39. Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	39
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements institutional capacity strengthening / Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) activities that aim to enhance the allocation and availability of resources within the national system.</p> <p>Within WFP’s CCS framework, it is particularly relevant to interventions along pathway 3 “Strategic Planning and Financing”)</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	USD
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>Resources: Human, material and/or financial resources that are relevant to the national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs. Note that these should NOT include internal WFP resources.</p> <p>Mobilized: Any USD amount mobilized for the benefit of a specific national system as a result of WFP capacity-strengthening support (whether primarily mobilized by WFP directly or by stakeholders with WFP support and facilitation). Sources for resources mobilized may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) domestic governmental – in the form of increased allocation accorded by the Ministry of Finance and/or any other parties able to influence amounts allocated to national food security and nutrition (FSN) plans and programmes: (2) domestic nongovernmental – in the form of resources mobilized through non-state representatives e.g., civil society, communities and/or private sector; and (3) international donor nations or international financial institutions. <p>System contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs: System refers to a set of interacting or interdependent entities, real or abstract, forming an integrated whole. Systems are more than the sum of their individual parts, and can be delineated at different levels (local, national, regional etc.). In the case of CCS, the focus is primarily on interconnected political, economic and social systems. WFP supports national systems to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs, and its capacity strengthening support is intended to result in enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and/or economy of such systems, as prioritised by national stakeholders. WFP engagement can contribute to various system components, which are</p>

included in WFP's CCS Framework and encompass for example policies, legislation, strategies and programmes, as well as coordination mechanisms, information management systems, business processes, and assets and infrastructure.

National: This refers to all domestic systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region and operating in their regions (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.).

WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

To determine whether WFP's contribution to the achievement of the outcome is significant enough that it should be considered under this indicator, ask the question: would it be realistic to expect this level of resources mobilized without the WFP capacity strengthening intervention? If the resources would have been mobilized regardless, and WFP did not provide substantial capacity strengthening support that enabled an increase in resource availability, the additional resources should not be counted towards this indicator. It is important to be able to draw a link to output level activities (such as advocacy, support to strategic planning etc) that have contributed to this outcome. One of the ways to triangulate this information is to validate with the national stakeholder, and ensure they agree on WFP's contribution being substantial enough to count this result.

RATIONALE

Commitments by global leaders in the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the World Humanitarian Summit's deliberations, stress the critical importance of enhanced roles for governments and other national and local actors in financing development initiatives and humanitarian preparedness, response, and recovery. Countries face complex challenges in generating the required quantity and quality of investment. WFP's long experience in developing effective partnerships with public and private actors for financing humanitarian and development activities – including technological and institutional innovation – can add value to country efforts to build the required coalitions for investment and action. This is concretised in the WFP Strategic Plan under Strategic Outcome 4, under which WFP supports SDG Target 17.9 - Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

DATA SOURCE

Data must be obtained from partners through the Activity Managers responsible for operationalising the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen. Ensure that all figures are formal commitments (e.g. official announcements of donor contributions, official approved budget documents from government or other stakeholders), preferably with evidence of stakeholder validation of WFP's contribution. Where the resources mobilized include non-monetary resources (such as staff, capital

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inputs), ideally the value of such resources would be provided by the party that provides the resource. Where this may not be possible, it is recommended that estimates be used, benchmarking against market rates for similar positions or assets.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

It is recommended that the activity manager and M&E staff create an excel sheet for the duration of the CSP, stored on the CO shared drive, to record the values and types of resources mobilized, the sources of the resources, the source of the data and whether or not WFP contribution has been validated. In cases where non-monetary resources are converted to USD value, it is also recommended to include the calculation or estimation method used (see below on Indicator calculation).

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Sum of USD mobilized.

Resources in local currency should be converted to USD value using the United Nations exchange rate for the month when the values are recorded in COMET.

Non-monetary resources should be reflected as USD value primarily on the basis of direct information from the partner/stakeholder providing the resource, or where such direct information is not available, by identifying going market rates for similar positions (sector, level of seniority, contract type if known) and assets (cost of purchasing similar assets locally), ideally using at least three sources to determine an average value. In the case of complex/large-scale assets, it may not be possible to estimate the value and direct information from the relevant partner/stakeholder would have to be obtained.

If a formal commitment is made for multiple years, the sum should be counted in the year it was committed and not spread over multiple years.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe annually.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Basic system disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category, activity tag and thematic markers. In addition, it is recommended to disaggregate the data by source of resources (domestic governmental, domestic non-governmental and international). Further information on outcome data disaggregation [can be found online at this page](#).

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annual data collection

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

The baseline value for this indicator should reflect USD amounts mobilized by stakeholders for the FSN system or service as a result of WFP support prior to intervention. In many cases it is likely to be 0, but there are instances where some resource mobilization has already taken place and should be reflected.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

In line with the below, targets are to be set conservatively based on realistic and evidence-based projections and feasibility. Resource mobilization may take more than one year to yield results; appropriateness of setting annual targets should be carefully assessed at project outset. Annual targets are not cumulative.

End of CSP target:

CSP end-line targets are to be established very cautiously (conservative targets), especially where WFP has yet to explore programmatic entry-points for effective engagement in this area; target figures should be based on a solid resource mobilization analysis by WFP for

international donors and relevant international financial institutions (IFIs) and ideally in collaboration with stakeholders for an overview of the domestic sphere.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator contributes to the non-CRF outcome indicator: 75 Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support

Broader CCS engagements can utilize multiple capacity strengthening outcome indicators to be able to tell the complete story of a country office's work. This indicator can be complemented e.g. by indicator 78 *Amount of annual host Government budget allocated to nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs following WFP Capacity Strengthening support*; and 70. *Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support*.

It can also be complemented by institutional (i.e. country) capacity strengthening output indicators from CRF Output Category C, which can evidence the substantive nature of the WFP engagement that has led to this outcome. For example, a detailed indicator showing secondments to national institutions could be used to demonstrate WFP's contribution combined with a narrative analysis illustrating the advocacy role the seconded person was able to play.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This indicator should be complemented with information on the results that were or are expected to be achieved with the resources mobilized. It can be complemented with qualitative analyses and approaches, such as outcome harvesting, or return on investment studies.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The data can contribute to WFP's advocacy efforts and can encourage donor investment in WFP's CCS work as a way to enhance efficiency.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator captures concrete results relating to institutional capacity strengthening which addresses the financial sustainability of the national system. It is a localized indicator and not comparable across countries/regions.

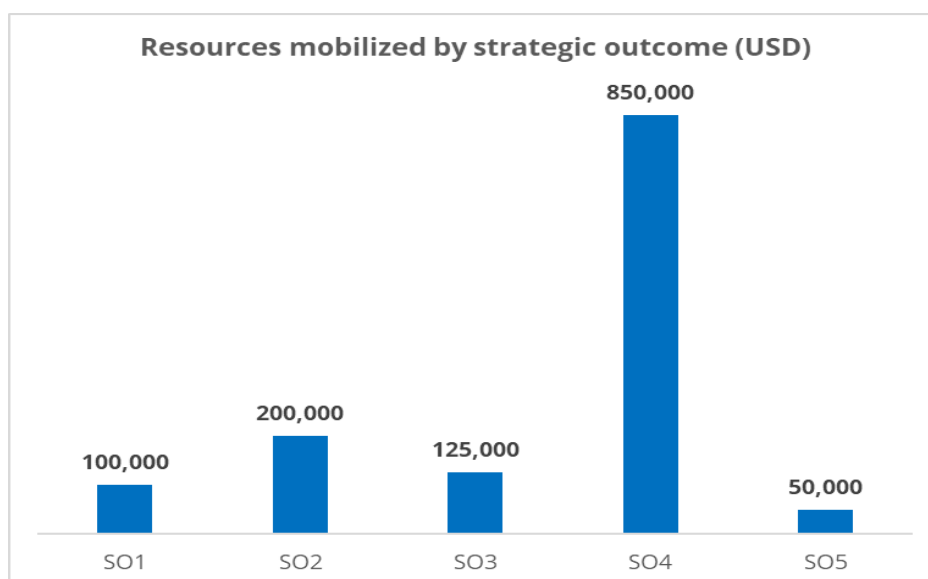
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following is an example of how to report on the indicator: At country level: "As a result of WFP ongoing capacity strengthening engagement with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in Host Country, and the joint completion and documentation of a cost-benefit-analysis of various home-grown school feeding models, the Ministry of Education was able to articulate an evidence-based and comprehensive investment case that was submitted to the Ministry of Finance for consideration. Following advocacy and dialogue with the latter, the MoE – with WFP support – was able to secure a 12% (USD X.X m) increase in funding allocations to the National School Meals programme from the national development budget."

VISUALIZATION

At country level: bar graph/histogram illustrating resources mobilized with WFP support; alternatively, pie chart demonstrating total amount of resources mobilized by source (domestic governmental, domestic nongovernmental and international); aggregation of the same by region or global.

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LIMITATIONS

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

While increased resources may help strengthen the performance of the national system, this indicator does not in itself measure a change in what having increased resources achieves (which requires additional measurement or studies).

The reporting of this indicator relies on transparent national systems where financial data is shared with WFP. It is important to note that WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, and results against this indicator may not be attributable exclusively to WFP. The capacity strengthening contribution of other partners to enable the resources to be mobilized should be mentioned in narratives when the indicator is reported.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

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78. Amount of annual host Government budget allocated to nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs following WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	78
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements capacity strengthening activities that aim to enhance the sustainable financing of national programmes (within the CCS framework, particularly relevant to interventions along pathway 3 “Strategic Planning and Financing”).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	USD
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>Amount: Financial resources that are relevant to nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs, including those spent on salaries. Note that these should NOT include internal WFP resources.</p> <p>Annual host government budget: A official document showing the national Government’s forecast revenues and expenditures during the fiscal year (which may be different from a calendar year). This is a formal document that has been validated through the stakeholder’s process.</p> <p>Allocated: Any USD amount allocated for the benefit of a specific nationally-owned system contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs.</p> <p>Programmes and systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs: “Programmes” refer to social programmes led by national (not international) stakeholders which aim to promote the well-being of populations residing in a given country or area, often including the provision of transfers. For example, national School Feeding Programmes, national stunting prevention programmes. “System” refers to a set of interacting or interdependent entities, real or abstract, forming an integrated whole. For the purposes of this indicator, these can be understood as referring to system components that represent a wide range of entry-points for WFP engagement that will contribute to a better functioning of the overall national system. Such components encompass policies, legislation, strategies and programmes, as well as other system components such as coordination mechanisms, information management systems, business processes, and assets and infrastructure. WFP</p>

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

supports national systems to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs, and its capacity strengthening support is intended to result in enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and/or economy of such systems, as prioritised by national stakeholders.

The indicator is presented in sector-neutral form. It must be interpreted in relation to the system supported.

Nationally owned: This refers to domestic programmes and systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels). In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to programmes governed or managed by WFP or other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).

WFP capacity strengthening support: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results always be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

RATIONALE

Commitments by global leaders in the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the World Humanitarian Summit's deliberations, stress the critical importance of enhanced roles for governments and other national and local actors in financing development initiatives and humanitarian preparedness, response, and recovery. Allocation of budget is a useful proxy to demonstrate national ownership of and commitment to hunger solutions and broader development objectives.

This indicator captures concrete results relating to the critical pathway of WFP's CCS framework for systems-oriented capacity strengthening which addresses financial sustainability.

DATA SOURCE

Data must be obtained from host government partners through the Activity Managers responsible for operationalising the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen.

Ensure that all figures are unequivocally documented, preferably with evidence of stakeholder validation. Consider budgets that have been published by national stakeholders as a means of triangulating data.

Relevant budget lines should be specific to the national programme or system that WFP's CCS work has supported. For example, the entire budget of the Ministry of Education should not be counted, but the budget dedicated to a School Feeding Programme would be eligible for inclusion. In some cases, a national budget line might not give the amount of detail needed, such as bundling 'School Health, Nutrition, and Feeding Programmes', but a counterpart may be in a position to share a more nuanced breakdown needed to determine which proportion of those funds are applicable for the indicator.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL	<p>Data is to be obtained through national host government budgets as referenced in the data source field.</p> <p>It is recommended that the activity manager and M&E staff create an excel sheet for the duration of the CSP, stored on the CO shared drive, to record the values of budget allocations, the national programmes or system components that each allocation is for, the source of the data and whether or not WFP contribution has been validated.</p>
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	Sum of USD allocated [$\sum_{\text{Budget allocation}} = X_{\text{Budget i}} \dots X_{\text{Budget j}}$]
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category, and activity tag.</p> <p>Disaggregation is further recommended by thematic markers and national programmes or system components that the budget allocations are for (using data notes in COMET</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Annual data collection</p> <p>Annual data entry in COMET</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	The baseline value for this indicator should reflect USD amounts allocated previously by stakeholders for the programme or system in question prior to intervention. It is unlikely to be zero.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets are to be country-specific and should be set conservatively based on realistic and evidence-based projections and feasibility. Strategies aimed at increased resource allocation may take more than one year to yield results; the appropriateness of setting annual targets should be carefully assessed at project outset. <u>Annual targets are not cumulative.</u></p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>CSP targets are to be established very cautiously (conservative targets) as WFP continues to explore programmatic entry-points for effective engagement in this area. Target figures should ideally be based on a solid fiscal space analysis, considering the availability of financial resources for government budgets and the required levels of investment in the national system to enable its intended functioning, as well as indications of intended future commitments by the national stakeholders.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	This indicator tells a more complete story when paired with the outcome indicator showing the amount of annual host government budget released. It complements the CRF outcome indicator showing broader resources mobilized for the national system with WFP support, which encompasses also e.g. bilateral donor funds and funding from IFIs.

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

It can also be complemented by institutional (i.e. country) capacity strengthening output indicators from CRF Output Category C, which can evidence the substantive nature of the WFP engagement that has led to this outcome. For example, a detailed indicator showing secondments to national institutions could be used to demonstrate WFP's contribution combined with a narrative analysis illustrating the advocacy role the seconded person was able to play.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Country Offices can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening and should design any system strengthening studies to take into account the financial sustainability of the national programme or system (e.g. Key Informant Interviews with national stakeholders or cost-benefit analyses). These can help better articulate WFP's contribution as well as the effects of the increased budget allocation.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

A change in budget allocation may signal a shift in the priorities of national stakeholders. This may provide new opportunities for CCS engagement, or require that the national stakeholder and WFP re-assess existing CCS workplans due to shifts in fiscal space and change readiness.

INTERPRETATION

A higher USD value represents more resources allocated to nationally owned programmes or systems to achieve Zero Hunger and other SDGs, and as relevant, may be interpreted as a proxy for political commitment and an indication of improved financial sustainability of the national programmes or systems affected. It may be useful to contextualize this number in narrative reporting using a per-capita formulation to show the scale of the budget. Additionally, the reporting can include what the changed figure resulted in, such as increased programme coverage.

A lower USD value represents less resources allocated to nationally owned programmes or systems to achieve Zero Hunger and other SDGs, and as relevant, may be interpreted as a proxy for political commitment. It should be complemented with an analysis to show what this shift represents, and what changes to national programmes and systems may be required as a result, such as a decrease in number of days of school feeding per school.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

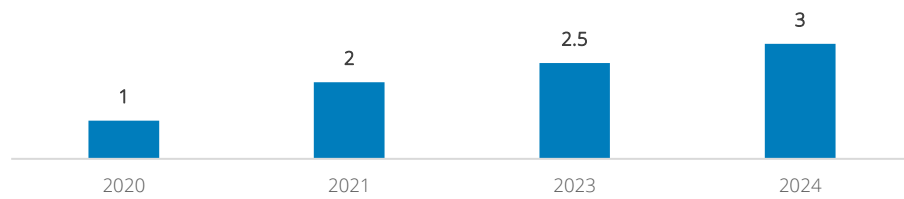
The following is an example of how to report on the indicator at country level: "An analysis and stakeholder consultations carried out by the Ministry of Education (MoE) with WFP technical support resulted in the identification of transfer size for the national school meals programme being too small to enable adequately nutritious food to be served. WFP advocated in coordination meetings and helped the MoE commission studies to serve as evidence, resulting in the MoE increasing their budget allocation for the national school meals programme by 1 million USD in 2020. This is the equivalent of a 20-cent increase per meal, or a 20 percent increase from the 2019 budget. The budget increase was committed to in December 2020 by the Ministry of Finance and will be implemented beginning in January 2021. This increase will enable schools to purchase a wider array of vegetables and will be accompanied by an information campaign from the ministry on the importance of dietary diversity with sample menus showcasing local products."

Examples of programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger or other SDGs: National School Meals Programme; National Stunting Prevention Programme; National Pro-poor Agricultural Production; Strategic Grain Reserves/supply chain; National Emergency Preparedness and Response; National Statistics and Analysis; National Social Protection system; National Digital Identity system; Humanitarian Supply Chain.

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram/bar graph illustrating budget allocation changes over time.

Budget Allocated over time (USD - Million)

**LIMITATIONS**

The amount of budget allocated to national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs can be used as a proxy for political commitment to a programme, but does not in itself measure a change in what having increased resources achieves (which requires additional measurement or studies). Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

The reporting of this indicator relies on transparent national systems where financial data is shared with WFP.

It is important to note that WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, and results against this indicator may not be attributable exclusively to WFP. The capacity strengthening contribution of other partners to enable the resources to be mobilized should be mentioned in narratives when the indicator is reported.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

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70. Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	70
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcome where WFP implements institutional capacity strengthening activities that aim to enhance the sustainable financing of national programmes (within WFP’s CCS framework, particularly relevant to interventions along pathway 3 “Strategic Planning and Financing”).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	USD
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>Amount of financial resources that are relevant to nationally- owned systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs to cover all costs associated with running such programmes and systems (including salaries, materials etc.). Note that these should NOT include internal WFP resources.</p> <p>Annual host government budget: A official document showing the national Government’s forecast revenues and expenditures during the fiscal year (which may be different from a calendar year). This is a formal document that has been validated through the stakeholder’s process.</p> <p>Released: Any USD amount released for the benefit of a specific nationally owned system contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs.</p> <p>Programmes and systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs: “Programmes” refer to social programmes led by national (not international) stakeholders which aim to promote the well-being of populations residing in a given country or area, often including the provision of transfers. For example, national School Feeding Programmes, national stunting prevention programmes. “System” refers to a set of interacting or interdependent entities, real or abstract, forming an integrated whole. For the purposes of this indicator, these can be understood as referring to system components that represent a wide range of entry-points for engagement that will contribute to a better functioning of the overall national system. Such components encompass policies, legislation, strategies and</p>

programmes, as well as other system components such as coordination mechanisms, information management systems, business processes, and assets and infrastructure. WFP supports national systems to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs, and its capacity strengthening support is intended to result in enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and/or economy of such systems, as prioritised by national stakeholders.

The indicator is presented in sector-neutral form. It must be interpreted in relation to the system supported.

Nationally owned: This refers to domestic programmes and systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels). In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to programmes governed or managed by WFP or other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).

WFP capacity strengthening support: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results always be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

RATIONALE

Commitments by global leaders in the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the World Humanitarian Summit's deliberations, stress the critical importance of enhanced roles for governments and other national and local actors in financing development initiatives and humanitarian preparedness, response, and recovery. Disbursing budget for national programmes and systems is a useful proxy to demonstrate national ownership of and commitment to hunger solutions and broader development objectives. It can also serve as an indication of the efficiency of financial management in the national system.

This indicator captures concrete results relating to the critical pathway of WFP's CCS framework for systems-oriented capacity strengthening which addresses financial sustainability.

DATA SOURCE

Data must be obtained from host government partners through the Activity Managers responsible for operationalising the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen.

Ensure that all figures are unequivocally documented, preferably with evidence of stakeholder validation. Consider budgets that have been published by national stakeholders as a means of triangulating data (allowing to verify the extent to which disbursements are aligned with budgets allocated).

Relevant budget lines to consider for this indicator should be specific to the national programme or system that WFP's CCS work has supported. For example, the entire budget of the Ministry of Education should not be counted, but the budget dedicated to a School Feeding Programme would be eligible for inclusion. In some cases, a national budget line might not give the amount of detail needed, such as bundling 'School Health, Nutrition, and Feeding Programmes', but a counterpart may be in a position to share a more nuanced

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	breakdown needed to determine which proportion of those funds are applicable for the indicator.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	<p>Data is to be obtained through host government counterparts as referenced in the data source field.</p> <p>It is recommended that the activity manager and M&E staff create an excel sheet for the duration of the CSP, stored on the CO shared drive, to record the values of budgets disbursed, the national programmes or system components that each allocation is for, the source of the data and whether or not WFP contribution has been validated.</p>
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	Sum of USD released [$\sum \text{Budget released} = X_{\text{Budget i}} \dots X_{\text{Budget j}}$]
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category, and activity tag.</p> <p>Disaggregation is further recommended by thematic markers and national programmes or system components that the budgets are for (using data notes in COMET).</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Annual data collection</p> <p>Annual data entry in COMET</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	The baseline value for this indicator should reflect USD amounts released previously by stakeholders for the relevant national system prior to intervention. It is unlikely to be zero.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets are to be country-specific and should be set conservatively based on realistic and evidence-based projections and feasibility. Appropriateness of setting annual targets should be carefully assessed at project outset. Annual targets are not cumulative.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>CSP targets are to be established very cautiously (conservative targets) as WFP continues to explore programmatic entry-points for effective engagement in this area. Target figures should ideally be based on a solid fiscal space analysis, considering the availability of financial resources for government budgets and the required levels of investment in the national system to enable its intended functioning, as well as an analysis of the efficiency of financial management in the national system that would allow for timely disbursement of funds.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	This indicator tells a more complete story when paired with the outcome indicator showing the amount of annual budget allocated, and can be further complemented by the indicator showing resources mobilized for the national system with WFP support, which encompasses also e.g. bilateral donor funds and funding from IFIs.

It can also be complemented by institutional (i.e. country) capacity strengthening output indicators from CRF Output Category C, which can evidence the substantive nature of the WFP engagement that has led to this outcome. For example, a detailed indicator showing secondments to national institutions could be used to demonstrate WFP's contribution combined with a narrative analysis illustrating the advocacy role the seconded person was able to play.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Country Offices can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening and should design any system strengthening studies to take into account the financial sustainability of the national programme or system (i.e. Key Informant Interviews with national stakeholders or cost-benefit analyses). This can help better articulate WFP's contribution, be it through continued advocacy or capacity strengthening efforts to enhance the efficiency of financial management in the national system.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

A change in budget released may signal a shift in the priorities of national stakeholders. This may provide new opportunities for CCS engagement or require that the national stakeholder and WFP re-assess existing CCS workplans due to shifts in fiscal space and change readiness. Challenges faced with releasing allocated budgets may be related to bottlenecks in the financial information management systems used by national stakeholders and may be an entry-point for future capacity strengthening support.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following is an example of how to report on the indicator at country level: "An analysis and stakeholder consultations carried out by the Ministry of Education (MoE) with WFP technical support resulted in the identification of transfer size for the national school meals programme being too small to enable adequately nutritious food to be served. WFP advocated in coordination meetings and helped the MoE commission studies to serve as evidence, resulting in the MoE increasing their budget allocation for the national school meals programme by 1 million USD in 2020. This is the equivalent of 20 cent increase per meal, or a twenty percent increase from the 2019 budget. The budget increase was committed to in December 2020 by the Ministry of Finance, and implementation began in January 2021. Although the budget was fully released to the MoE, devaluation of the local currency meant that nutritious content of the school meals did not improve in 2021, as the budget increase was needed to maintain the previous ration composition. As such, WFP continues to advocate for an increased transfer value."

Examples of systems contributing to Zero Hunger or other SDGs: National School Meals Programme; National Stunting Prevention Programme; National Pro-poor Agricultural Production; Strategic Grain Reserves/supply chain; National Emergency Preparedness and Response; National Statistics and Analysis; National Social Protection system; National Digital Identity system; Humanitarian Supply Chain.

INTERPRETATION

A higher USD value represents more resources released to nationally owned programmes or systems to achieve Zero Hunger and other SDGs, and as relevant, may be interpreted as a proxy for political commitment or improved efficiency of financial management in the national system. It may be useful to contextualize this number in narrative reporting using a per-capita formulation to show the scale of the budget released. Additionally, the reporting can include what the changed figure resulted in, such as increased programme coverage.

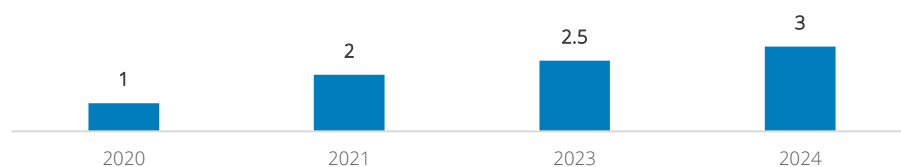
A lower USD value represents less resources released to nationally owned programmes or systems to achieve Zero Hunger and other SDGs, and as relevant, may be interpreted as a proxy for political commitment or for challenges in financial management in the national system. It should be complemented with an analysis to show what this shift represents, and what changes to national programmes and systems may be required as a result, such as a decrease in number of days of school feeding per school.

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram/bar graph illustrating budget released changes over time.

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

Budget Released over time (USD - Million)



LIMITATIONS

The amount of budget released to country capacity strengthening can be used as a proxy for political endorsement for a national programme or system, but does not in itself measure the difference in what this change of resources achieved (which requires additional measurement or studies). Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

The reporting of this indicator relies on transparent national systems where financial data is shared with WFP.

It is important to note that WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, and results against this indicator may not be attributable exclusively to WFP. The capacity strengthening contribution of other partners to enable the resources to be mobilized should be mentioned in narratives when the indicator is reported.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

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71. Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs *developed with WFP capacity strengthening support* [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	71
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any SO when a CSP involves transitioning from WFP-led/implemented programme activities to fully nationally owned programmes. It is optional in cases where the national stakeholders and WFP country offices are planning to transition other processes and system components to national ownership, leadership and implementation as part of their CCS engagements.</p> <p>Note: For transition strategies centred on School Feeding Programmes, please use “Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding developed with WFP support” in lieu of this indicator.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
POTENTIAL ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5), with the exception of those around school-based programmes.
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of transition strategies developed
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>Transition strategy refers to a strategy drafted by countries to define and explain the process that will be followed by the country to transition from an externally-supported programme, process, and system component towards full national stakeholder ownership. “Transition” is used instead of “handover”, to recognize that national stakeholders have their own priorities and constraints, and as such the end result of the transition is not expected to directly replicate the externally-supported programme, process or system component.</p> <p>Developed with WFP capacity strengthening support: The strategy should be jointly crafted and does not need to have been implemented in order to be counted through this indicator. However, the draft needs to be finalised (submitted for endorsement) to count as [2] or endorsed by an appropriate national stakeholder to count as [3]. To be counted as in-progress [1], the strategy process would require a clear kick-off point, such as a Memorandum of Understanding or other formal agreement made with the national stakeholder.</p>

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

	This is a sector-neutral indicator and could be applied to many of WFP's areas of work. As such, national stakeholders and WFP country offices may develop several transition strategies (e.g., one for community management of acute malnutrition and another one for leading national food security and nutrition assessments).
RATIONALE	National ownership of systems and programmes that provide support and services to vulnerable populations is key to achieving Zero Hunger and other SDGs sustainability and at scale. This indicator measures progress towards increased national ownership.
DATA SOURCE	Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	N/A – Data is collected from Activity Managers as indicated in the data source field.
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>The indicator does not require any calculation. The options below are to be reported as is in COMET to reflect the relevant stage of the transition strategy.</p> <p>Has the transition strategy been developed in the last year?</p> <p>0 – No, not started</p> <p>1 – No, in progress</p> <p>2 – Yes, strategy drafted [submitted for endorsement]</p> <p>3 – Yes, strategy endorsed by appropriate national stakeholder</p> <p>Counting should be done at level of strategy development. If multiple strategies are measured under the indicator, disaggregation by strategy is mandatory. If, for example, a transition strategy is first developed for community-managed malnutrition programmes in one state, and later, WFP works with another state to help develop their transition strategy, both strategies should be monitored and reported as separate processes. If, however, WFP works with the national health ministry to develop a transition strategy, which is then implemented in multiple counties, it should be monitored and reported as one strategy process.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe module.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag.</p> <p>In cases where country offices are measuring more than one strategy process under the same Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag, they should also be disaggregated by geographic location. (See indicator calculation guidance above.)</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Annual data collection</p> <p>Annual data entry in COMET</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	The baseline value for this indicator depends on the stage at which the transition strategy is when the CSP document is approved.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time and complexity involved in capacity strengthening engagement and joint planning with stakeholders. The target value should reflect the intended status of the strategy development process at the end of the reporting year.

End of CSP target:

CSP target should be set based on discussions with relevant national stakeholders and WFP as well as stakeholder workplans at CSP commencement (to assess likelihood of progress in transition strategy development over the CSP period). The target value should reflect the intended status of the strategy development process at the end of the CSP.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is complementary to other capacity strengthening outcome and output indicators which should also be used whenever relevant. It provides specific information on situations that involve a transition process.

A separate outcome indicator is used to monitor and report on the implementation of transition strategies. Both indicators (strategy development AND implementation) should be included for the same strategy process in cases where the strategy is expected to be endorsed and at least partly implemented during the same CSP.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Country Offices can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening. Case studies can be a meaningful way to capture the strengths and weaknesses of the transition strategy, and to reflect any changes that the programme or system component is expected to see as part of the transition process

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can help programme managers track the progress of their transition planning, and complemented with details from the workplan, help identify coming priorities and changes to CCS engagement needed, as well as budgeting for CCS activities.

It may also highlight specific stages requiring involvement of different national stakeholder counterparts and help identify where WFP could further provide support to facilitate such processes.

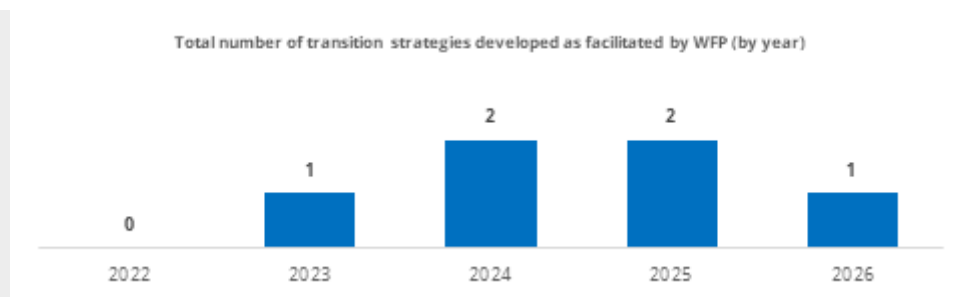
INTERPRETATION

This indicator is intended to measure the results of WFP's work with national governments and other national stakeholders. In cases where WFP is managing and implementing programmes or processes that will be taken up by national stakeholders for the achievement of the SDGs, a transition strategy that outlines the steps and timeline needed to achieve this transition can be an important milestone. This indicator measures whether the strategy has been developed or not. The strategy is considered as developed only once it has been finalised and approved by a competent national stakeholder. Transition strategies often require several years to be finalised; as such the indicator allows the Country Office some flexibility in reporting progress on the strategy.

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level, in cases where multiple transition strategies are being developed: Histogram or pie chart illustrating total number of transition strategies developed as facilitated by WFP.

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING



REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Below is an example that would score a '1' as the transition strategy has not been submitted for endorsement but is still in development, and the example articulates the steps WFP is taking with government partners in order to make progress, as well as the envisioned final form:

"WFP continued to support to the Deputy Prime Minister's Office (Department of Social Welfare) for the finalization of the Social Protection Policy and Action Plan, which is envisaged to provide the framework for the Government's shock responsive activities in support of vulnerable groups, and which is still ongoing. This Action plan will also serve as the transition strategy, outlining milestones and timings as responsibility changes from a WFP managed programme to integration within the government's existing social safety net infrastructure.

As part of the efforts, WFP and the DPM undertook a rapid capacity assessment of the existing social protection systems to facilitate the transition, ensuring that the resulting action plan for shock responsive activities will be evidence based and realistic."

LIMITATIONS

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data. This indicator does not show the quality of the strategy developed, but such details can be reported qualitatively in accompanying narrative.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

85

85. Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs *fully implemented by national stakeholders and WFP* [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	85
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any SO when a CSP involves transitioning from WFP-led/implemented programme activities to fully nationally owned programmes. It is optional in cases where the national stakeholders and WFP country offices are planning to transition other processes and system components to national ownership, leadership and implementation as part of their CCS engagements.</p> <p>Note: For transition strategies centred on School Feeding Programmes, please use “Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding fully implemented with WFP support” in lieu of this indicator.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5), with the exception of those around school-based programmes.
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of transition strategies implemented
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>Transition strategy: Refers to a strategy drafted by countries to define and explain the process that will be followed by the country to transition from an externally-supported programme, process, and system component towards full national stakeholder ownership. “Transition” is used instead of “handover”, to recognize that national stakeholders have their own priorities and constraints, and as such the end result of the transition is not expected to directly replicate the externally-supported programme, process or system component.</p> <p>A transition strategy is considered as developed once it has been adopted by the government or other relevant national stakeholders. This indicator measures progress that occurs <i>after</i> the development stage.</p> <p>Fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP: The strategy should include clear benchmarks to indicate when implementation would be finished. The ability to gauge full implementation will only be possible on the basis of these benchmarks. Notably, this will require the fulfilment of commitments from both WFP and the national stakeholder.</p> <p>This is a sector-neutral indicator and could be applied to many of WFP’s areas of work. As such, national stakeholders and WFP country offices may develop and implement several</p>

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	transition strategies (e.g., one for community management of acute malnutrition and another one for leading national food security and nutrition assessments).
RATIONALE	National ownership of systems and programmes that provide support and services to vulnerable populations is key to achieving Zero Hunger and other SDGs sustainability and at scale. This indicator measures progress towards increased national ownership.
DATA SOURCE	Relevant CSP Activity Managers to refer to documentation on the achievement of milestones in the implementation of the transition strategy.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	N/A – data is collected from CSP Activity Managers as referenced in the data source field
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>The indicator does not require any calculation. The options below are to be reported as is in COMET to reflect the relevant stage of the transition strategy.</p> <p>Was the transition strategy fully implemented?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Not begun 1 - Implementation in progress- less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed 2 - Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed 3 - Transition strategy completed <p>To be considered ‘in progress’, a substantive step must have been undertaken, such as resources allocated/disbursed, dedicated staff hired on the side of national counterpart, etc., dependent on the benchmarks set out. Similarly, to be considered ‘fully implemented’, the workplan must have been completely implemented and the relevant national stakeholder should validate that status.</p> <p>Counting should be done at the level of strategy implementation and should follow the implementation plan to determine the status of in-progress or closed/fully implemented in each case. If, for example, a transition strategy is first developed and implemented for community-managed malnutrition programmes in one state, and later, WFP works with another state to help develop and implement another transition strategy for community-managed malnutrition programmes, both strategies being implemented should be monitored and reported as separate processes. If, however, WFP works with the national health ministry to develop and implement a transition strategy for the national community-managed malnutrition programme, which is then implemented in multiple counties, it should be monitored and reported as one strategy implementation process.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe module.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag.</p> <p>In cases where country offices are measuring more than one strategy process under the same Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag, they should also be disaggregated by geographic location. (See indicator calculation guidance above.)</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page.</p>

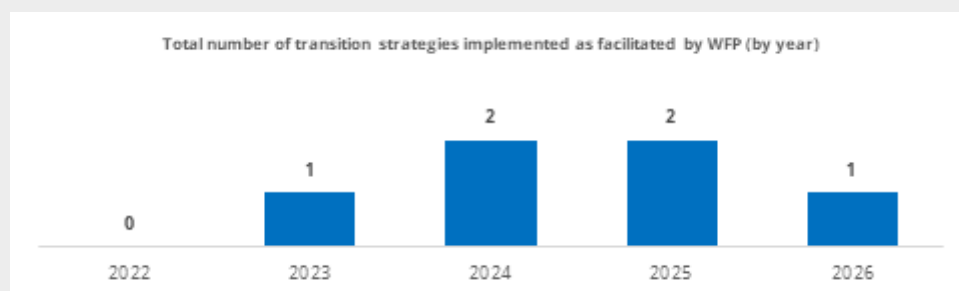
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Annual data collection</p> <p>Annual data entry in COMET</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	<p>The baseline value for this indicator depends on the stage at which the transition strategy implementation is when the CSP document is approved.</p>
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time and complexity involved in capacity strengthening engagement and joint planning with multiple stakeholders. Particular attention should be paid to the availability of resources for national stakeholder implementation. The target value should reflect the intended status of the strategy implementation process at the end of the reporting year.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>CSP target should be set based on discussions with relevant national stakeholders and WFP as well as stakeholder workplans at CSP commencement (to assess likelihood of progress in transition strategy implementation over the CSP period; particular attention should be paid to the availability of resources for national stakeholder implementation). The target value should reflect the intended status of the strategy implementation process at the end of the CSP.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	<p>Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator is complementary to other capacity strengthening outcome and output indicators which should also be used whenever relevant. It provides specific information on situations that involve a transition process.</p> <p>A separate outcome indicator 'Transition strategy developed for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support' is used to monitor and report on the development of transition strategies, culminating in their official endorsement. The indicator monitoring the implementation of such strategies can be seen as a continuation on the results chain. Both indicators should be included even for the same strategy process in cases where the strategy is expected to be endorsed and at least partly implemented during the same CSP.</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	<p>Country Offices can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening and how the efficiency and/or effectiveness of the national programmes or other system components has changed during or after their implementation is transitioned to national stakeholders.</p>
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	<p>This indicator can show programme managers the stage of implementation, and complemented with details from the workplan, help identify coming priorities and changes to CCS engagement needed, as well as budgeting for CCS activities.</p> <p>It may also specific stages requiring involvement of different national stakeholder counterparts and help identify where WFP could further provide support to facilitate such processes.</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>A fully implemented transition strategy will look different depending on the content of the strategy. In some cases, when a score of '3- fully implemented is achieved' it might mean that WFP concludes its operations or only provides support as a technical advisor. In other cases, transition strategies may have been done with different geographic areas, and WFP presence will continue in other areas.</p>

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A score of '1' or '2' may mean an implementation strategy is still in progress of being implemented, or it may reflect a change in strategy to adapt to new conditions. Narrative reporting in the ACR will be needed to explain the score.

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level, in cases where multiple transition strategies are being implemented: Histogram or pie chart illustrating total number transition strategies implemented as facilitated by WFP.



REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The below example outlines the criteria to be considered fully implemented (management of the registration platform by the government). It also links to how this was achieved (parliamentary process and five years of focused technical assistance following the development of a strategy), centring the government in the narrative. This would reflect a score of '3' as the full transition has taken place with recognised authorities.

"As a result of a legislative decree, The Ministry of Local Development (MINDEL) assumed the responsibilities of the registration of beneficiaries for all centrally run social safety net programmes. The transition from the WFP managed platform to government management of the same platform was first agreed upon five years previously in a formal transition strategy. WFP supported this transition through timely technical assistance to strengthen the government's capacity to run beneficiary registration platform, which is now managed by MINDEL. The software was formally transitioned following the legislative decree, with sustainable funding pledges from the Ministry in place ensuring its continued operation."

LIMITATIONS

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data. Only transition strategies with clear benchmarks for competition can be used.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

76

76. Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	76
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any SO when institutional capacity strengthening activities are carried out to achieve a formal change in a national programme design, programme process, or platforms. This corresponds to Pathway 4 of the WFP CCS Framework. The indicator should not be used to show results in enhancing WFP or UN partner programme designs, processes or platforms.</p> <p>As this indicator is sector neutral, it is applicable for all outputs linked to Category C indicators and across all WFP thematic interventions and activity categories.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of programme designs, processes and platforms
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>Enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms: Appropriate programme design, implementation and monitoring are critical to translating policy and strategic commitments to Zero Hunger and other SDGs into real changes in the lives of the people served by the national system. Enhancements in national programme designs, processes and platforms can include, for example, eligibility criteria, targeting mechanisms, transfer values and frequency of transfers, transfer delivery mechanisms, or programme monitoring arrangements. CCS support in this area focuses on instituting and strengthening national emergency responses, social and productive safety net arrangements; stimulating local markets; applying science, research, technology, and innovations to strengthen local, national, and regional capacities for the sustainable reduction of hunger and malnutrition; and ensuring the sustained management of these activities by national systems.</p> <p>Endorsed: This refers to the official endorsement of a programme design, process, or platform by the relevant stakeholder who has the authority to do so. It may entail a head of agency signing a document, ratification in a national body of legislature, or another form depending on procedures applicable and the competent authority/stakeholder in the national context.</p> <p>The component should only be counted if the related end result has been endorsed by a competent authority/stakeholder. Drafted programme designs, processes, and platforms can be captured under an output indicator C.6 “Number of tools or products developed or</p>

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revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening” in order to better reflect the steps of what is likely a multi-year process.

National stakeholders: This refers to organizations operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).

WFP capacity strengthening support: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders’ operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

RATIONALE

Appropriate programme design, implementation and monitoring are critical to translate policy and strategic commitments to Zero Hunger and other SDGs into real changes in the lives of the people served by the national system. CCS support to stakeholder programme design and delivery constitutes a deliberate and targeted investment in capacities, technologies and innovations to support populations in need and reduce hunger, malnutrition and vulnerability through national systems. It includes instituting and strengthening the way national programmes are designed, targeted, delivered and monitored, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of national emergency responses, social and productive safety net arrangements; stimulation of local markets; application of science, research, technology, and innovations to strengthen local, national, and regional capacities for sustainable hunger reduction; and of the sustained management of these activities by national systems.

DATA SOURCE

Relevant CSP Activity Managers responsible for operationalizing the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen, referring to data or information provided by national stakeholders.

It will be important to ensure that there is documented evidence to support the assertion that a specific result has been achieved and the component can be counted. This could be found, for example, in notes for the record of stakeholder organization’s meetings with WFP or in their internal operational documents (if accessible by WFP).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A – Data is to be obtained through partners and Activity Managers as indicated in the data source field.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

If the endorsement has been achieved, the value is 1 (“one programme design, process or platform has been endorsed”); if the endorsement has not been achieved, the value is 0 (“one programme design, process or platform has not been endorsed”), even if progress has been made.

The total number of programme designs, processes and platforms endorsed can then be aggregated through a sum function [$\sum_{\text{Programme designs etc endorsed}} = \text{Endorsement} + \text{Endorsement} \dots$]

How to recognize and count a relevant programme design, process or platform endorsed:

- To see if the programme designs, processes or platforms endorsed can be considered a capacity strengthening outcome, ask "To what extent did the national stakeholder complete the design, process or platform improvement?"

- *The programme designs, processes and platforms should have been completed by stakeholders, with the guidance and/or support of WFP.*
- *Particularly when WFP coaches, mentors, or trains stakeholders along the whole process of designing and developing specific tools.*
- *This indicator does NOT consider designs, processes or platforms developed by WFP as a service and shared with stakeholders (e.g. a standard operating procedure developed by WFP and shared with stakeholder through training, structures built and handed over with little stakeholder engagement in design and technical specifications, etc.). WFP support to stakeholders throughout these processes may include both specific (time/location bound) capacity strengthening activities or instances of embedded, on-going support within stakeholder institutions.*

To be considered as a WFP outcome, the endorsement of the programme design, process or platform should be at least in part attributable to WFP's support. If the endorsement has been achieved with the support of other partners in collaboration, these may also be considered, depending on how significant WFP's contribution was.

- If WFP's contribution has matched that of other partners, it should be included.
- If WFP's contribution has not resulted in a distinguishable feature or identifiable improvement in the design/process/platform, and if the endorsement would have occurred without WFP's contribution, the designs/processes/platforms should not be counted under this outcome indicator.

The programme design, processes, or platforms should only be counted in the year it was officially endorsed, as annual values are not cumulative (nor are targets).

For work taking place with multiple layers of government or in multiple locations, then the component should count as '1' when the work is centrally coordinated and then cascaded (e.g. if a revision in the distribution mechanisms of specialised nutritious foods within the community-based malnutrition management programme is devised with the national Ministry of Health and endorsed at that level, then expected to be taken onboard by different counties, it would be counted as 'one'; or if a group of municipalities was convened and together developed such a distribution mechanism they then all endorsed separately, it would also be counted as 'one'). Work with multiple layers of government or in multiple locations can be counted multiple endorsements only when the work is undertaken separately (e.g. a programme to engage urban displaced people is designed in two different cities using two different consultative processes and resulting in two different approaches would count as 'two').

If the Country Office's institutional CS engagement is structured around the WFP CCS Framework, you can refer to the pathway on Programme Design and Delivery.

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DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe module.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag.</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page. In those Country Offices that adopt the CCS Framework, more detailed analysis and aggregation will be feasible, by sub-components of the CCS Framework.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Annual data collection</p> <p>Annual data entry in COMET</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline should be set at the start of the CSP and will be 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. <u>Annual targets are not cumulative</u>. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target. Given the longer-term nature of this indicator, the annual target for some years of the CSP may be zero.</p> <p>CSP targets should therefore be set accordingly by building on a solid analysis of the WFP and national stakeholder work plans and an updated assessment of capacities at CSP commencement (to assess the likelihood of achieving results across the different business processes that this indicator covers).</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>The end of CSP target can be adjusted based on documented new or adjusted CCS workplans developed with the national stakeholders or other documented agreements with the national stakeholder. WFP should not change targets unilaterally.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator is an outcome level indicator, requiring that the national stakeholder directly led or substantively contributed to the development of the programme design, process or platform endorsed. Work that has not been validated by the stakeholder partner might be more appropriately captured under an output category C indicator. <i>“Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening”</i>. Following the endorsement of a programme design, process or platform, the country office may consider using the outcome indicator <i>“Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support”</i> to monitor the change in the practices of national stakeholder organizations responsible for rolling out such plans, processes and platforms.</p> <p>This indicator contributes to the aggregate indicator <i>“Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support”</i> and allows for more granular analysis of WFP’s contribution to strengthening institutional capacities in the national system.</p>

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Country Offices can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening. When designing studies on its CCS work, they can enquire more deeply into factors that enabled the programme designs, processes or platforms to be developed and endorsed by national stakeholders (e.g., through Key Informant Interviews or focus group discussions with national counterparts).

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

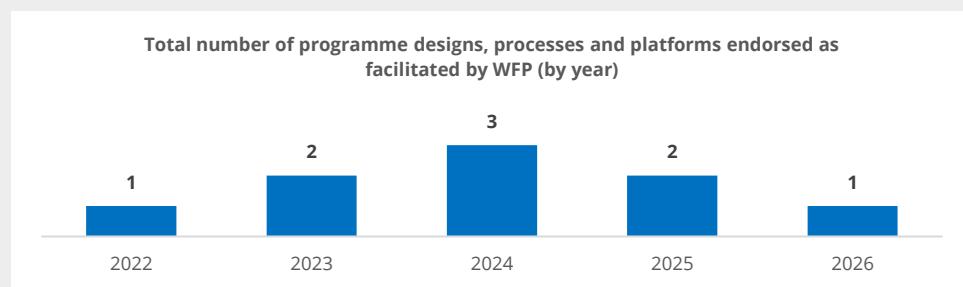
Enhanced programme design, processes, and platforms being endorsed represents a key milestone in changing organizational or institutional practices that contribute to improved efficiency and effectiveness of national programmes. It may signal a shift in the operating environment for national stakeholders, and may provide opportunities for continued CCS engagement focusing on the implementation of new programme designs, processes and platforms at scale.

INTERPRETATION

A higher value in this indicator reflects a higher number of programme designs, processes, and platforms endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support, which would be expected to contribute to an improvement in the efficiency and/or effectiveness of national programmes.

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram or bar graph illustrating total number of programme designs, processes and platforms endorsed.



REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In Country, advocacy work of WFP and partners resulted in a change in the design of the national school meals programme by the Government, where the value of the entitlement for each pupil, funded by the Government, was increased. The below is an illustrative example on reporting this: it notes the change of programme design, how WFP facilitated this, and further action needed or timeline for implementation.

“WFP has been a strong advocate for increasing the transfer value of the school meals programme that is implemented by the Government. Utilising evidence that WFP helped generate on the importance of nutritious school meals and the amount required for a meal to have a nutritious component, the Ministry of Education decided to change in the transfer value in the school meals programme and successfully advocated with the Ministry of Finance (who fully funds the programme). In November 2022 the Ministry of Finance endorsed the increase in transfer value per pupil from 1 dollar to 1.20 dollars, a twenty percent increase. This will be implemented in 2023, and is expected to contribute to an improved nutritional content of the school meals to benefit all pupils enrolled in the national school meals programme.”

LIMITATIONS

This indicator only reflects the number of enhance programme designs, processes or platforms endorsed and does not reflect the efficiency or effectiveness of such enhancements.

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E guidance at [this link](#).

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79. Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs *implemented at scale* by national organizations following WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	79
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF – Annex II)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any SO when institutional capacity strengthening activities are carried out to achieve a formal change in a national programme design, programme process, or platform. This corresponds to Pathway 4 of the WFP CCS Framework. The indicator should not be used to show results in enhancing WFP or UN partner programme designs, processes or platforms.</p> <p>As this indicator is sector neutral, it is applicable for all outputs linked to Category C indicators and across all WFP thematic interventions and activity categories.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of programme designs, processes, and platforms
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>Programmes, processes, and platforms: Appropriate programme design, implementation and monitoring are critical to translating policy and strategic commitments to Zero Hunger and other SDGs into real changes in the lives of the people served by the national system. Enhancements in national programme designs, processes and platforms can include, for example, eligibility criteria, targeting mechanisms, transfer values and frequency of transfers, transfer delivery mechanisms, or programme monitoring arrangements. CCS support in this area focuses on instituting and strengthening national emergency responses, social and productive safety net arrangements; stimulating local markets; applying science, research, technology, and innovations to strengthen local, national, and regional capacities for the sustainable reduction of hunger and malnutrition; and ensuring the sustained management of these activities by national systems.</p> <p>Implemented at scale: Refers to the mainstreaming of the programme design, process, or platform, i.e. no longer in development or piloting phase, but in use as envisioned across an organization or a network/group of organizations at the intended geographic scale. This should be clearly defined in the planning phase, as the enhanced programme design, process or platform is developed and endorsed. Implementation at scale may be</p>

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nationwide or subnational depending on the type of programme design, process or platform and which stakeholders are engaged.

National stakeholders: This refers to organizations operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).

WFP capacity strengthening support: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

RATIONALE

Appropriate programme design, implementation and monitoring are critical to translate policy and strategic commitments to Zero Hunger and other SDGs into real changes in the lives of the people served by the national system. CCS support to stakeholder programme design and delivery constitutes a deliberate and targeted investment in capacities, technologies and innovations to support populations in need and reduce hunger, malnutrition and vulnerability through national systems. It includes instituting and strengthening the way national programmes are designed, targeted, delivered and monitored, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of national emergency responses, social and productive safety net arrangements; stimulation of local markets; application of science, research, technology, and innovations to strengthen local, national, and regional capacities for sustainable hunger reduction; and of the sustained management of these activities by national systems.

DATA SOURCE

Relevant CSP Activity Managers responsible for operationalizing the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen, referring to data or information provided by national stakeholders.

It will be important to ensure that there is documented evidence to support the assertion that a specific result has been achieved and the component can be counted. Ideally, this would be drawn from reports of monitoring data collected on the implementation of the national programme by the national stakeholder, but in the absence of such data, could also be evidenced, for example, through notes for the record of stakeholder organization's meetings with WFP or in their internal operational documents (if accessible by WFP).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A – Data is to be obtained through partners and Activity Managers as referenced in the data source field.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

If the component had been implemented at scale, the value is 1 (“one programme design, process or platform has been implemented”); if the component result has not been implemented at scale, the value is 0 (“one programme design, process or platform has not been fully implemented”). What ‘at scale’ entails should be fully defined in the workplan.

The total number of programme designs, processes and platforms at scale will then be aggregated through a sum function $[\sum \text{Programme designs, processes platforms at scale} = \text{Implementation at scale}_i + \text{Implementation at scale}_j \dots]$

How to recognize and count a relevant programme design, process or platform implemented at scale:

There must have been a WFP intervention with the aim of supporting the national stakeholder to improve the programme. To be considered as an outcome, the implementation of the enhanced programme should be at least in part attributable to WFP’s support. If the programme design, process or platform change has been developed, endorsed and implemented with the support of other capacity strengthening partners in collaboration, these may also be considered, depending on how significant WFP’s engagement was.

- If WFP’s contribution has matched that of other partners, it should be included.
- If WFP’s contribution has not resulted in a distinguishable feature or identifiable improvement in the programme design, process or platform, and if the change would have occurred without WFP’s engagement, the programme designs, processes or platforms should not be counted under this outcome indicator.

For work carried out with multiple layers of government or in multiple locations, then the component should count as ‘1’ when the work is centrally coordinated and then cascaded (e.g. if a revision in the distribution mechanisms of specialised nutritious foods within the community-based malnutrition management programme is devised with the national Ministry of Health and then expected to be implemented by different counties to be rolled out at scale, it would be counted as ‘one’; or if a group of municipalities was convened and together developed such as distribution mechanism that they then all were to implement separately for roll out at scale, it would also be counted as ‘one’). Work with multiple layers of government or in multiple locations can be counted as multiple designs, processes or platforms only when the work is undertaken separately (e.g. a programme to engage urban displaced people is designed in two different cities using two different consultative processes and resulting in two different approaches that are then rolled out and implemented at scale in the respective cities would count as ‘two’).

The programme design, processes, or platform should only be counted in the year it was fully scaled-up, as annual values are not cumulative (nor are targets).

If the Country Office institutional CS engagement is structured around the WFP CCS Framework, you can refer to the pathway on Programme Design and Delivery.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe module.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag.

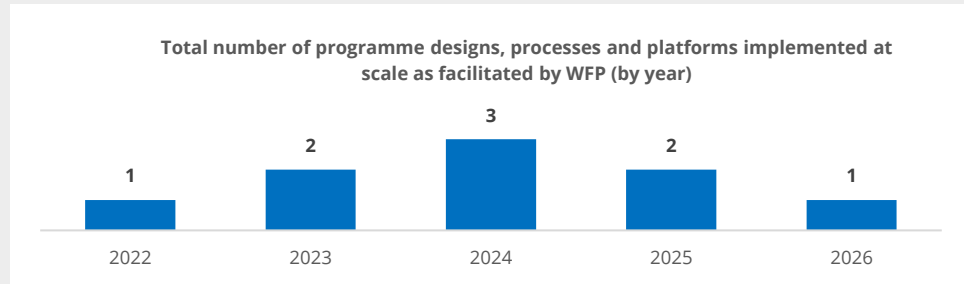
Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online [at this page](#). In those Country Offices that adopt the CCS Framework, more detailed analysis and aggregation will be feasible, by sub-components of the CCS Framework.

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Annual data collection Annual data entry in COMET
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline should be set at the start of the CSP and will be 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. Annual targets are not cumulative. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target. Given the longer-term nature of this indicator, the annual target for some years of the CSP may be zero.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>CSP targets should be set based on a solid analysis of the CCS work plans developed by WFP and the relevant national stakeholders. The end of CSP target can be adjusted based on documented new or adjusted CCS workplans developed with the national stakeholders or other documented agreements with the national stakeholder. WFP should not change targets unilaterally.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members.
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>Changes in programme designs, processes or platforms that have not been formally endorsed and/or implemented by the national stakeholder might be more appropriately captured under an output category C indicator (such as C.8 Number of tools and products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening).</p> <p>This indicator contributes to the calculation of the outcome indicator “Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support”.</p> <p>The indicator “Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support” identifies an earlier results stage of the same process, allowing the Country Office to chart the progression of the intervention.</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	Country Offices can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening. Dedicated studies or joint evaluations with national stakeholders could be carried out to probe the effects of the enhanced programme designs, processes and platforms being implemented at scale on the efficiency and effectiveness of the national programmes in question.
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	Enhanced programme design, processes, and platforms being implemented represents a key milestone in changing organizational or institutional practices that contribute to improved efficiency and effectiveness of national programmes. It may signal a shift in the operating environment for national stakeholders and may require a shift in the CCS engagement between the national stakeholder and WFP.
INTERPRETATION	A higher value in this indicator reflects a higher number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP capacity strengthening support, which would be expected to contribute to more comprehensive and concrete improvements in the efficiency and/or effectiveness of national programmes.

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram or bar graph illustrating total number of enhanced programme designs, processes and platforms implemented at scale.



REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The below is an illustrative example of a good practice for a Country Office that has reported on its CCS work contributing to a programme design change (in this case a change in entitlement value) that was endorsed by the national stakeholder in its previous ACR.

“In 2022, the government bodies responsible for the national School Meals Programme (mainly the Ministry of Finance which funds the programme and the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection which oversees the Secretariat that implements), endorsed a twenty percent increase in transfer value per pupil, allowing for more nutritious meals served in schools, following WFP support on advocacy. This change in transfer value was implemented at scale beginning in January 2023, the start of the fiscal year in Country, as envisioned. The increased transfer value was applied to all schools covered by the national school meals programme for the entire year, allowing the schools to provide more nutritious meals to students. It was complemented by guidance on designing menus that include nutritious meals, which the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and WFP jointly developed and disseminated, helping schools more effectively use the increased transfer value.”

LIMITATIONS

This indicator only reflects the number of enhanced programme designs, processes and platforms implemented at scale, and does not reflect the efficiency or effectiveness brought about by such enhancements.

Respecting the definitions provided above is important to ensure accuracy of the indicator data.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E guidance at this [link](#).

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

73

73. Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	73
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAME	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO4 when institutional capacity strengthening activities are carried out to improve national programme coverage, targeting, or entitlements.</p> <p>Note: As this indicator does not demonstrate WFP's contribution but rather national stakeholder action partially as a result of WFP contribution, it should be utilized in combination with other indicators.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	<p>Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)</p> <p>Social Protection Unit (PRO-S)</p> <p>Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)</p>
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Proportion of population
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the estimated proportion of eligible people who are covered by national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger, and that as such indirectly benefit from capacity strengthening support provided by WFP to enhance and improve national policies, programmes, and other system components.</p> <p>National programmes: Recognizing that countries define programmes according to their own contexts, in this case it refers to programmes with the intent of improving the eligible populations food security and nutrition status. While national programmes are government-led, some of their components may be implemented or partially implemented by non-governmental organizations, parastatals or the private sector.</p> <p>Eligible population: This criterion must be defined by the national stakeholder. It may encompass demographic criteria (such as a programme targeted to all pregnant and lactating women), or socio-economic criteria (such as all those who work in informal employment conditions).</p> <p>Enrolment: Enrolling beneficiaries is how you add households and individual household members to an intervention so that they can receive benefits and entitlements from the intervention. Enrolling beneficiaries involves identifying people who are eligible for the</p>

intervention within the intervention area. Depending on the activity this sector neutral indicator is applied to, it may mean individuals taking action to identify themselves to the relevant authorities, or authorities utilizing existing information (such as through a wider registration initiative) to identify people who meet criteria.

WFP Capacity Strengthening Support: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. **WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.**

WFP may specifically support on enrolment, as detailed in the social protection strategy. "WFP is able to advise on many aspects of registration and enrolment, especially for cash and/or in-kind transfer programmes. This includes advice on the collection and treatment of sensitive data, potentially including biometric details; targeting approaches; and strategies for minimising errors of exclusion in implementation, including of potentially marginalised populations, such as those lacking identity documents. We can support the digitalisation of existing enrolment records, or integration and/or promotion of interoperability among databases and national registries (with or without WFP tools).

Beyond this technical advisory role we will also conduct registration or enrolment on behalf of national actors or provide services to parts of the process, if relevant. This might be done when there is a shortage of national capacity, provided that it promotes rather than impedes longer term system-strengthening and conforms to our standards of protection, personal data protection and accountability. When delivering its own complementary programmes, WFP will explore whether and how it can also strengthen registration and enrolment in the current or a potential future social protection system.

RATIONALE

If a programme design is found to be effective at achieving its objective, then the proportion of people having access to those entitlements is crucial to the overall impact of the programme. Enrolment can vary depending on geographical difficulty reaching certain populations, communication explaining how to register for entitlements and barriers that may prevent this.

DATA SOURCE

The primary source of data is the national stakeholder organization who WFP engages with (e.g., a ministry in the national or sub-national government, other governmental agencies, a private sector organization). Another primary data source can also be new governmental stakeholders with whom WFP does not work directly/does not have a formal partnership in place (e.g., MOU), but who hosts national statistical systems or national M&E systems (e.g., Department of Statistics, Ministry of Development and Planning).

A different methodology, such as a cross sectional survey, may be used when this indicator is applied to certain sectors, such as nutrition focused programmes which may use SQUEAC or SLEAC.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A – Data is to be obtained through national stakeholders

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A unless using a sampling methodology, such as SQUEAC and SLEAC (see data source above)
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Estimate the number of people who are eligible for assistance in the programme, based on available national data, such as number of registered people.</p> <p>If the national programme is implemented through WFP systems, the number of people who are enrolled can be determined through internal data. If the national programme is implemented through national systems, then the information can only be accessed from partner data.</p> <p>Calculation: Number of people enrolled in a programme they are eligible for / estimated population number of all eligible people (X% = Number enrolled/Estimated eligible population *100)</p>
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe module
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by activity tag, gender (where statistical systems collects such information) and geographic location.
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Annual data collection</p> <p>Annual data entry in COMET</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	<p>For a new programme, if there is no information on enrolment in the programme implemented by the government or other partners from the previous year, then the baseline is zero in the first year. Otherwise, the baseline should be the enrolment in the programme before the WFP capacity strengthening intervention.</p> <p>For programmes continuing for more than one year, the baseline should be based on the previous year's enrolment rate.</p>
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Annual targets are expected to show gradual improvement over the years. Targets should be based upon sector-specific international standards where applicable.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>CSP targets should be set based on a solid analysis of the CCS work plan developed by the national stakeholder and WFP, and the relevant targets of national stakeholders in the country at CSP commencement (to assess likelihood of achieving results).</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WFP CO and governments (national statistical and sector data administrative systems, e.g., Ministry of Social Affairs administrative software)
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	Indicators that are complementary will depend on how WFP has structured their support to the national stakeholder. For example, utilizing a policy specific indicator if support was directed to a change in legislation, or utilizing the transition strategy indicator if the national programme was previously implemented by WFP.
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	Country Offices can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand their broader work within capacity strengthening. Specific studies or evaluations can further investigate the capacity strengthening processes leading to changes in enrolment of people into national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger

or other SDGs (e.g., Key Informant Interviews with national stakeholders or cost-benefit analyses). These can help better articulate WFP's contribution as well as the longer-term effects of enrolment into national programmes experienced by affected populations.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

An increase in eligible population being enrolled in social safety net programmes represents a significant milestone that can contribute to improved effectiveness and reach of such programmes and the scope of their impact. It may signal a shift in the operating environment for national stakeholders, and may provide opportunities for continued CCS engagement focusing on programme design, business processes, or other factors key to the success of the social safety net programme people have enrolled in. It is also important to consider the data in situations where a change in eligibility criteria does not result in an expected change in enrolment – this may be indicative of other institutional bottlenecks that could be considered for capacity strengthening engagements with the national stakeholder.

INTERPRETATION

A higher proportion represents more people from an eligible population being enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP Capacity Strengthening Support.

Enrolment partly measures the programme's ability to reach the intended population. Enrolment can be affected by the following:

- acceptability and access of the programme, including location and accessibility of programme sites;
- the extent of mobilization, home visits and screening;
- availability of male and female staff;
- caregivers' ability to identify signs of eligibility;
- adequate data capturing tools.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following is an example of how to report on the indicator at country level, and identifies how the change happened (evidence generation used as successful advocacy, resulting in increased budget allocation), who was now enrolled (ten thousand secondary school students previously not served), why (to improve academic performance and food security), and further action:

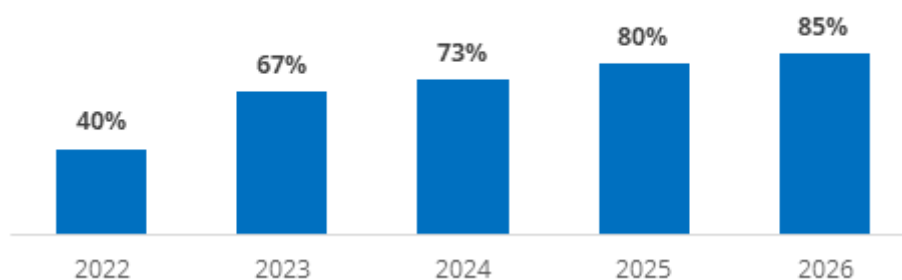
"An analysis and stakeholder consultations carried out by the Ministry of Education (MoE) with WFP technical support resulted in the identification of transfer size for the national school meals programme being a key factor for not just increased personal food security, but also improved academic performance of primary school students. WFP advocated in coordination meetings and helped the MoE commission studies to serve as evidence, resulting in the MoE increasing their budget allocation for the national school meals programme by 1 million USD in 2020. This is the equivalent of a twenty percent increase from the 2019 budget, which will allow for ten thousand secondary school students to be enrolled in the free school meals programme. Previously, the programme did not extend to any secondary school students. The budget increase was committed to in December 2020 by the Ministry of Finance and will be implemented beginning in January 2021. WFP will continue to advocate and collaborate with the MoE so that the MoE goal of a larger cohort of secondary school students enrolling in the free school meals programme is achieved."

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram/bar graph illustrating the changes in the proportion eligible population enrolled over time.

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

Proportion of the eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger by year.



LIMITATIONS

The estimation of beneficiaries relies on national data sources and joint estimation processes. Data provided by external stakeholders may not always have gone through the same data quality assurance processes as data collected and analysed by WFP; in some contexts, national M&E systems may not provide an accurate number on beneficiaries currently receiving transfers from social protection programmes. In this case, WFP should rely on previously agreed upon estimated figures and if possible, engage with national stakeholders to strengthen national M&E systems.

The causal link between WFP's action and the actual effect on the planned population benefitting could take longer than one reporting year - or even a full CSP programme cycle - to materialize. It may also occur that data on actual service implementation may be unavailable (or WFP is not able to assess or assure during the reporting period).

This indicator can only be measured if eligibility criteria have agreed upon definitions. For programmes that use terms like 'vulnerable' without explicitly defining the term, it will not be possible to deploy this indicator.

The indicator does not measure how many people receive their entitlements.

The indicator does not measure programme quality. It is possible that eligibility criteria are not inclusive enough by global standards, or conversely, that they are very generous. The drafter of the ACR narrative can further contextualize the strength of the programme.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The methodology for the indicator estimation may benefit from the [WFP Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries estimation](#).



80

80. Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring with improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs [NEW]

NEW

VERSION	V2.0-2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	80
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any SOs if the intervention has institutional capacity strengthening objectives, specifically where the goal is a change in the knowledge or skills of national stakeholders.</p> <p>Note: as the indicator is measured through surveys or interviews of national partners, consider the collaboration and relationship with the national stakeholder to assess the feasibility of measuring this indicator.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Proportion of participants
DEFINITION	<p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>People participating: This indicator measures only participants. This indicator is only for institutional (i.e. country) capacity strengthening- as such people participating must be targeted to change specific knowledge, a skill, or a practice that is applicable to their professional function within a national system and not to their personal or household food security and nutrition status.</p> <p>Training, coaching, or mentoring refers to activities that aim to improve capacity of individuals. Such activities are expected to have the explicit objective of creating a change in participant capacities and to entail a structured engagement or series of engagements (based on a curriculum, learning plan etc.).</p> <p>Knowledge/Skills: Refers to internal results, theoretical or practical, of the above activities.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>This indicator shows the outcome of trainings, coaching, and mentoring, to see such engagements changed the knowledge or skills of the targeted individual.</p> <p>According to the Kirkpatrick model¹ for evaluating the results of educational, training and learning programmes, there are four levels for the change journey. This indicator is intended to measure the first two levels: reaction and learning. These levels are foundational to reaching level three (behaviour change) and four (results), which would be measured through other indicators.</p>

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

DATA SOURCE	Surveys of participants or key informant interviews of participants.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	<p>Surveys or semi-structured key informant interviews will need to be created to address the specific learning goals of the intervention. Examples and resources are available here.</p> <p>The measurement of training, coaching or mentoring is dependent on the target of the intervention. The data should be relevant to the skills and knowledge that were the focus of the intervention. As such, the survey/interview guide should be developed in close conjunction with the activity manager and aligned with the timeframe of the CCS engagement in question.</p> <p>This indicator can be measured using customizable questions. People who have participated in training/coaching/mentoring sessions or series of such sessions should be given a questionnaire before and after, to determine if their knowledge or skills have increased. This means that questions asking attendees if they think there has been a change in their knowledge or skills (subjective perception) are <u>not</u> suitable to measure this indicator. Instead, the assessment should be formulated measure actual knowledge or skills (e.g. "What five steps would you take to design a food security and nutrition survey?")</p> <p>This indicator requires a comparison between the survey or interview of the same individual both pre and post intervention. Pre- and post-activity surveys or interview notes therefore need to include an identifier to allow for comparison of the same person's results.</p>
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	At least 30 people should be surveyed, unless the intervention is targeting less than 30 people – under which case all participants should be surveyed.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>This indicator requires a pre- and post-assessment of participant knowledge and/or skills. An overall score or qualitative assessment for the knowledge and/or skills of each participant sampled will be calculated/articulated before and after the intervention. These two scores/assessments will then be compared to determine if there has been an improvement.</p> <p>If a person has improved their knowledge/skills, then assign them a score of '1' (regardless of how much improvement there has been). If there has been no change or a decrease in knowledge/skills, assign them a score of '0'. For example, on an exam with thirty possible points, if an individual scores ten in their pre-assessment, and eleven in their post-assessment, they are assigned a score of '1' for the purposes of calculating this indicator. Similarly, on an exam with thirty possible points, if an individual scores ten in their pre-assessment, and thirty in their post-assessment, they are assigned a score of '1'.</p> <p>This indicator measures the proportion, so once all surveyed/interviewed people are recorded marked as '1' (improved) or '0' (not improved), combine for a final sum. Then this will be divided over the total number of people surveyed.</p> $Xi = \frac{\sum j}{\sum k}$ <p>where j = the number of participants with a marked improvement; and k = the number of participants surveyed/interviewed.</p> <p>Indicator reporting is a percentage out of 100.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category, activity tag and target group.</p> <p>Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this page. In those Country Offices that adopt the CCS Framework, more detailed analysis and aggregation will be feasible, by sub-components of the CCS Framework.</p>

This indicator may be used under one Strategic Outcome to measure multiple groups of institutional stakeholders (e.g., a training that takes place on food security analysis data gathering for staff in the National Bureau of Statistics, and another one that takes place on best practices in designing menus for nutritious school meals). The indicator result should not be averaged across such different training interventions. Instead, the Country Office should specify the target group and report separately in COMET. This can be achieved by being specific with the target group when reporting in COMET, for example, a target group could be “District Officials Managing School Meals Programme”.

In cases where the capacity strengthening intervention is repeated multiple times, but to the same target group, the score could be averaged. Such as a case of training two cohorts of enumerators, on the same training of collecting food security data.

In cases of sample size more than 30, Country Offices are recommended to collect data on the gender of participant to enable sex-disaggregated analysis.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data collection per completion of training course/mentoring programme/coaching scheme.

Annual data entry in COMET logframe module

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

Baseline values are 0.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Annual targets to be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic. It is worth considering the context within which the learning takes place, and the time and incentives in place to motivate participant learning. Annual targets should only be set for those years where training/coaching/mentoring activities are planned. Annual targets are not cumulative.

End of CSP target:

CSP targets should also be set accordingly. Some increase in targets over time, up to the end of the CSP, may be considered, reflecting the ability of the national stakeholder and WFP Country Office to learn from each cohort of engagement and improve the approach adopted.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is recommended to be collected with output indicator C.4 (“Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives”) to understand whether the people who participate in training/coaching/mentoring have experienced an improvement in their knowledge/skills.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

COs can consider an array of qualitative methods, monitoring techniques and approaches to understand the broader work within capacity strengthening. In particular, where learning results do not show improvement in knowledge and skills, dedicated studies to understand the constraints faced by participants that are preventing them from learning more successfully should be carried out (i.e. Key Informant Interviews with national stakeholders).

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This data is key to understanding the effectiveness of training engagements and should be used to inform revised curriculum and methodology of teaching.

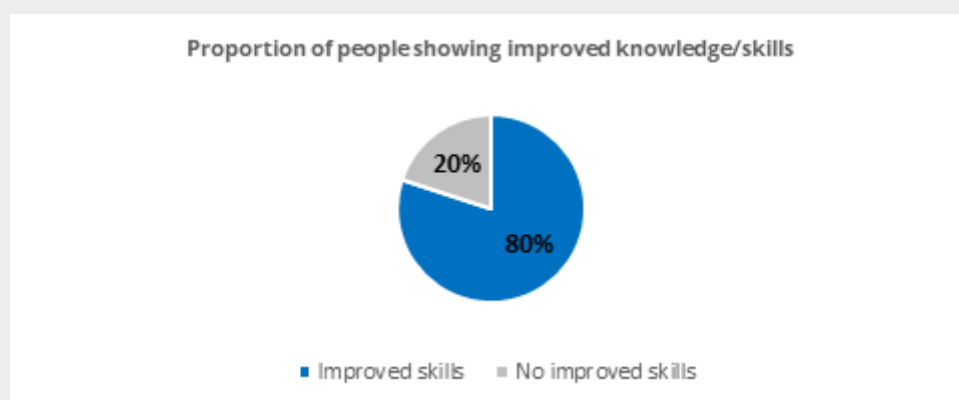
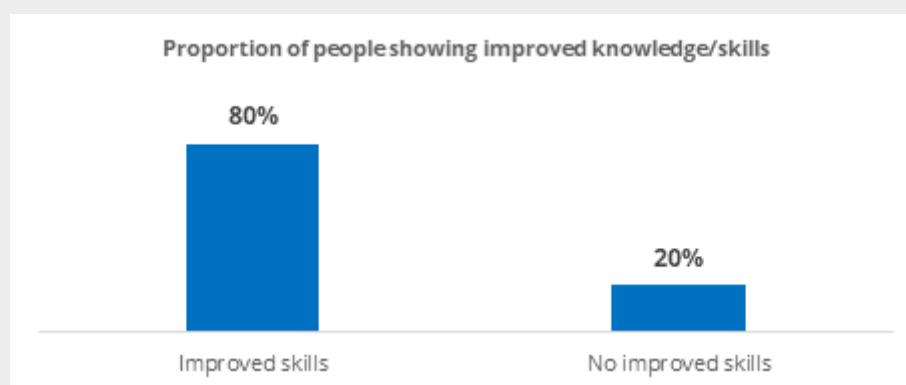
7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

INTERPRETATION

The higher the value, the greater the number of people trained who show an improvement in their knowledge/skills. Critically, this indicator is meaningful in showing the proportion of people who were positively influenced by the intervention but does not alone show the extent or details about what changed, or why this particular change was targeted. This information should be provided in the narrative for full contextual background. .

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Bar graph or pie chart illustrating proportion of people with changed knowledge/skill/practices.



When framework data is comprehensive, greater detail/disaggregation will be possible by subject matter/content focus of the capacity strengthening initiatives (as defined by the system components to which they relate).

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

As an example, national stakeholders were trained on best practices of data collection. Before the training began, stakeholders were handed out a questionnaire to establish their familiarity with different data collection techniques. The questionnaires were scored on a scale of ten. After the training course (5 sessions over 5 weeks) had finished, the stakeholders were handed the same questionnaire. Stakeholders were counted as '1' if their score was an increase from their baseline score. Stakeholders were counted as '0' if their score remained the same or decreased. The sum was then divided by the number of responses, resulting in the proportion of stakeholders who had increased knowledge and skills after the intervention.

The following is an example of how a Country Office could choose to reflect this indicator in their Annual Country Report:

"After a decision at the Ministry of Health to implement a large pilot programme for community-based management of acute malnutrition, a total of 500 health officials from the three counties included in the pilot were given a training by WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Health to explain the programme's objectives and implementation modalities.

After the training, 85 percent of health officials had experienced an increase in their understanding of the programme goals, and this contributed to a smooth implementation process. The Ministry of Health now plans to pilot this system for community-based management of acute malnutrition in an additional five counties next year.”

LIMITATIONS

This indicator is not designed to measure the *extent* to which knowledge, skills, or practices have changed, though this additional contextual information would be welcome in the narrative of the ACR.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

7.2 SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULATION COOPERATION

45

45. Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation support



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	45
INDICATOR TYPE	Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.4) Reported in ACR & APR 7. Institutional capacity strengthening
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements institutional (i.e. country) capacity strengthening activities delivered through SSTC that are intended to result in outcome level capacity changes in the national system.
TECHNICAL OWNER	South-South and Triangular Cooperation Unit (PRO-TSS)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5) (no tier 1 beneficiaries).
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have been enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) support.</p> <p>WFP South-South Cooperation: South-South Cooperation is a process whereby two or more developing countries pursue their individual and/or shared national [...] objectives through exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources, and technical know-how, and through regional and inter-regional collective actions, including partnerships involving governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, for their individual and/or mutual benefit within and across regions. South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. When traditional donor countries and multilateral organizations (such as WFP) facilitate South-South initiatives through the provision of funding, training, and management and technological systems as well as other forms of support, this is considered Triangular Cooperation⁴¹. Governments and national stakeholders are at the forefront of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC). Upon demand, WFP supports governments to tap into the wealth of expertise and solutions available in the Global South to achieve their own national priorities in food security and nutrition. Some of the areas in which WFP supports governments by brokering SSTC include smallholder farmers support, school feeding, emergency</p>

⁴¹ Definition based on the United Nations. 2010. Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation. General Assembly Resolution 64/222, and adopted in the 2015 [WFP Policy on South-South Cooperation](#).

preparedness and response, nutrition, etc. Country Offices are at the forefront of WFP-facilitated SSTC by designing, implementing and monitoring SSTC activities in collaboration with their host government and with support from the WFP Centres of Excellence in Brazil, China and Cote d'Ivoire, the Regional Bureaux and the SSTC Global Unit.

National: This refers to components of all domestic systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a “Whole of Society” approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to policies, strategies, programmes and other systems governed or managed by WFP or other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).

Policies: Policies refer to officially agreed regulations or standards put forward by a national/sub-national governmental body that creates a framework to guide public or private action. For the purposes of this indicator, also legislative instruments which are endorsed by the legislative branch of government and create a binding framework for public and private sector action as well as citizens' social and economic rights will be counted.

Strategies: Strategies refer to plans designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim. These documents articulate national (not international) priorities and the steps needed to accomplish them and should be owned by national stakeholders. They may take the form of a strategy to achieve food security and nutrition objectives such as Zero Hunger.

Programmes: Programmes refer to social programmes led by national (not international) stakeholders which aim to promote the well-being of populations residing in a given country or area, often including the provision of transfers. For example, national School Feeding Programmes, national stunting prevention programmes. Examples of elements of national programmes that may be strengthened, include programme design, programme delivery mechanisms and programme implementation arrangements.

System components: A system is a group of interacting or interrelated elements that act according to a set of rules to form a whole. In the case of WFP's work, the focus is primarily on interconnected political, economic and social systems. Examples of systems supported by WFP include e.g. emergency preparedness and response systems, food systems, social protection systems and supply chain systems. Beyond the four systems specifically mentioned in the Strategic Plan, capacity strengthening interventions enforced through SSTC can be articulated around various themes at different levels of granularity, such as national pro-poor agricultural production; strategic grain reserves/supply chain; national statistics and analysis; national digital identity systems, etc. System components are a wide range of entry-points for WFP engagement that will contribute to a better functioning of the overall system, some examples include policies, legislation, strategies and programmes defined above, as well as other system components such as coordination mechanisms, information management systems, business processes, and assets and infrastructure.

Enhanced: To enhance a system component is to increase or improve its value, quality, desirability, which represents the endpoint goal of a capacity strengthening initiative. The term 'enhanced' in this context indicates a structural change in the system or a change in stakeholder practices, implemented by national entities at either the policy, technical level, or grassroots level. To count the enhancement, you can draw data from more detailed mandatory or country-specific outcome indicators (methodology explained below) for which the SSTC marker has been applied. What is key is to count only system or behaviour changes enhanced through the contribution of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation (as indicated by the use of the SSTC marker).

RATIONALE

Firstly, this indicator helps to showcase the extent to which WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation contributes to institutional capacity strengthening efforts in a country in a

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specific year. In fact, SSTC is a modality to expand and complement WFP's Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) efforts to achieve Strategic Outcome 4 "National programmes and systems are strengthened" of WFP's new Strategic Plan (2022-2025)⁴².

Since a SSTC exchange will likely be only one step of a broader WFP's capacity strengthening effort and government partners are in the driving seat of this type of activities and the ultimate responsible for the results stemming from them, data for this outcome indicator should be validated by government counterparts. A specific data collection tool will be delivered to Country Offices to help collect government partners' perspective on the contribution of SSTC to a change in the quality or reach of a programme/policy/system component. Furthermore, as a system component enhancement is the final step of a long country capacity strengthening process, this indicator can be measured as a sum of data deriving from other CCS sector-neutral mandatory or country-specific outcome indicators from the [CCS Framework](#). Please note that the SSTC marker needs to be applied to one or more of these mandatory or country-specific outcome indicators when WFP-facilitated SSTC initiatives (e.g. SSTC field pilot) have contributed to these outcomes, after a validation by governments' partners.

The list of CCS sector-neutral mandatory or corporate non-CRF indicators include:

- Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support
- Number of enhanced business processes implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP support
- Number of programme designs, processes, and platforms implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP support
- Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with support of WFP-facilitated SSTC

Secondly, this indicator will be used by Country Offices who support national governments on the 'recipient' side of a South-South exchange⁴³. It is a means for WFP to showcase its effectiveness as a broker in designing, implementing and following up on SSTC initiatives as part of its broader capacity strengthening efforts⁴⁴. It can also contribute to WFP's efforts to enhance visibility of host governments' progress towards SDG 2 national targets.

Thirdly, it responds to the recommendations put forward in the independent evaluation of WFP SSTC policy to provide evidence on the SSTC contribution to capacity strengthening changes in recipient countries at the outcome level beyond the output level (e.g. number of SSTC exchanges implemented or number of participants in SSTC exchanges).

Finally, to give meaning to this figure, it is important to provide a narrative analysis that describes what type of system component is being enhanced – could be a policy, strategy, programme or other; who is the national entity responsible for implementing the capacity change (i.e. the International Rice Research Institute in China; the Ministry of Health of Peru); what does the system component improvement entail specifically (e.g. a scale up of a national School Feeding Programme; increase funding for a social protection programme; approve mandatory rice fortification legislation). Furthermore, the Country Office may want

⁴² Para. 79: Evidence shows the important role of systematic South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) approaches as part of WFP's effort to strengthen systems and capacities, leveraging expertise, innovations and resources from the Global South. Increasing its engagement as a broker of SSTC through its centres of excellence, regional bureaux and headquarters, WFP will further facilitate SSTC, driven by the needs and priorities of the Global South, across three levels: driving change at the policy level; expanding the technical skills and capacities of national experts; and bringing local innovation and experimentation to scale

⁴³ In WFP the terms SSTC 'provider' and SSTC 'recipient' (country) are commonly used as shorthand expressions to indicate the predominant relationships between countries engaged in SSTC. The terms are used with the caveat that they are an oversimplification of complex webs of SSTC interactions. For example, each country can play both roles of recipient and provider, as they can share a good practice in a specific thematic area (provider role) while benefitting from the expertise of another country on a different subject (recipient role).

⁴⁴ WFP's role as a broker is well defined in the [UN system-wide Strategy for SSTC](#) and in the [Framework of operational guidelines on UN support to SSTC](#).

to elaborate in describing the WFP-facilitated SSTC support that led to this capacity change (e.g. institution/s from partner country/ies such as China, Brazil, India, etc. that were engaged in the SSTC exchange and [modalities of SSTC](#) exchanges leveraged to achieve the change at the policy and technical level, such as training, policy dialogues, study visits, etc.)

DATA SOURCE	Activity Managers who are responsible for operationalising the Strategic Outcome/Activity for which the indicator has been chosen. It will be important to ensure that there is documented evidence, such as government counterparts' statements or satisfaction surveys, to support the assertion that WFP-facilitated SSTC contributed to a specific change and the component can be counted.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	South-South Cooperation feedback tool to be utilized to substantiate the contribution of SSTC to a system component enhancement.
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>The calculation of this indicator is based on a summation of more intermediate outcome indicators that represent different system components enhanced in a more granular way. The calculation has two possible elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) The summation of the following three mandatory/country-specific outcome indicators. A country office may use between one and three of the below indicators in their CSP logframe and to give credit to the SSTC component contributing to these outcomes, a SSTC marker would need to be applied. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support. • Number of enhanced business processes implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP support. • Number of programme designs, processes, and platforms implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP support. <p>For each indicator that applies you will achieve a value (0, 1, 2, etc.) and you will add their values together.</p> 4) Counting the following two country-specific indicators as representing a system component each, if sufficient targets have been achieved (defined in the separate indicator methodologies): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of sub-national institutions' leadership who have received information regarding regulatory change. • Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support. <p>For each indicator that applies, if it is considered to have achieved sufficient results is counted as '1' system component. If sufficient results have not been achieved, each instance of the indicator being reported should be counted as '0' (zero).</p> <p>The final calculation of the two components should only result in a solid number.</p> <p>Example: Country Office X has supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in conducting a South-South Cooperation study visit to neighbouring Country Y and policy dialogue with regional partners A and B. These South-South initiatives as part of a broader country capacity strengthening effort have contributed to finalize two policies on x and x that have now been endorsed by the Government. WFP also supported the dissemination of the policies through x. The MoH and WFP then conducted webinars for all regional heads of offices also inviting expert on country Z to have an exchange on the regulatory changes that</p>

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would come around as a consequence of one of the new policies. A survey was then circulated amongst all regional heads of offices to measure their level of awareness of the regulatory changes and asking how much the SSTC exchanges have contributed to this awareness. The value for this indicator would then be 3 (2 policies endorsed + 1 proportion of leadership receiving information that met target).

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATROY)	Basic system disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category, activity tag and thematic markers. In addition, Country Offices are encouraged to specify which programmatic area the system component contributes to.
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Annually
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline values for individual components are 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>To be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the limited time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in South-South Cooperation. Annual targets are not cumulative. The sum of annual targets should not exceed the CSP end-line target.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>To be determined by activity managers in discussion/collaboration with key national stakeholders during the CSP formulation based on expectations, need and WFP capacity. These targets should be informed by agreed workplans between the government, WFP and any other partners involved. South-South Reviews carried out by the Country Office with support from the SSTC global unit and RBx, can be an additional relevant source of information for this target setting exercise. It is recommended to reflect SSTC as a complementary modality in capacity needs mapping and CCS related workplan when relevant.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator is an outcome level indicator. Changes in system components that have not been formally endorsed and/or implemented by the national stakeholder might be more appropriately captured under an output category C indicator (such as C.8 Number of tools and products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening).</p> <p>This indicator is an aggregation of results captured in the below country-specific indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support. • Number of enhanced business processes implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP support. • Number of programme designs, processes, and platforms implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP support. • Proportion of sub-national institutions' leadership who have received information regarding regulatory change.

- Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative analysis could explore government's perspective on the SSTC added value in relation to broader capacity strengthening support provided by WFP and seek government's validation on SSTC contribution to a change in a national system component. This type of analysis can complement this indicator and help expand the evidence base on linkages between SSTC and CCS. In terms of methods, focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews with relevant government stakeholders as well as thematic case studies can be used to collect data for this SSTC specific indicator. Please refer to [SSTC policy evaluation thematic studies](#) as a good example of qualitative research to generate evidence on the use of and support for SSTC in different thematic areas, namely, social protection (including school feeding); nutrition; SAMS; and emergency preparedness and response.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Start/end or scale up/down CO's SSTC engagement to complement CCS longer-term efforts in the country with key government partners. Expand and/or establish new partnerships with national/regional/global actors interested in providing further support to national systems strengthening (catalytical effect).

INTERPRETATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The below example situates the system components enhanced within WFP's long-term engagement with the national stakeholder, and the national stakeholder's own goals and priorities. It shows clearly how WFP-facilitated SSTC complements WFP's capacity strengthening efforts by leveraging SSTC specific added value such as i) promoting policy changes through high-level advocacy. SSTC, especially at the global level, rests on political foundations and inspiration. The involvement and personal commitment of the heads of state or government, and in general of leadership in developing countries is central to SSTC; ii) expanding WFP's technical assistance offer by tapping into expertise and home-grown innovations available in the Global South; iii) enabling the establishment and/or expansion of partnerships with new and traditional partners leveraging their high-level commitment to support SSTC (e.g. triangular partners such as OECD/DAC countries and IFIs); iv) promoting inter-agencies collaboration through joint SSTC initiatives (e.g. RBA collaboration on SSTC) in line with the UN system-wide SSTC strategy; vi) promoting country ownership by using SSTC demand-driven and participatory approach, where WFP plays a facilitator and broker role; and vii) enhancing regional integration through policy dialogue, peer learning and technology transfers among countries from the same region to address common issues.

"As part of WFP Peru's work to expand market options for smallholder farmers, the Country Office facilitated several South-South Cooperation exchanges in the context of the SSTC WFP-China Field Pilot Initiative, in collaboration with FAO and IFAD. The aim of this SSTC field project is to strengthen public policies that promote the participation of smallholder farmers in public food procurement by tapping into the expertise of China and countries from the same region (e.g. Brazil) in this area. The most important result of this SSTC intervention is its contribution to the development of a national public policy that regulates smallholder farmers' inclusion in institutional public markets (Law N° 31071). As a follow up after several South-South exchanges, including a virtual study visit and a policy workshop with Brazil and China, the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) responded to a survey to verify their increased awareness, which they were. Thanks to the contribution of these exchanges, the government elaborated a key policy paper that includes a detailed state of the art of family farming in Peru; an integrated analysis nurtured by the exchanges and experiences compiled as part of this project; and a roadmap to guide the effective implementation of the Law including recommended adjustments for the public budget.

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Evidence generation and knowledge-sharing at national and regional level is the other major result. Five studies or systematizations on the linkage of smallholder farmers to public markets, especially school feeding programs were developed.

Total count= 1 Policy + 1 proportion of leadership receiving information that met target + 1 Key Policy paper + 1 Integrated analysis + 1 Roadmap for implementation + 5 studies on links between smallholders and markets = 10

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram illustrating total number of policies or legislation endorsed as a result of WFP-facilitated SSTC.

LIMITATIONS

One of the limitations of this indicator can be the difficulty to generate evidence on the contribution of a South-South Cooperation initiative, which is generally limited in time, to a change in a national system component. The contribution of SSTC is more likely when the CO is engaged in support an SSTC field pilot that encompasses a series of south-south exchanges implemented over time (more than 6 months) and linked to a clearly defined set of deliverables and outcomes. Furthermore, this change can be supported by government counterparts' statements.

Secondly, given the broad understanding of the term '*enhance*' that can include small or structural changes - standardizing the data collection for this indicator may be challenging.

Finally, in view of the cross-cutting nature of SSTC, the data collection for this indicator requires a close consultation of the team compiling the ACR with all activity managers of the Country Office to provide a comprehensive picture.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Please consult the [online SSTC Manual](#) for more information on SSTC programming and M&E. You can refer to [South-South Match.com](#) platform for examples of solutions categorized by thematic areas.

7.3 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/ DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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62. EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating⁴⁵

VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	62
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under all SOs for interventions that have emergency preparedness and response CCS objectives.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical assistance & country capacity strengthening service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>All CCS-related activity tags linked to Emergency Preparedness and Response activities.</p> <p>Relevant activity tags may include but are not limited to the following: Emergency Preparedness Activities (EPA_CCS); Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (FBA_CCS); Climate and weather risk information services (CIS_CCS).</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage - Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the enhancement of capacity of national and local actors, to better prepare for and respond to emergencies, through the emergency preparedness and response (EPR) system, in WFP mandated areas. WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can results always be attributed exclusively to WFP.</p> <p>“Prepared for and able to respond to emergencies” refers to national institutions having the necessary knowledge and capacities to effectively anticipate and take action in response to likely, imminent or current disasters.</p> <p>“National system” This refers to components of all domestic systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities.</p> <p>More specifically in the context of this indicator, a national system refers the preparedness and response mechanisms in place that are national stakeholder owned, and in the context of this indicator pertain to the functions or technical areas that WFP supports at country-</p>

⁴⁵ This indicator methodology supersedes the previous CRF Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index. The methodology was thoroughly revised in 2021 and the index structure discontinued in order to increase the robustness of the approach. Country offices, which currently use the former EPCI may wish to continue using the previous methodology and report on it in COMET or establish a new baseline using the revised methodology.

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level (early warning and hazard analysis in support of food security; food security and vulnerability assessment; (emergency) assistance planning in support of food security; supply chain management for emergency preparedness and response; emergency telecommunications; national preparedness and response in support of WFP mandated areas). Depending on the context, the entity's mandate can encompass national, sub-national or (on an exceptional basis) intergovernmental regional level and the indicator measures enhancement of capacities at the relevant level subject to WFP support. "National system" does not include WFP- or UN-governed or managed systems e.g., a system or mechanism where WFP or other UN agencies carry lead, chair, or hold governing roles.

Capacity Strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and/or sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs. This generally involves transferring WFP knowledge and expertise with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the WFP and the national stakeholder have diagnosed together.

RATIONALE

In the area of emergency preparedness and response, WFP's institutional capacity strengthening focuses on areas where WFP, through its mandate, has specific technical expertise. WFP supports the national EPR system to:

1. Inform early action and response to seasonal shocks and crisis affecting food security and nutrition through strengthened capacity to capture, access and coordinate data, analyse, project and monitor in real time.
2. Ensure coordinated and coherent integration of food security and nutrition (FSN) into policies and programmes addressing emergency preparedness through strengthened capacity to collect, analyse, interpret, and disseminate critical FSN data as relevant to a wide range of sectors.
3. Ensure appropriate and timely assistance reaching those impacted by disasters and in need through strengthened capacity to plan, choose modalities, target and design emergency assistance.
4. Deliver timely and appropriate emergency response services, through strengthened coordination and more coherent operational behaviours and practices related to national supply chain emergency preparedness and response.
5. Deliver timely and appropriate emergency telecommunications services through strengthened coordination and technical assistance in emergency preparedness, infrastructure capacity augmentation through holistic preparedness assessments and prepositioning of equipment, and tailored capacity development through training and simulations.
6. Ensure clear overall EPR (non FSN specific) vision, oversight, and implementation of the national emergency response strategy, in support of WFP mandated areas, through strengthened institutional mandate, coordination and various other measures to operationalize the above.

WFP developed the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) to support government entities to measure changes in national institutional capacity in these areas, in countries where WFP provides or has the potential to provide relevant capacity strengthening support. The above areas correspond to the **six technical areas in the EPCI**: early warning and hazard analysis in support of food security; food security and vulnerability assessment; (emergency) assistance planning in support of food security; supply chain management for emergency preparedness and response; emergency telecommunications, national preparedness and response in support of WFP mandated areas. The EPCI establishes a baseline to measure capacity strengthening (CS) progress over

time and will help identify national and local EPR capacities and gaps which can then inform the type of investments to be taken.

This indicator highlights progress by measuring changes in proportion of capacity parameters, which are considered essential for achieving a desired capacity outcome. WFP, through stakeholder capacity strengthening, aims at contributing to this change. However, the changes in proportions (the figure), on its own does not adequately tell the story of the significance of what has changed in national or local capacity to achieve the desired outcome. To give meaning to this figure, it is important to provide a narrative analysis.

The EPCI is relevant for engagement with stakeholders that aim to create or enhance technical, functional, or soft skills/capacities of national and/or sub-national levels within EPR in WFP-mandated areas. In the context of this indicator, this should be primarily with the government entities (local and national) who are mandated to coordinate and lead EPR. Other stakeholders (such as other government ministries, civil society and private sector) are often involved in the review, and could *potentially* be an entry point, but with the end goal of working through the government entities who are mandated to coordinate and lead EPR.

This indicator is not applicable for WFP internal preparedness activities. Unlike other indicators, this indicator does not measure the quantity or quality of WFP support. This indicator should only be applied if WFP has or is planning substantive capacity strengthening engagements within national system in the area of emergency preparedness and response.

DATA SOURCE	<p>The key stakeholders involved in the EPCI process are the data source, with the EPCI tool being used to collect the data during workshops and/or working meetings.</p> <p>Determining values for the relevant technical areas and agreeing on an overall EPCI rating for the government requires intensive discussion and agreement among key stakeholders (including government, but also possibly civil society, and others). Secondary data review or other additional verification can be included if deemed necessary.</p>
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	A technical area tool is available for each of the six EPCI technical areas to collect the data gathered in participatory manner and to measure EPR system capacity. The EPCI user guide provides instructions for how to use the tool.
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Baseline = 0</p> <p>Endline:</p> $\frac{\text{Number of parameters that have increased their rating}}{\text{Total number of parameters measured}} \times 100$
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>The values for the proportion of capacity parameters with an improved rating are entered into COMET by EPCI technical area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security 2. Food security and vulnerability analysis 3.a) Emergency Assistance Planning - Food 3.b) Emergency Assistance Planning - Cash based transfers 4. Supply Chain Emergency Preparedness and Response

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5. Emergency Telecommunications
6. (National) Preparedness and Response

The CO should select the technical areas that are agreed with the relevant national stakeholder.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The EPCI is not required to be measured annually but should be measured at least twice in a CSP cycle.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

The baseline value for corporate reporting purposes is always 0, and change will be measured upon the proportion of parameters that have improved their rating.

At country level, parameter ratings are determined as follows:

Each technical area is split into five different pathways:

1. Policy and legislative frameworks
2. Institutional capacity
3. Strategic planning and financing
4. Programme design and delivery
5. Engagement with and participation of community, civil society, and private sector

Each pathway is split into a set of criteria, which are further broken down into parameters. A set of generic 'guiding questions' have been developed for each parameter and should be customized for each country context. The EPCI user(s) (government and relevant stakeholders) will assign ratings for each parameter through participatory consultation using the EPCI tool. WFP's role is only to facilitate the exercise. For each parameter rating, a supporting narrative is used to reference background information, justification and supporting evidence for the rating. The supporting narrative is also an important part of qualitative data collection, which can be used to identify key themes and to help understand change in more depth over time.

As the tool is completed, the ratings for each parameter will be automatically aggregated to provide an averaged rating per criteria and pathway, which can be used to help identify broader areas to prioritise (e.g., more attention is required for policy and laws than other pathways). However, as the parameters are not weighted it should be noted that direct comparison across criteria and pathway will be limited. Note: The above explanation on aggregated parameter ratings by criteria and pathway can be illustrative of major capacity gaps and needs within the specific technical area and pathway and used for measuring country specific targets, but this should not be reported in COMET for corporate purposes. For COMET reporting see '**Indicator calculation**' and '**Disaggregation for data entry in COMET**' sections.

TARGET SETTING

During the baseline establishment, mandated national or local stakeholders prioritize the areas of change they would like to see. Activity managers can facilitate programme design and set targets accordingly. Targets need to be grounded in government priorities and set in close dialogue with key stakeholders, to be effective.

For corporate WFP purposes, the target(s) are formulated as the proportion of parameters that are expected to have improved considering context and feasibility. For example, 7 out of the 10 parameters measured during baseline, have increased.

Annual target:

Annual targets should only be set for the years in which the EPCI will be measured. For example, if the Country Office plans to facilitate completion of EPCI baseline and then endline, then no annual targets are set for intervening years.

End of CSP target:

The end-line target should be set based on a solid analysis of the capacity strengthening work plans developed by WFP and the relevant national or local stakeholders and be aligned with national planning processes. The end of CSP target, when feasible, can be adjusted based on documented new or adjusted workplans developed with the national stakeholders or other documented agreements with the national stakeholder. WFP should not change targets unilaterally. The results of some CS activities might not be achievable within the timeframe of the CSP. (e.g. implementation of a revised DRM policy).

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

All the mandatory CCS outcome and output indicators are also applicable to EPR CCS and should be used in conjunction with the EPCI. They are particularly useful to provide insight into progress made in-between ECPI measurements and into WFP's contribution to EPR system capacity changes that the EPCI may eventually show. The CO may also use other country-specific indicators to measure results of EPR-related CCS to complement the EPCI.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

The change in proportions (the capacity parameters) does not sufficiently communicate the story of what has changed in national or local ability to accomplish the intended objective. It is necessary to provide a narrative interpretation to provide sense to this figure. The EPCI tool contains a narrative section for each capacity parameter that should be used to capture key strengths, weaknesses and gaps as well as other important information. This qualitative information should be used to inform the EPCI narrative report which will complement the quantitative data on capacity parameter ratings.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The findings of the EPCI can be used to inform direction in Emergency preparedness and response capacity strengthening, such as investment cases, proposals, strategies, or a deeper dive into some of the prioritised areas identified.

INTERPRETATION

It is useful to be clear about whose capacities have changed (e.g. the county-level disaster management authority) and what have been the most significant changes in terms of practices and behaviours (e.g. The DRM policy and legal framework have been approved by the county assembly, though it is yet to be publicly disseminated. Based on the legal framework, two percent of the annual budget is secured now as an emergency fund, which the authority manages.) It is also useful to describe any major obstacles or events, which might have hampered to the achievement of capacity strengthening results (e.g. lack of financial resources for the government to roll out a new beneficiary management system due to fiscal pressures related to the pandemic).

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The below example demonstrates some of the EPR system components that were enhanced following WFP's long-term engagement with a national stakeholder and in line with their strategic priorities. It aims to outline WFP's involvement (e.g., to support to revision of policy) and the actual results of the support (e.g., evacuation of people prior to a disaster).

"In 2017, in "country X", Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) developed a multiyear MoU in partnership with WFP to help strengthen the emergency preparedness and response system. The Government prioritized (through the EPCI) the following goal: "Government uses real-time data to deliver timely, targeted, coordinated, effective assistance prior and during shocks." In the follow up EPCI review, the Government concluded that, with support of WFP and others, it had achieved or partly achieved all the priorities it had committed to investing in and reached the target set (6 out of 10 parameters improved in five years).

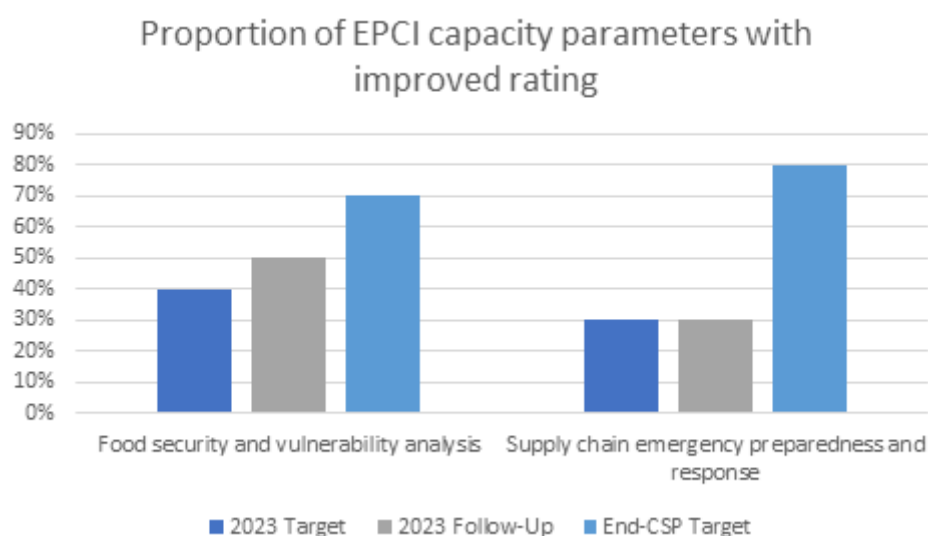
Throughout the five years, WFP contributed to strengthening various elements of the system. For example, WFP engaged with the PDMA to help develop an enabling environment for more evidence based, effectively coordinated, targeted and timely response through revision of the key policy instruments. As a result, and regarding the goal

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for “government uses real-time data to deliver timely, targeted, coordinated, effective assistance prior and during shocks”, the roles and mandates of different provincial authorities were clarified, and technical working groups revamped procedures and as a result now meet regularly. WFP also supported the PDMA and meteorological agency and others, to establish a climate risk monitoring system that integrates geospatial data on hazards along with socioeconomic vulnerabilities. The system has enabled timely, risk-informed decision-making to reach those most in need of assistance. Anticipatory actions in 2019 demonstrated the system operationalization, when cash was distributed to 23,000 people at risk of rising water levels of lake X, who then were able to take preventive actions.”

VISUALIZATION

A bar chart or similar can be used to visualise the proportion of capacity parameters that have improved; an illustrative example is provided below.



LIMITATIONS

The underlying indicator reflects changes in EPR system capacity for the six technical areas measured and does not directly link to WFP's capacity strengthening activities. When the EPCI process is repeated at the country-level, complementary dialogue with all stakeholders can help to define which are the most significant changes have taken place and how WFP's engagement has contributed to the change, taking into consideration how the capacity strengthening interventions by others have also contributed. Large-scale emergencies or other events might also have an adverse effect or significant impact putting preparedness-focused capacity strengthening efforts on hold and should therefore be included in the analysis as a consideration or limitation.

A significant component of the EPCI is based on national stakeholder self-assessment, so there is a risk of subjective bias. This is mitigated through a methodology that combines objective criteria (e.g., parameters to measure whether specific system elements are in place) with more subjective assessment (e.g., the quality of the system elements and how they function).

The EPCI is not intended to be comparable against different levels (e.g., against national, regional, or global capacity levels). It is also not intended to be comparable across different pathways or technical areas, since the parameters are not weighted. The EPCI approach uses extensive consultation and discussion in which several complex issues and different aspects of the national system are considered, the relative importance of which is hard to compare directly or quantify precisely.

FURTHER INFORMATION

User guide, tools and further material can be found [here](#). Country Offices can reach out to regional bureaux or HQ CCS team for further guidance and support on how to design (and where needed, with the support of external facilitators).

7.4 SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMMES

41

41. Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	41
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (CRF under SO.4)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP implements institutional capacity strengthening activities that are intended to result in outcome-level capacity changes in the national system.</p> <p>Note: This indicator should not be used to show results in enhancing WFP/UN partner capacity.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*Country Capacity strengthening (School feeding) (SMP_CCS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of system components (including policies, strategies and programmes)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition, including school feeding, enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy.</p> <p>National: This refers to components of all domestic systems operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) systems led by governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to policies, strategies, programmes and other systems governed or managed by WFP or other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc. carrying lead, chair or governing roles).</p> <p>Polices: Policies refer to officially agreed regulations or standards put forward by a</p>

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

national/sub-national governmental body that creates a framework to guide public or private action. For the purposes of this indicator, also legislative instruments which are endorsed by the legislative branch of government and create a binding framework for public and private sector action as well as citizens' social and economic rights will be counted.

Strategies: Strategies refer to plans designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim. These documents articulate national (not international) priorities and the steps needed to accomplish them and should be owned by national stakeholders. They may take the form of a transition strategy (see related indicators) or a strategy to achieve another aim, such as Zero Hunger.

Programmes: Programmes refer to social programmes led by national (not international) stakeholders which aim to promote the well-being of populations residing in a given country or area, often including the provision of transfers. These include national School Feeding Programmes and national stunting prevention programmes. Examples of elements of national programmes that may be strengthened, include programme design, programme delivery mechanisms and programme implementation arrangements.

Enhanced: System enhancement represents the endpoint of a capacity strengthening initiative (often the completion of a sub-component within the CCS Framework, if it has been applied). In most cases, this requires that a structural change in the system or a change in stakeholder practices be demonstrably implemented.

School health and Nutrition: A multi-sectoral approach to design and deliver Programmes, coordinated and comprehensive strategies, activities and services that are integrated and sustained within the education system for protecting and promoting the physical, emotional and social development, health and wellbeing of students and the whole school community. Essential components that are recognized by existing school health and nutrition programmes can include school feeding, deworming, vaccination, supplementation, menstrual hygiene management, oral health promotion sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence prevention, social and behaviour change communication, school gardens, vision screening, nutrition education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

School Feeding: The provision of food (meals, snacks, or take-home incentives conditional upon school attendance) to children and/or their households through School-Based Programmes.

WFP capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, nor can outcome-level results be attributed exclusively to WFP. Contributions from other stakeholders should be mentioned in narratives.

WFP Advocacy: WFP believes that all children, especially the most vulnerable, have a right to receive food in schools to ensure that malnutrition and hunger do not hinder their education and human capital development. WFP actively advocates for changes on the national, regional and global level for these changes – including in various platforms and forums such as the World Economic Forum, Nutrition for Growth, G7, G20, the United Nations General Assembly, the High-Level Political Forum and others. Advocacy initiatives for School health and nutrition and school feeding at the national level can include (but are

not limited to) events relating to school feeding, activities of school feeding champion(s), meetings with governments, press conferences, the School Meals Coalition and any other initiative WFP takes.

System components: refer to a wide range of entry-points for WFP engagement that will contribute to a better functioning of the overall system. This indicator aims to capture the end-result (often long-term) emerging as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support to one or more components. **The component should only be counted if the related end-result has been achieved or completed (endorsed by a competent authority/stakeholder).**

See if the component can be counted, ask: "Has this support contributed to one or more of the end-results described below?"

- If the answer is "Yes" the component should be counted.
- If the answer is "No", the component should not be counted, but can be considered under output indicator C6 "Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity-strengthening".

Examples of components:

Policy Framework:

- Support a stakeholder in developing/revising and/or promoting school health and nutrition/school feeding policies and approved.
- Integration of school health and nutrition/school feeding considerations into other sector-specific policies, which have been approved. Support a stakeholder in integrating school health and nutrition/school feeding objectives into sector-specific policies/legislation, which has been approved.
- Support a stakeholder in ensuring information on school health and nutrition/school feeding policies and legislations is disseminated through diverse and accessible communication channels.
- International/regional school health and nutrition/school feeding partnerships.
- Support a stakeholder to increase engagement in global/regional fora.

Financial capacity:

- Support a stakeholder to articulate strategic roadmaps or costed action plans for school health and nutrition/school feeding solution implementation.
- Support a stakeholder in generating evidence to improve school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions.
- Support a stakeholder in articulating or advocating for government and complementary financing mechanisms and models for school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions.
- Support a stakeholder in the design/development of financial management information system (MIS) to track investments and expenditures for effective and accountable implementation of school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions.
- Support a stakeholder to roll-out/implement, maintain or manage financial MIS.

Institutional capacity and coordination:

- Support a stakeholder to strengthen recognition of institutional mandate to promote a multi-sectoral on school health and nutrition/school feeding

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

agenda among key players.

- Support a stakeholder in strengthening/advocating for institutional coordination mechanisms to support school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions that engages key players,
- Management information systems (MIS).
- Support a stakeholder in the design or development of mis (including related platforms or infrastructure) required for implementation of school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions,
- Support a stakeholder to utilize, maintain or manage new/revised institutional mis to support implementation of a school health and nutrition/school feeding solution,
- Assets, platforms and infrastructure. Support a stakeholder in the design or enhancement of assets, platforms or infrastructure required for effective and accountable implementation of school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions,
- Support a stakeholder to utilize, maintain or manage assets, platforms or infrastructure required to support implementation of school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions,
- National/local school health and nutrition/school feeding partnerships.
- Support a stakeholder to strengthen partnerships with key school health and nutrition/school feeding actors and other players in-country,
- Support a stakeholder in strengthening/advocating for institutional coordination mechanisms to support school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions that engages key players.
- Support a stakeholder in the design or development of MIS (including related platforms or infrastructure) required for implementation of school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions,
- Support a stakeholder to utilize, maintain or manage new/revised institutional mis to support implementation of a school health and nutrition/school feeding solution.
- Assets, platforms and infrastructure. Support a stakeholder in the design or enhancement of assets, platforms or infrastructure required for effective and accountable implementation of school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions.
- Support a stakeholder to utilize, maintain or manage assets, platforms or infrastructure required to support implementation of school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions.
- National/local school health and nutrition/school feeding partnership. Support a stakeholder to strengthen partnerships with key school health and nutrition/school feeding actors and other players in-country.

Design and implementation

- Support a stakeholder to strengthen evidence-based programme design, delivery, or M&E relating to a specific school health and nutrition/school feeding solution.
- Support a stakeholder to ensure information on revised school health and nutrition/school feeding solution design, delivery and/or M&E system is disseminated through adequate communication channels.
- Evidence-based approach. Support a stakeholder to ensure evidence generated through participatory and inclusive research informs the design and delivery of school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions.

- Support a stakeholder with training-of-trainers in improved/ revised design, delivery or M&E relating to a specific school health and nutrition/school feeding solution.
- Support a stakeholder in the roll-out/implementation of a revised school health and nutrition/school feeding solution.

Community roles

- Civil society, community and private sector engagement in programme design and delivery.
- Support a stakeholder to increase engagement of civil society, community and private sector in the design, delivery or M&E of a specific school health and nutrition/school feeding solution.
- Civil society, community, and private sector programme participation as beneficiaries. Support a stakeholder to increase participation of civil society, community and private sector in a specific school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions.
- Support a stakeholder to establish a relevant research agenda, initiatives, bodies and mechanisms to promote evidence-gathering relevant to a school health and nutrition/school feeding solution.
- Support a stakeholder to integrate key school health and nutrition/school feeding and school health and nutrition/school feeding-sensitive considerations into educational curricula to promote social and cultural behavioural change and facilitate uptake of specific school health and nutrition/school feeding solutions.

RATIONALE

This indicator is specific to SBP programmes and it aims to measure the change that is expected to happen due to WFP's capacity strengthening support to national school health and nutrition/school feeding systems and to demonstrate how various WFP capacity-strengthening interventions contribute to strengthening a specific system as a whole.

It focuses on outcome-level results of substantive capacity strengthening engagements that yield structural capacity changes in the national enabling environment or organizations working towards the SDGs. If complemented with proper narrative (see examples below) it demonstrates a more holistic and system-oriented approach to WFP capacity strengthening.

DATA SOURCE

Activity Managers responsible for data collection and follow-up on this indicator. The first step will be to understand if the engagements undertaken map to one or more of the system components listed above. It will be important to ensure that there is documented evidence of what components have been implemented and to keep track over time. If possible, it is advised that the results are validated by stakeholders to support the assertion that a specific result has been achieved and the component can be counted.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Data is collected through the Activity Managers responsible for operationalizing the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen. Ensure that all figures are unequivocally documented, preferably with evidence of stakeholder validation.

Collection of this indicator to be done through desk review of available documents and material, discussions with programme teams on progress with government and meetings with government counterparts as necessary.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

No sampling is required for this indicator.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

If the component result has been achieved, the value is 1 ("one component has been enhanced"); if the component result has not been achieved, the value is 0 ("one component has not been enhanced").

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The calculation of this indicator is based on more detailed outcome indicators that represent different system components enhanced in a more granular way. The calculation has two possible elements:

The summation of the following three mandatory/corporate non-CRF outcome indicators. A Country Office may use between one and three of the below indicators in their CSP logframe.

- Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support;
- Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support;
- Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP capacity strengthening support.

From this component, the indicator follow-up values reported for each indicator can be added together directly.

Counting the following three corporate non-CRF as representing a system component each, if targets have been achieved (defined in the separate indicator methodologies):

- Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support;
- Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support;
- Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholders and WFP.

From this component, the indicator follow-up values are not added together directly. Instead, each instance of the indicator being reported and achieving sufficient results is counted as '1' system component. If sufficient results have not been achieved, each instance of the indicator being reported should be counted as '0' (zero). For transition strategies specifically, the indicator should be counted as '1' system component only once the indicator reaches the value [3] 'Transition strategy completed'.

The final calculation of the two components should only result in a solid number.

Example: Country Office X has supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in finalizing two policies that have now been endorsed by the Government. WFP also supported the MoH in better articulating its mandate around the fortification of staple foods and helped the Ministry in establishing a secretariat to coordinate a working group of public and private sector actors involved in food fortification to support the systematic integration of fortified staple foods into national food-based social protection programmes. Once the secretariat had been active for six months, the MoH and WFP conducted a survey to see if the members of the working group believed that the coalition around staple food fortification had become more effective since the establishment of the secretariat at the MoH. The survey result was that the target of 75 percent was exceeded.

The value for this indicator would then be 3 (2 policies endorsed + 1 for meeting the target for key stakeholders with a perception of improved effectiveness of the coalition).

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data recorded in COMET in the logframe module

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY INTO COMET (MANDATORY)

Basic system disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category, activity tag and thematic markers. Further information on outcome data disaggregation can be found online at this page.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Annually
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline values for individual components are 0. For continuing programmes, baseline to be set same as the achievement from the previous year.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>To be established based on context and progress during previous years so that they are feasible and realistic, considering the time, complexity and numerous partners engaging in capacity strengthening. Annual targets are not cumulative.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>The CSP end-line target should be set based on a solid analysis of the CCS work plans developed by WFP and the relevant national stakeholders. The end of CSP target can be adjusted based on documented new or adjusted CCS work plans developed with the national stakeholders or other documented agreements with the national stakeholder. WFP should not change targets unilaterally. Targets should reflect the intended achievements under the six CCS outcome indicators which contribute to this indicator.</p> <p>Example: CSP target: 4 (baseline: 0). Supporting narrative: “over the lifecycle of the CSP, WFP aims to support (1) the revision and endorsement of the national school health policy to incorporate school health and nutrition/school feeding objectives in the school meals pillar; help Department of Education (2) enhance local authority capacity to engage in more effective Coordination mechanisms and roles to support implementation of the national school meals programme; (3) enhance the national Education Management Information System (EMIS) to accommodate school health and nutrition/school feeding indicators; and support (4) rollout of the revised EMIS to X schools in Y districts as per M&E plans”.</p>
RESPONSIBLE OF DATA COLLECTION	Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members.
INDICATOR COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>42. Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support.</p> <p>20. Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP.</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	<p>This indicator can be complemented by many types of qualitative research to provide more insights into programme implementation and results achieved. Below is an example of topics that can be explored but other avenues are also possible based on CO interest and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative analysis on the quality of the policies, strategies, programmes or systems components established. • Future avenues for further enhancement of technical support provided to government.
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	<p>This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of CO support extended – expansion or reduction of programme. • Level of coordination with government and national counterparts. • Avenues for future collaboration and enhancement of SF programmes.
INTERPRETATION	This indicator demonstrates the results of WFP’s systems-strengthening approach to

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

country capacity strengthening/advocacy to support national school health and nutrition/school feeding systems.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following is an example of how to report on the indicator:

At country level: "As a result of WFP ongoing capacity strengthening support to the Ministry of Education (MoE) in Togo, and the joint completion and documentation of a cost-benefit-analysis of various home-grown school feeding models, the Ministry of Education was able to articulate an evidence-based and comprehensive investment case that was submitted to the Ministry of Finance for consideration. Following advocacy and dialogue with the latter, the MoE – with WFP support – was able to secure a 12% (USD X.X m) increase in funding allocations to the National School Meals programme from the national development budget."

VISUALIZATION

At country or regional/global level: Histogram illustrating total number of policies or legislation endorsed as facilitated by WFP.

LIMITATIONS

The indicator may be unreliable if counting of components does not take into consideration whether actual results have been achieved (or not). The indicator provides limited information (number of components influenced), therefore it is important to provide details in the narrative.

This indicator is solely for SBP and related capacity strengthening/advocacy activities. These policies, strategies, component enhanced should not be double counted in the CCS indicator "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support"

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult HQ SBP MERL team.

42. Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	42
INDICATOR TYPE	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (in Annex II of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>7. Institutional capacity strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any SO when a CSP involves transitioning from WFP-led/implemented programme activities to fully nationally owned programmes. It is optional in cases where the national stakeholders and WFP country offices are planning to transition other processes and system components to national ownership, leadership and implementation as part of their CCS engagements.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*Country Capacity strengthening (School feeding) (SMP_CCS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number of transition strategies developed
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the stage of development of transition strategies for school health and nutrition and school feeding interventions with WFP support.</p> <p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>School health and Nutrition: A multi-sectoral approach to design and deliver coordinated and comprehensive strategies, activities and services that are integrated and sustained within the education system for protecting and promoting the physical, emotional and social development, health and wellbeing of students and the whole school community. Essential components that are recognized by existing school health and nutrition programmes can include school feeding, deworming, vaccination, supplementation, menstrual hygiene management, oral health promotion sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence prevention, social and behaviour change communication, school gardens, vision screening, nutrition education, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).</p> <p>School Feeding: The provision of food (meals, snacks, or take-home incentives conditional upon school attendance) to children and/or their households through school-based programmes.</p> <p>Transition strategy: Refers to a strategy drafted by countries to define and explain the process that will be followed by the country to transition from an externally-supported programme, process, and system component towards full national stakeholder ownership. "Transition" is used instead of "handover", to recognize that national stakeholders have their</p>

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

own priorities and constraints, and as such the end result of the transition is not expected to directly replicate the externally-supported programme, process or system component.

Developed with WFP capacity strengthening support: The strategy should be jointly crafted and does not need to have been implemented in order to be counted through this indicator. However, the draft needs to be finalised (submitted for endorsement) to count as [2] or endorsed by an appropriate national stakeholder to count as [3]. To be counted as in-progress [1], the strategy process would require a clear kick-off point, such as a Memorandum of Understanding or other formal agreement made with the national stakeholder.

This is a sector-neutral indicator and could be applied to many of WFP's areas of work. As such, national stakeholders and WFP country offices may develop several transition strategies (e.g., one for community management of acute malnutrition and another one for leading national food security and nutrition assessments).

RATIONALE

The WFP school feeding strategy 2020-2030 adopts a context specific approach to programme design. WFP will implement school health and nutrition interventions in three different contexts:

- 1: Crisis or humanitarian settings,
- 2: Stable low-income and lower middle-income countries and
- 3: Middle-income countries.

In countries falling under context 2 WFP will support the transition and scale up of national programmes. WFP will help to strengthen systems and provide technical assistance in countries that have emerging capacities and are working on improving the scale and quality of national programmes. WFP will engage with national governments to develop time-bound national targets and handover strategies, leading to a gradual decrease of WFP operational beneficiaries in the coming decade. In context 3: WFP will support the consolidation and strengthening of national programmes. In these countries, where the transition has already happened, WFP's assistance has been instrumental in supporting the reform and strengthening of national School Feeding Programmes. WFP will continue to work with governments to ensure the children in need are integrated in national programmes.

DATA SOURCE

Data is collected through the Activity Managers responsible for operationalising the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen. Ensure that all figures are unequivocally documented, preferably with evidence of stakeholder validation.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Data is collected through the Activity Managers responsible for operationalizing the Strategic Outcome/intervention for which the indicator has been chosen. Ensure that all figures are unequivocally documented, preferably with evidence of stakeholder validation. Collection of this indicator to be done through desk review of available documents and material, discussions with programme teams on progress with government and meetings with government counterparts as necessary.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENT

This indicator does not require sample selection.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator does not require any calculation. The options below are to be reported as is in COMET to reflect the relevant stage of the transition strategy.

Has the transition strategy been developed in the last year?

0 – No, not started

1 – No, in progress

2 – Yes, strategy drafted [submitted for endorsement]

3 – Yes, strategy endorsed by appropriate national stakeholder

Counting should be done at level of strategy development. If multiple strategies are measured under the indicator, disaggregation by strategy is mandatory. If, for example, a transition strategy is first developed for community-managed malnutrition programmes in one state, and later, WFP works with another state to help develop their transition strategy, both strategies should be monitored and reported as separate processes. If, however, WFP works with the national health ministry to develop a transition strategy, which is then implemented in multiple counties, it should be monitored and reported as one strategy process.

Does the transition strategy developed include all five policy goals of SABER?

1=Yes, 2- No

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in the COMET logframe module.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation (using COMET data entry) will be by Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag. In cases where country offices are measuring more than one strategy process under the same Strategic Outcome, activity category and activity tag, they should also be disaggregated by geographic location. (See indicator calculation guidance above.)

Further information on the use of tags and markers can be found online at this [page](#).

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annually

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

The baseline value for this indicator depends on the stage at which the transition strategy is when the CSP document is approved.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

In line with the above, it is important to set realistic and evidence-based projections and feasibility of finalizing the transition strategy. Resource mobilization may take more than one year to yield results; appropriateness of stipulating annual targets should be carefully assessed at project outset. The target value should reflect the intended status of the strategy development process at the end of the reporting year. Annual targets are not cumulative.

Annual targets are reported as numbers.

- 1: Not started
- 2: In progress
- 3: Strategy drafted
- 4: Strategy approved by government

It is advised that the targets are set based on country office expectation for the progress of the drafting of the transition strategy.

End of CSP target:

CSP target should be set based on discussions with relevant national stakeholders and WFP as well as stakeholder workplans at CSP commencement (to assess likelihood of progress in transition strategy development over the CSP period). The target value should reflect the intended status of the strategy development process at the end of the CSP.

End of CSP target recommended to be set as 4 indicating that by the end of the CSP the

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

transition strategy is approved by government. Depending on the duration of the CSP, if the CO deems it unrealistic to have a strategy approved by the government during the time span of the CSP, it could be set at 3- strategy drafted.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Relevant CSP Activity Managers and team members.

INDICATOR COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

- Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP
- Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy
- This indicator is complimentary to the optional indicator “Transition strategy for school health and nutrition/including school feeding fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP” which would be collected for countries that have already approved the transition strategy but are in the process of implementing.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This indicator can be complemented by many types of qualitative research to provide more insights into programme implementation and results achieved. Below is an example of topics that can be explored but other avenues are also possible based on CO interest and implementation:

- Qualitative analysis on the lessons learnt from transition strategy development support.
- Future avenues for further enhancement of technical support provided to government.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:

- Level of CO support extended – expansion or reduction of programme.
- Level of coordination with government and national counterparts.
- Avenues for future collaboration and enhancement of national programmes.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator is intended to measure the results of WFP’s work with national governments. As per the school feeding strategy, WFP intends to support as many governments as possible to transition to nationally owned School Feeding Programmes. The cornerstone of which is a transition strategy that outlines the steps and timeline needed to achieve this transition. This indicator measures whether the strategy has been developed or not. The strategy is considered as developed only once it has been finalized and approved by the government. Transition strategies often need several years to be finalized, as such the question allows the CO some flexibility in reporting progress on the strategy. Answers 1 (not started), 2 (in progress) and 3 (strategy drafted) are subsets for the transition strategy “not being developed/No” while answer 4 “strategy approved by government” is considered as a yes.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following is an example of how to report on the indicator:

At country level:

If Country Office reports 1: N/A

If Country Office reports 2: “In 2020, WFP supported the X government in the process of drafting the transition strategy to a nationally owned School Feeding Programme.”

If Country Office reports 3: “In 2020, WFP supported the X government to finalise a draft of the transition strategy to a nationally owned School Feeding Programme.”

If Country Office reports 4: “In 2020, WFP supported the X government to develop the

transition strategy to a nationally owned School Feeding Programme, which has since been approved.”

At global level:

In 2020, there were strategies to transition to national ownership of School Feeding Programmes developed with the support of WFP in x countries. WFP is further supporting X countries, which are currently in the process of drafting their own transition strategies.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator provides a snapshot of the situation and doesn't take into account other challenges faced. Progress for this indicator is long term and could take many years to achieve its target. It is thus recommended that the ACR text reflects the CO progress and challenges in regard to this activity.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult HQ SBP MERL team.

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7.5 SOCIAL PROTECTION

44

44. Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support [REVISED]



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	44
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under SO.4)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>7. Institutional Capacity Strengthening</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes where WFP is providing technical support to national actors or systems on social protection and has selected output indicator C.21 or other capacity strengthening output indicators where WFP would like to make an estimation of WFP's indirect beneficiaries Tier 3.</p> <p>Note: For the legitimacy of its application, WFP would need to validate with the Government the work via an annual or periodic consultation or review process to identify projections of the wider (or specific segments of the) population estimated to benefit from WFP's systems-strengthening.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Social Protection Unit (PRO-S)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Estimated number of people (Tier 3)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the estimated wider population that indirectly benefits (Tier 3) from WFP's technical support to national social protection systems and programmes. This wider population (or specific segment) is defined by WFP as Tier 3 beneficiaries. When covering Tier 3 beneficiaries, the main entry point is WFP's work with national social protection at three levels: systems architecture, knowledge and learning, and programme features.</p> <p>Tier 3 beneficiary numbers should always be referred to as "estimates of the number of people" or as "the potential number of people" who indirectly benefit from WFP's interventions.</p> <p>Coverage: Follow national definitions of coverage for the social protection sector. There are instances where countries are reporting against Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) including SDG 1 target 1.3.1. When the country is reporting against SDG target 1.3.1 that is a good basis and indication on the number of people covered which states 'Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable'. SDG target 1.3.1 reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and</p>

maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or non-contributory).

National social protection systems and programmes: Recognizing that countries define social protection according to their own contexts, social protection refers to the ‘policies and programmes aimed at preventing, and protecting people against, poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion throughout their life [with] a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups’ according to an interagency definition⁴⁶. We recognize that while national social protection systems are government-led, some of their components may be implemented or partially implemented by non-governmental organizations, parastatals, or the private sector.

WFP technical support: For this indicator, WFP support means technical advice and institutional capacity strengthening which is ‘the process through which organizations, institutions and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain their capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time’.

Tier three (3): Populations that potentially or indirectly benefit from WFP’s support to national social protection in formulating policies, regulations, systems, programmes, institutional arrangements, or other capacity-building efforts are to be considered Tier 3 beneficiaries. Thus, the aim is to estimate the population receiving support through national social protection systems and programmes that are designed, redesigned, reformed, strengthened with WFP support.

RATIONALE

WFP provides technical support to national social protection systems and programmes as a means of achieving greater food nutrition and other essential needs, and helping people manage risks while WFP continues to deliver transfers directly for those in need. By providing this support to national social protection systems, WFP intends to indirectly improve the coverage, comprehensiveness, adequacy and quality of national social protection systems and programmes. This indicator has been introduced for accountability purposes as many governments and donors request data on the outcome of WFP’s system-strengthening work.

DATA SOURCE

National and/or subnational data of/from administrative systems.

The primary source of data to estimate Tier 3 beneficiaries - when WFP is advising and supporting governments on their systems architecture, programmes and/or knowledge—is the national stakeholder organization or entity mandated with social inclusion and/or social protection (e.g., a ministry in the national or sub-national government or other governmental agencies). A primary data source can also be new governmental stakeholders with whom WFP does not work directly nor has a formal partnership in place (e.g., MOU), but who hosts national statistical systems or national M&E systems (e.g., Department of Statistics, Ministry of Development and Planning). Beneficiary data may also be sitting in independent autonomous social registries in some countries.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Varies from country to country. Statistical data exchanges between WFP and government may need to take place once annual (or different timeframe) official figures are reported by the government. Data can be collected via information shared by government at different instances, such as annual United Nations Country Team - UNCT reviews or bilateral reviews WFP and government.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

⁴⁶ (SPIAC-B, 2019, p.2). Accessed 04.01.2022: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@nylo/documents/genericdocument/wcms_644769.pdf

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Estimate the number of people (as reported by government) who are expected to indirectly benefit from WFP's support to government social protection systems and programme(s).

Different entry points are used for WFP's support to national social protection building on the WFP Social Protection Strategy - can be taken to identify Tier 3 beneficiaries. These entry points, can be summarized as follows:

Entry point: systems architecture

- WFP supports the review and drafting of social protection sector or multi-sectoral policies and/or legislation, cross-sectoral integration of policy aims and dissemination of revised regulatory instruments
- Sustainable financing: advocate for investment; improved planning and budgeting
- Funding support to national social protection budgets for the achievement of their annual priorities (e.g., increased coverage, improved transfer adequacy, more quality, better case management). *However*, when WFP channels funds to beneficiaries directly through a government structure (i.e., a top-up), these beneficiaries qualify as WFP direct beneficiaries (Tier 1 beneficiaries).
- Strengthened coordination mechanisms
- Strengthened capacities of government officials
- Management and governance processes
- Enhanced Management Information Systems (MIS)

Entry point: Knowledge and learning

- Assessments and analysis on social protection
- Advocacy and policy dialogues led or supported by WFP that are aimed at improving govt capacities to deliver more efficiently or effectively to the populations in need should count as direct or indirect support.
- Communications, and social mobilization
- Monitoring and Evaluation systems' support

Entry point: Programme features

- Revision or reform of programme design (change in targeting mechanism, defining transfer values, programme cycle, exit strategy)
- Support to programme implementation during registration and enrolment, transfer delivery, and/or case management and grievance redress.
- Design adjustments could include an increase in coverage or improved quality or adequacy (transfer value) of existing benefits or services of national social protection programmes.

More detailed methodology and calculation examples can be found in the WFP Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries estimation, in particular in Annex 2 (page 51). The guidance provides a non-exhaustive list of examples that can be adapted to the specific activities contextualized to country implementation. Updates to the guidance may be possible should gaps be identified in line with WFP programmes. Additional workstreams could have a Tier 3 determination:

WFP technical support could include support to any of the social protection building blocks such as carrying out an assessment related to the impact of a shock or COVID-19, designing a targeting mechanism, designing and establishing a registration mechanism, developing an information or M&E system, or providing technical advice to design the transfer modalities or transfer value.

No statistical syntax (R, SPSS, etc)

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	There is no mandatory disaggregated data entry in COMET for this indicator. However, to the extent possible, where the national statistical system collects disaggregated information, CO are encouraged to collect, monitor and report data disaggregated by sex, age groups, geographical location.
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Annual data collection Annual data entry in COMET
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	To be set at 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target:</p> <p>Non-cumulative</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>The CSP end-line target should be set based on a solid analysis and apt extrapolation of social protection work plans (considering contributions of other stakeholders) developed by WFP. The end of CSP target can be adjusted based on documented new or adjusted social protection workplans developed with the national stakeholders or other documented agreements with the government. WFP should not change targets unilaterally. Targets should reflect the intended achievements under output indicator C.21 which contributes to this indicator.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WFP CO and governments (national statistical and sector data administrative systems, e.g., Ministry of Social Affairs administrative software)
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>Outline the indicators that are collected, analysed and interpreted together to provide a better insight on the situation.</p> <p>For this outcome level determination, WFP must have selected output level indicator C.21 and/or other CCS output level indicators.</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	<p>A key informant interview template, an analytical grid and a methodological note can be accessed by CO as a complementary resource for the monitoring of that indicator.</p> <p>These two qualitative tools have been recently developed and are subject to updates based the experiences of their utilisation by COs.</p>
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	<p>This indicator can be used to inform the impact of WFP's technical support on social protection on wider population segments. Reporting on the number of WFP's social protection indirect beneficiaries can support the development and institutionalization of operational, resource and knowledge partnerships – including through South-South Triangular cooperation. E.g., start/end or scale up/down a response, type of response (design or implementation of programmes), targeting, staffing, information (gathering/sharing).</p> <p>Monitoring the evolution of this indicator can also help identifying the impact on beneficiaries' wellbeing as a result of WFP's social protection support and therefore influence financing decisions and support the development of advocacy plans at CO, RB and HQ levels.</p>

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

In contexts of emergency and crisis, this indicator can be used to assess the responsiveness of the system.

As this indicator is disaggregated by gender, target groups and residence status, it also indicates achievements regarding the inclusiveness of national social protection programmes and systems. It also serves accountability and transparency to donors and host-governments.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator records changes in national social protection systems and programmes as a result of WFP technical⁴⁷ support, indirectly reaching a wider number of people (Tier 3) who are intended to and likely to benefit from these actions.

The interpretation of estimated number of people covered is legitimate if government counterparts recognize and/or jointly estimate WFP's direct or indirect contribution. Additionally, the estimated number needs to be socialized with other stakeholders working in the social protection space in support of government efforts to avoid unmerited attributions.

Tier 3 beneficiaries may or may not have received direct transfers from WFP. If they received a direct transfer and, at the same time, benefitted from the outcome of complementary or parallel activities, then they may be categorized as both Tier 1 and Tier 3. Tier 1 and Tier 3 beneficiaries cannot be aggregated as they speak to different levels of WFP interventions (i.e., direct transfers to individuals/households for Tier 1; indirect benefits from institutional capacity strengthening and improvements in national social protection for Tier 3). More information may be found in the [“Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries estimation”](#).

WFP should refrain to the extent possible from agreeing to defining Tier 3 indirect beneficiaries as the entirety of a country's population. For example, if an activity has the objective of strengthening a national plan by improving the calculation of transfer values in the most affected regions of the country, it should be only those people residing in these regions and anticipated to receive assistance to be counted as Tier 3 beneficiaries.

Some additional guidance in relation to social protection sector support to consider include:

For the definition of people receiving national social transfers (cash, in-kind, voucher), consult national social protection frameworks, policies, legislation, action plans that determine the target populations for social protection:

- Be aware that generally, national frameworks frame their target of social protection interventions towards citizens, and this is reflected in national social protection policies. This information can guide the estimation of tier 3 beneficiaries and help identify which branches of government and other stakeholders are supporting non-citizens.⁴⁸
- Make sure to understand the national frameworks and how the government structures social protection before providing estimations on Tier 3 beneficiaries.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ At the moment of estimation, institutional changes have not necessarily translated yet into actual transfer provision by national social protection systems and programmes.

⁴⁸ This may be different from the classification of beneficiary groups used by UN agencies, that generally distinguishes Tier 1 beneficiaries according to the resident status: Resident, Refugees, Returnees and IDPs. Citizens may be comparable to Residents, but not always so it is important to understand the specific national classification adopted.

⁴⁹ Each country has its own definition of social protection reflecting its context and priorities. National social protection strategies therefore vary in their scope. Social protection typically covers a range of cash and/or in-kind transfers and fee waivers, collectively termed 'social assistance' when non-contributory (i.e., publicly funded), and 'social insurance' when contributory and not risk-rated (i.e., financed by or on behalf of the beneficiary, and where premiums do not vary according to personal level of risk). It generally also covers some active labour market schemes; and, for some countries, it may include social care services and/ or some targeted subsidies. For more details, please consult [WFPs Strategy for Support to Social Protection, 2021](#) (VPN required).

- Bear in mind that objectives of social protection are typically support people with unmet essential needs, poverty reduction, the food insecure, malnourished, levelling household consumption, human capital development, livelihood promotion, and enhanced social inclusion through the life cycle.
- Work with line-ministries and national M&E systems and, whenever possible, use existing data on population segments currently receiving benefits that has been validated by concerned government authorities (e.g., Bureaux of statistics, Ministry of Social Welfare).

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

For detailed examples, please refer to the WFP Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries estimation, Pages 51 to 67.

Example: systems architecture

If WFP provides technical advice and funding to the government in establishing a management information system with data sharing (e.g., providing communication messages to the population on how to use the transfer). Then the Tier 3 beneficiaries are the number of programme beneficiaries (as reported by government currently at 5,300,000) where they benefit from enhanced access to information and better-quality service. Tier 3 beneficiaries = 5,300,000.

Example: knowledge and learning

WFP CO supported the design and establishment of an M&E framework and its software for the whole social protection sector that provides information at the central level and subnational levels for decision making. WFP CO expects that government will make better-informed decisions thanks to the improved M&E system, potentially benefiting all current programme beneficiaries, each targeting different segments of the population. Programme 1 = 10,000 programme 2 = 15,000. Thus, tier 3 = \sum programme 1 & programme 2 = 25,000
Tier 3 beneficiaries

Examples: programme features

- Number of people eligible and benefiting from the government implemented social protection programme, to which WFP has contributed to its programme design and set up= 500,000 (government statistics). Tier 3 beneficiaries = 500,000.

Increase in number of people benefiting from several social sector programmes (e.g., child grants, old age pension) to which WFP supported government in having a more inclusive, rights based, integrated programme's design in the reporting year. Nationally there are two social protection programmes support, programme 1= 1,500,000 beneficiaries and programme 2= 25,000 beneficiaries. Thus, tier 3 beneficiaries = 1,500,000 + 25,000 = 1,525,000

VISUALIZATION

Histogram, dashboard, scatterplot, amongst others.

LIMITATIONS

The estimation of Tier 3 beneficiaries relies on national data sources and joint (WFP and government) estimation processes. Data provided from governments may not always be up to date or may not have gone through data cleaning or data quality assurance processes; in some contexts, national M&E systems may not have the capacity nor the means to provide an accurate number on beneficiaries currently receiving transfers from social protection programmes (e.g., no/insufficient data collection on people reached in place, no systematic reporting system at decentralized or centralized levels). In this case, WFP should rely on previously agreed estimated figures and to the extent possible carry out actions to strengthen national M&E systems. However, there might be instances where risks and quality of data are too high for WFP to report on this indicator.

The causal link between WFP's action and the actual effect on the planned population benefitting (Tier 3) could take longer than one reporting year - or even a full CSP programme cycle - to materialize. It may also occur that data on actual service

7. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

implementation may be unavailable (or WFP is not able to assess or assure during the reporting period). In these cases, WFP will rely on estimates, i.e., those expected to benefit from an improved system/policy once the government implements it. When there is clear and reliable evidence that Tier 3 beneficiaries were reached by national systems/programmes, which WFP has contributed to, then this specification may be highlighted in narrative reporting.

Aggregation within Tier 3 should be generally avoided since overlaps may occur.⁵⁰

There may be potential overlap with other UN agencies support and determination of Tier 3 beneficiaries in their annual reports, and thus important to cross validate information with agencies working on the social protection space.

Finally, no joint methodology currently exists with other UN agencies, and this may limit the capacity to integrate 'indirect beneficiary' figures in joint reporting documents. Where possible, WFP can discuss available estimation methodology and encourage joint estimation methods.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The methodology for the indicator estimation relies on the [WFP Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries estimation](#).

⁵⁰ They are groups of people that fit a certain profile. The groups might have one or many different profiles, which makes it impossible to calculate any overlaps. More details on how to account for overlaps and aggregations may be found in the WFP Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries' estimation, page 20.

8. SERVICE PROVISION

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46. Percentage of users satisfied with services provided



VERSION	V2.0 – 2023.08
INDICATOR CODE	46
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Outcome corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>8. Service Provision</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under the relevant outcomes, particularly under SO.5, when WFP is providing mandated and on-demand services to partners.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain (SCO)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Technology Services (ISO) *Food Security Cluster (FSC) *Common Air Transport Services (CATS) *Bilateral Air Transport Services (BATS) *Service Delivery (SD) *Administration Services (ADM) *Cash Transfer Service (CTS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Percentage of organizations satisfied with received services
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of users satisfied with services provided.</p> <p>User: An organization that has used a WFP service in a given period.</p> <p>Services: Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC), Food Security Cluster (FCS), United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), Administration, Cash Transfer Services, Logistics and Procurement services. Additional services may be added over the course of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The User Satisfaction Rate is intended to assess quality of service provided to partners. Data is collected by each active operation. Key elements to measure the quality of services are identified by respective technical units for mandated and on demand services.</p> <p>This indicator indicates the extent to which the clusters and other services respond to the needs of humanitarian and development actors with satisfactory service provision. This survey approach is applied to the services as described under the definitions.</p> <p>These surveys provide valuable insights to lessons learned and/or for use in evaluations prior to field interviews and focus group discussions. For some services, satisfaction surveys are not yet in effect but are recommended in the new CRF.</p>

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DATA SOURCE	<p>User satisfaction survey.</p> <p>Each technical unit has its own user satisfaction survey tool that covers specific aspects of each service with each unit computing an overall satisfaction rating. For detailed guidance please refer to the respective focal points from technical teams.</p> <p>Data is collected from WFP's partners through a survey using for example, Survey Monkey, Microsoft Forms or preferably MODA software or through specific platforms such as Typeform (Administration). The surveys cover individual perception of service quality as well as suitability of the services offered.</p>
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	<p>Surveys developed and conducted by specific services</p>
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	<p>Registered user organizations who benefit from mandated and on demand services</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Each service has a range of questions, which assess suitability of service to the partners requirements as well as their satisfaction with quality of service on a Scale of 1 – 5 (very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, neutral, satisfied, or very satisfied with the service). 'Neutral' is marked as N/A and excluded from evaluation.</p> <p>For each survey respondent, the user satisfaction rate is measured as a percentage of computing the sum of very satisfied + satisfied responses and dividing by the sum of very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, satisfied and very satisfied with the service.</p> <p>The satisfaction score per service is measured in percentage and is the average of all individual satisfaction rates per service. The overall satisfaction score for on demand services in the country is an average of satisfaction scores per service</p> <p>If a survey has been conducted in a country more than once in a year, the average yearly satisfaction rate is calculated for each service.</p> <p>The global satisfaction rate is calculated in two steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For each service, a simple average is calculated over the country-level user satisfaction rate for all countries providing that service 2. For information on how the global satisfaction rate is calculated please refer to HLT 3.1. methodology. <p>Currently 7 or 8 service types are provided.</p> $\text{Global satisfaction rate for service type 1} = \frac{\text{user satisfaction rate for service type 1 in country A} + \text{user satisfaction rate for service type 1 in country B} + [\text{etc. for all countries providing service type 1}]}{\text{total number of countries providing service type 1}} \times 100$ $\text{Global average satisfaction rate} = \frac{\text{global satisfaction rate for service type 1} + \text{global satisfaction rate for service type 2} + [\text{etc. for all service types}]}{\text{total number of services}} \times 100$
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data captured in COMET on a monthly or annual basis</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>By service type averaged across active operations; by Government/non-Government partners for Cash Transfer Services</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Services conduct surveys periodically, with frequency decided by respective units that provide the services.</p>

	Some services conduct a survey one month from the onset of an emergency and again at least one month before completion or upon completion of the service. For protracted emergencies, the service conducts at least one survey per year.
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	Baseline should be set at 0.
TARGET SETTING	<p>Annual target 80%, based on historical trends, stakeholder expectations, corporately.</p> <p>End of CSP target 80%, based on historical trends, stakeholder expectations, corporately.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Data Collection: HQ technical units, regional bureau and or Country Offices (the unit responsible for specific service provision) oversees launching the surveys at the appropriate time and engaging as many participants as possible to obtain a representative sample.</p> <p>Reporting: The responses are analysed by the unit responsible for the service.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED AND ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	N/A
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	Specific comments identified during user satisfaction surveys can be analysed and addressed by respective technical teams through qualitative data collection.
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	Identify gaps in service provision; develop and implement mitigation measures to improve quality of services.
INTERPRETATION	If user satisfaction is below the target, it means that either the services offered were not in line with the needs of the respondents, or at the implementation stage, services were not up to the expected standards. Questions in the surveys are included to assess both relevance of the services and effectiveness and help interpret the satisfaction. This can enable appropriate corrective actions (e.g., revision of the services or revision of the processes).
REPORTING EXAMPLE	In 2022 Logistics Cluster in Ethiopia performed at 96.3% user satisfaction, while UNHAS achieved 94.35% and on demand service provision resulted in 77%.
VISUALIZATION	Donor reports, ACRs, User/cluster groups presentations etc.
LIMITATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a survey is conducted at a later stage in an emergency after clusters have been activated, relevant responders might have left the operation and the data will be incomplete. • Survey results can be distorted by an incorrect perception of the cluster mandate, and it can sometimes be difficult to ensure that respondents only evaluate the cluster or other service based on what the service can assist with. • While survey results are indicative rather than specifically diagnostic a low response rate can impact the reliability of the data, especially in big emergencies, where users have little time to respond to surveys.
FURTHER INFORMATION	Please contact the relevant HQ technical unit for more information and any support.



OUTPUT INDICATORS

A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally



VERSION	V4 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.1.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 2.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 2.1 for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive unconditional or conditional resource transfers (in-kind, vouchers, cash or individual capacity strengthening). Conditional resource transfers are in particular provided to individuals (participants) and/or household members that benefit from vocational/ livelihood skill training activities under this standard output.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All where direct beneficiaries are targeted ⁵¹
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number of vulnerable people who receive WFP conditional or unconditional assistance. Those vulnerable people are considered "Tier 1" direct beneficiaries.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>People: Direct recipients of WFP unconditional or conditional assistance and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family), as per Tier 1 beneficiary definitions.</p> <p>Received: For in-kind assistance, "received" is upon distribution to the beneficiary. When calculating assisted beneficiaries for cash-based transfers, please consider "received assistance" as distribution figures (COMET) and not redeemed/withdrew figures (WINGS) as per corporate guidance on beneficiary counting. When calculating assisted beneficiaries for commodity vouchers, please consider "received assistance" as distribution figures (COMET) and not figures from other corporate platforms as per corporate guidance on beneficiary counting.</p> <p>Unconditional assistance: Unconditional assistance makes no reciprocal demands on beneficiaries.</p>

⁵¹ Direct Beneficiaries can be found under 23 activity tags: Emergency Preparedness Activities; General distribution; HIV/TB mitigation and safety net; Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; Prevention of acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition; Prevention of stunting; HIV/TB Care & treatment; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Treatment of severe acute malnutrition; School feeding (onsite); School feeding (take-home rations); School feeding (alternative take-home rations); Food Assistance for Asset; Food Assistance for Training; Smallholder agricultural market support activities; Forecast- based anticipatory actions; Access to Energy Services; Macro Insurance; Micro/Meso Insurance; Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices; Climate and weather risk information services; Loans and Savings; Other climate adaptation and risk management activities.

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

Conditional assistance: Conditional assistance imposes requirements on beneficiaries, such as participation in work, training, attending school, and adhering to health treatment (requirements do not include monetary contribution nor repayment from the beneficiary). The transfer, whichever its modality, is given after recipients have performed some task or activity as a qualifying condition of receiving the assistance.

Labour/training conditionality: WFP's conditional transfers are usually made in return for participation in work or training (i.e. food assistance training/asset creation activities).

Food assistance for assets (FFA): FFA activities are intended to directly help beneficiaries as well as support the wider community through the outputs of the labour.

Behavioural change conditionality: Assistance can also be used to encourage or influence behaviour change (i.e. following health advice or treatment, attending nutritional education classes or sending children to school).

RATIONALE

The indicator is a crucial metric for evaluating the effectiveness and impact of WFP's interventions in addressing food insecurities. The number of people receiving food assistance is a fundamental measure of the level of support WFP is providing in a context.

It enables WFP to assess the efficiency of its operations and determine whether resources are being utilized optimally. This information can guide decision-making processes, such as adjusting the operation's caseload to enhance program efficiency and maximize the impact on nutritionally vulnerable populations. Counting the number of people assisted serves as an accountability mechanism for WFP to its donors.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is extracted from the beneficiary distribution list, and the partner distribution reports.

For CBT modalities, the source could be SCOPE or service provider reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated by counting unique direct beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers transfers for conditional and unconditional programmes.

The transfer can vary between contexts, programme designs and target groups. If other tier 1 beneficiaries are reached within the same programme, the counting of beneficiaries needs to be segregated.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the number of Tier 1 direct beneficiary, it is planned per year and per activity tag in COMET in the Needs Based Plan (NBP)/Beneficiary Counting module.

The actual number of beneficiaries reached are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Quarterly, figures should be adjusted to report unique beneficiaries. Also, at the end of the year, beneficiary numbers need to be adjusted to remove overlaps/double counting in order to show unique malnutrition treatment and prevention Tier 1 beneficiaries. Adjustments need to be made under the CSP/ICSP Actuals Adjustments section in COMET, under the beneficiary counting module.

Adjustment levels to exclude double counting in COMET include the following:

- CSP output, activity tag (Level 1)
- CSP output (Level 2)
- Programme Area (Level 2)
- Standard output, activity tag (Level 2)
- Standard output (Level 3)
- CRF Strategic Outcome (Level 4)
- CSP (Level 5)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports_by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle).

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and are included in the CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers-a change (increase/decrease) in the number of beneficiaries planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance
- B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance

INTERPRETATION

The closer the number of beneficiaries is to the planning figure, the more effective the programme implementation and its potential contribution to longer term results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained in reporting. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs at programme design.
- Change in the needs since the programme was designed.
- Lack of resources ('pipeline break')
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and
- Inaccurate data on actual beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The overlapping nature of the transfer modalities and the diverse methods by which beneficiaries may receive one or more of them, increases the chances of over or under reporting beneficiary figures i.e. an FFA beneficiary may receive any combination of food, cash, voucher and/or capacity strengthening transfers (equipment and training).

In complex emergency situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely information on distributions.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
1.2

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/ cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.1.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.2 & 2.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.2 and 2.2 for interventions that include provision of specialized nutritious foods targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries involved in malnutrition treatment/prevention programmes.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prevention of stunting (STUN) *HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T) *Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) *Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) *Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) *Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number of vulnerable people who receive WFP assistance with the aim to either treating or preventing malnutrition. Those vulnerable people are considered “Tier 1” direct beneficiaries.</p> <p><u>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</u></p> <p>Direct beneficiaries of WFP assistance and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family), as per Tier 1 beneficiary definition.</p> <p>WFP assistance can be food, cash-based, commodity vouchers, or capacity strengthening transfers provided to direct beneficiaries in households through malnutrition treatment or malnutrition prevention programmes.</p> <p>Received: For in-kind assistance, “received” is upon distribution to the beneficiary. When calculating assisted beneficiaries for cash-based transfers, please consider “received assistance” as distribution figures (COMET) and not redeemed/withdrew figures (WINGS) as</p>

per corporate [guidance on beneficiary counting](#). When calculating assisted beneficiaries for **commodity vouchers**, please consider “received assistance” as distribution figures (COMET) and not figures from other corporate platforms as per corporate [guidance on beneficiary counting](#).

RATIONALE

As indicated in the WFP Strategic Plan (2022-2025), WFP remains fully committed to supporting countries in their efforts to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. WFP’s vision focuses on eradicating hunger and malnutrition and on strengthening and revitalizing partnerships.

This will be achieved by improving and ensuring people’s ability to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs, as well as to have better nutrition, health, and education outcomes overall, and enjoy improved and sustainable livelihoods.

WFP will leverage its unique international standing to advocate, both globally and locally, on behalf of those furthest behind, and is committed to nutrition integration as a cross-cutting priority that will maximize programme effectiveness. WFP will integrate nutrition at scale by investing in programmes, operations and platforms that tackle underlying and immediate drivers of poor diets and malnutrition while expanding access to nutrition services.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is extracted from the beneficiary distribution list, and the partner distribution reports.

For CBT modalities, the source could be SCOPE or service provider reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memorandum of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated by counting unique direct beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers for malnutrition treatment and malnutrition prevention programmes.

When implementing malnutrition prevention activities, especially implementing blanket supplementary feeding programmes, the number of individuals reached that are targeted to prevent malnutrition need to be clearly reported.

The transfer can vary between contexts, programme designs and target groups. If other tier 1 beneficiaries are reached within the same programme (i.e. CBT for referral, or capacity strengthening of household members or the community (SBCC), the counting of beneficiaries needs to be segregated.

The number of individuals reached that are targeted with the intent to prevent malnutrition needs to be calculated as following:

- Programme ongoing: when reporting period starts those in enrolled at the beginning of the reporting period + new admissions.
- Double counting needs to be removed when data is compiled over several reporting periods, or if the same individuals are enrolled in multiple treatments/activities.
- Programme starts within the reporting period: when programme starts, determine number of new admissions. If beneficiaries are not registered and/or no admissions occur during the reporting period, maximum number of beneficiaries reached in one month can be used as a proxy. This has the limitation of the possibility to underestimate the total amount of people reached.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the number of Tier 1 direct beneficiary, it is planned per year and per activity tag in COMET in the Needs Based Plan (NBP)/Beneficiary Counting.

The actual number of beneficiaries reached are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

Quarterly, figures should be adjusted to report unique beneficiaries. Also, at the end of the year, beneficiary numbers need to be adjusted to remove overlaps/double counting in order to show unique malnutrition treatment and prevention Tier 1 beneficiaries. Adjustments need to be made under the CSP/ICSP Actuals Adjustments section in COMET, under Ben. Counting.

Adjustment levels to exclude double counting in COMET include the following:

- CSP output, activity tag (Level 1)
- CSP output (Level 2)
- Programme Area (Level 2)
- Standard output, activity tag (Level 2)
- Standard output (Level 3)
- CRF Strategic Outcome (Level 4)
- CSP (Level 5)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes
- A.6.1 Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites
- A.10.2 Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition
- B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition
- B.3.1 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people

INTERPRETATION

The closer the number of beneficiaries is to the planning figure, the more effective the programme implementation and its potential contribution to longer term results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained in reporting. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs at programme design.
- Change in the needs since the programme was designed.
- Lack of resources ('pipeline break')
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and
- Inaccurate data on actual beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2022, WFP supported nutritionally vulnerable children with food/cash-based transfers through its malnutrition treatment programme. This marked a ten percent increase from 2021.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

At output level, there are always externalities that will influence the extent to which the transfer can be said to contribute to the longer-term result. For example, if a beneficiary receives food, he/she may not fully benefit from its nutritional value if other issues such as preparation, storage and consumption are not favorable to this; if a beneficiary receives training, s/he may not fully acquire the intended capacity if learning, retention and utilization of capacity are not also properly enabled over time.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)

[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting](#)

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2023 | WFPgo](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
1.3

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through School-based Programmes



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.1.3
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 2.3) - Complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 2.3 when a transfer (Food, cash-based transfer, or capacity strengthening) is provided to direct/Tier 1 (girls and boys or other individuals) involved with a School Feeding Programme</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under standard output 3.3 when school children are reached through a home-grown school feeding (HGFS) programme</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This indicator should not be selected if the activity is related to emergency school-based programmes (please refer to A.1.4 indicator methodology) - This indicator counts activity supporters (cooks, adults) if applicable. The group of beneficiaries covered by this indicator will be clarified by the age group segregation in COMET.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the number of direct recipients of WFP School Based Programmes and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family), as per Tier 1 beneficiary definitions. This indicator also counts activity supporters (cooks, adults) if applicable.</p> <p>In instances where family rations are provided, the families of children are counted as beneficiaries and the children are counted as participants.</p> <p>Activity supporters such as cooks or other adult activity supporters are also counted under this indicator. Age desegregations are used to identify these groups.</p>

Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:

Direct beneficiaries of WFP assistance and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family), as per Tier 1 beneficiary definition.

WFP assistance can be cash-based, commodity vouchers, or capacity strengthening transfers provided to direct beneficiaries in households involved with School Feeding Programmes.

Received: For in-kind assistance, “received” is upon distribution to the beneficiary. When calculating assisted beneficiaries for **cash-based transfers**, please consider “received assistance” as distribution figures (COMET) and not redeemed/withdrew figures (WINGS) as per corporate [guidance on beneficiary counting](#). When calculating assisted beneficiaries for **commodity vouchers**, please consider “received assistance” as distribution figures (COMET) and not figures from other corporate platforms as per corporate [guidance on beneficiary counting](#).

Activity supporters (i.e. cooks) are those workers hired for the programme’s implementation and responsible for preparing meals for children in schools.

RATIONALE

The number of girls and boys assisted is a fundamental measure of the level of support provided to children who are vulnerable.

It enables WFP to assess the efficiency of its operations and determine whether the planned number of beneficiaries are reached and whether resources are being utilized optimally. This information can guide decision-making processes, such as adjusting caseload, increase or decrease in programme, and distribution strategies, to enhance program efficiency and maximize the impact on nutritionally vulnerable populations. Counting the number of children provided with food/meals under a School Feeding Programme serves as an accountability mechanism for WFP to its donors. Similarly, it is important to count all Tier 1 beneficiaries that are part of the School Feeding Programmes. As such activity supporters and families of school-aged children are counted if they have participated in the programme.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is extracted from the beneficiary distribution list, and the partner distribution reports.

For CBT modalities, the source could be SCOPE or service provider reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memorandum of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated by counting unique direct beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers for School Feeding Programmes.

Those unique beneficiaries include different groups: children, households and activity supporters (cooks, helpers, teachers, etc.). These groups will be outlined and disaggregated.

To calculate unique beneficiary figures, COs should exclude overlaps in space and time.

COMET helps COs to exclude those overlaps through the five level of adjustments in the Needs-based plan beneficiary counting section.

Overlap in space happens:

- when a beneficiary receives from two different activities and/or activity tags,
- When a beneficiary receives two different modalities under the same activity/activity tag
- When a beneficiary receives same modality but different rations under the same activity/activity tag

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- When a beneficiary receives same modality under the same activity/activity tag but in two different locations

Overlap in time happens:

- When a beneficiary benefits from the same activity/activity tag/modality over a period of time (every month/every quarter/every year)

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the number of Tier 1 direct beneficiary, it is planned per year and per activity tag in COMET in the Needs Based Plan (NBP)/Beneficiary Counting.

The actual number of beneficiaries reached are reported through monthly partnership Distribution Reports (DRs) in COMET.

Quarterly figures should be adjusted to report unique beneficiaries. Also, at the end of the year, beneficiary numbers need to be adjusted to remove overlaps/double counting in order to show unique malnutrition treatment and prevention tier 1 beneficiaries. Adjustments need to be made under the CSP/ICSP Actuals Adjustments section in COMET, under Ben. Counting.

Adjustment levels to exclude double counting in COMET include the following:

- CSP output, activity tag (Level 1)
- CSP output (Level 2)
- Programme Area (Level 2)
- Standard output, activity tag (Level 2)
- Standard output (Level 3)
- CRF Strategic Outcome (Level 4)
- CSP (Level 5)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group: Supporters – Children – All (Households)
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Modality (CBT- Commodity voucher- In-kind- Capacity strengthening)

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. Government/schools data) before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator depending on the design of the programme:

- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through School Based Programmes

- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through School-Based Programming
- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations
- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, always refer to planned versus actual values and explain any differences (surplus, target met, or shortfall). The closer the number of beneficiaries reached to the planning figure, the more effective the programme implementation and its potential contribution to longer term results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained in narrative reports. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs at programme design;
- Change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- Lack of resources
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints;

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The limitations of this indicator are the externalities that will influence the extent to which the transfer can be said to contribute to the longer-term result. This is particularly relevant in the context of the capacity strengthening transfer.

Furthermore, in the case of the capacity strengthening transfer modality, beneficiary participation in capacity strengthening activities does not guarantee achievement of capacity strengthening results. Participation enables access to basic inputs and achievement of basic activity outputs but ensuring sustained capacity change takes time and cannot easily be measured empirically. It will be contingent upon the quality and appropriateness of programme design and whether the programme addresses issues of capacity creation as well as capacity retention and utilization over time. In addition, the recipients' ability and readiness to absorb the capacity changes introduced will influence results, and ideally, indicators like these should be captured over time and complemented with qualitative assessments of change in relevant technical, functional and soft skills as well as engrained behaviours and practices.

The overlapping nature of the transfer modalities and the diverse methods by which beneficiaries may receive one or more of them, increases the chances of over or under reporting beneficiary figures. i.e. a family receiving cash could also have a child receiving school feeding in school and thus receive any combination of food, cash, voucher and/or capacity strengthening transfers (equipment and training).

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)

[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
1.4

A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency School Based Programmes



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.1.4
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 1.1) - Complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR</p> <p>Reported in ACR and APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 when a transfer (Food, cash-based transfer, or capacity strengthening) is provided direct/Tier 1 (girls and boys or other individuals) involved with an emergency School Feeding Programme</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To select this indicator please ensure that the associated activity is tagged as "emergency". This indicator should not be selected if the activity is not related to emergency School-Based Programmes (please refer to A.1.3 indicator methodology in these cases) This indicator also counts activity supporters (cooks, adults) if applicable.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-Based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the number of direct recipients of WFP School-Based Programmes and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family), as per Tier 1 beneficiary definitions. This indicator also counts activity supporters (cooks, adults) if applicable.</p> <p>In instances where family rations are provided, the families of children are counted as beneficiaries and the children are counted as participants.</p> <p>Activity supporters such as cooks or other adult activity supporters are also counted under this indicator. Age disaggregation is used to identify these groups.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p>

Emergency context: Country Offices (COs) to determine during the development of CSP logframe, whether School Feeding interventions implemented under SO.1 are emergency School Feeding interventions or regular ones.

Direct beneficiaries of WFP assistance and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family), as per Tier 1 beneficiary definition.

WFP assistance can be cash-based, commodity vouchers, or capacity strengthening transfers provided to direct beneficiaries in households through School Feeding Programmes.

Received: For in-kind assistance, “received” is upon distribution to the beneficiary. When calculating assisted beneficiaries for **cash-based transfers**, please consider “received assistance” as distribution figures (COMET) and not redeemed/withdrew figures (WINGS) as per corporate [guidance on beneficiary counting](#). When calculating assisted beneficiaries for **commodity vouchers**, please consider “received assistance” as distribution figures (COMET) and not figures from other corporate platforms as per corporate [guidance on beneficiary counting](#).

Activity supporters (i.e., cooks) are those workers hired for the programme’s implementation and responsible for preparing meals for children in schools.

RATIONALE

The number of girls and boys assisted is a fundamental measure of the level of support provided to children who are vulnerable.

It enables WFP to assess the efficiency of its operations and determine whether the planned number of beneficiaries are reached and whether resources are being utilized optimally. This information can guide decision-making processes, such as adjusting caseload, increase or decrease in programme, and distribution strategies, to enhance program efficiency and maximize the impact on nutritionally vulnerable populations. Counting the number of children provided food/meals under a School Feeding Programme serves as an accountability mechanism for WFP to its donors. Similarly, it is important to count all Tier 1 beneficiaries that are part of the School Feeding Programmes. As such activity supporters and families of school-aged children are counted if they have participated in the programme.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is extracted from the beneficiary distribution list, and partner distribution reports.

For CBT modalities, the source could be SCOPE or service provider reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, Memorandum of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated by counting unique direct beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers for School Feeding Programmes.

Those unique beneficiaries include different groups: children, households and activity supporters (cooks, helpers, teachers, etc.). These groups will be outlined and disaggregated.

To calculate unique beneficiary figures, COs should exclude overlaps in space and time.

COMET helps COs to exclude those overlaps through the five level of adjustments in the Needs-based plan beneficiary counting section.

Overlap in space happens

- when a beneficiary receives from two different activities and/or activity tags,
- When a beneficiary receives two different modalities under the same activity/activity tag

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- When a beneficiary receives same modality but different rations under the same activity/activity tag
- When a beneficiary receives same modality under the same activity/activity tag but in two different locations

Overlap in time happens

When a beneficiary benefits from the same activity/activity tag/modality over a period of time (every month/every quarter/every year)

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the number of Tier 1 direct beneficiary, it is planned per year and per activity tag in COMET in the Needs Based Plan (NBP)/Beneficiary Counting.

The actual number of beneficiaries reached are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Quarterly, figures should be adjusted to report unique beneficiaries. Also, at the end of the year, beneficiary numbers need to be adjusted to remove overlaps/double counting in order to show unique malnutrition treatment and prevention tier 1 beneficiaries. Adjustments need to be made under the CSP/ICSP Actuals Adjustments section in COMET, under Ben. Counting.

Adjustment levels to exclude double counting in COMET include the following:

- CSP output, activity tag (Level 1)
- CSP output (Level 2)
- Programme Area (Level 2)
- Standard output, activity tag (Level 2)
- Standard output (Level 3)
- CRF Strategic Outcome (Level 4)
- CSP (Level 5)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group: Supporters – Children – All (Households)
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e., Partners/Government's data) before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency School-Based Programmes
- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming
- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations
- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming

INTERPRETATION

The closer the number of beneficiaries reached to the planning figure (or Other output plan figures in the case of CS), the more effective the programme implementation and its potential contribution to longer term results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained in narrative reports. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs at programme design;
- Change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- Lack of resources
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints;

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The limitations of this indicator are the externalities that will influence the extent to which the transfer can be said to contribute to the longer-term result. This is particularly relevant in the context of the capacity strengthening transfer.

Furthermore, in the case of the capacity strengthening transfer modality, beneficiary participation in capacity strengthening activities does not guarantee achievement of capacity strengthening results. Participation enables access to basic inputs and achievement of basic activity outputs but ensuring sustained capacity change takes time and cannot easily be measured empirically. It will be contingent upon the quality and appropriateness of programme design and whether the programme addresses issues of capacity creation as well as capacity retention and utilization over time. In addition, the recipients' ability and readiness to absorb the capacity changes introduced will influence results, and ideally, indicators like these should be captured over time and complemented with qualitative assessments of change in relevant technical, functional and soft skills as well as engrained behaviours and practices.

The overlapping nature of the transfer modalities and the diverse methods by which beneficiaries may receive one or more of them, increases the chances of over or under reporting beneficiary figures. i.e. a family receiving cash could also have a child receiving school feeding in school and thus receive any combination of food, cash, voucher and/or capacity strengthening transfers (equipment and training).

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)

[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
1.5

A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.1.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.2) Reported in ACR & APR Output Category: A. Resources transferred
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under standard output 3.2 when a transfer (food, cash-based, or capacity strengthening) is provided to direct/Tier 1 participants (and their household members) involved with a livelihood skills training activities implemented with a resilience focus. Recommended: Under other standard outputs when relevant.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	Food assistance for training (FFT)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the number of people benefiting from livelihood skills training that on a conditional basis are also receiving a food/cash/commodity voucher transfer. This includes not only the participants in these activities but also their household members.</p> <p>Skills development trainings participants are defined as:</p> <p>An individual who is provided direct food, voucher, or cash-based transfers to meet their immediate needs while simultaneously participating in skills development training. The types of training covered by this activity include basic skills training (i.e. literacy and numeracy), technical vocational training and digital skills training, through EMPACT.</p> <p>The objective of skills development training is to equip participants with skills which they can use to generate an income.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 emphasizes that a key component of meeting corporate goals is responding to the food, nutrition and other essential needs of targeted populations at the right time and in the right way. Working with partners, WFP needs to extend its reach and sustain access to affected populations and provide urgent food, cash and nutrition assistance, targeting those most vulnerable on a timely basis, at scale and with the quality of support required. The activity is often coupled with transfers, food or cash-based, provided throughout the training duration, to enable participation and offset the opportunity cost of engaging in the training.</p>
DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator is extracted from the beneficiary distribution list, and the partner distribution reports.</p> <p>For CBT modalities, the source could be SCOPE or service provider reports.</p>

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Total number of people benefiting from food/cash/voucher/capacity strengthening transfers provided as part of livelihoods skills trainings. This includes direct training participants and their household members.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the number of Tier 1 direct beneficiary, it is planned per year and per activity tag in COMET in the Needs Based Plan (NBP)/Beneficiary Counting.

The actual number of beneficiaries reached are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Quarterly, figures should be adjusted to report unique beneficiaries. Also, at the end of the year, beneficiary numbers need to be adjusted to remove overlaps/double counting in order to show unique malnutrition treatment and prevention tier 1 beneficiaries. Adjustments need to be made under the CSP/ICSP Actuals Adjustments section in COMET, under the Beneficiaries Counting module.

Adjustment levels to exclude double counting in COMET include the following:

- CSP output, activity tag (Level 1)
- CSP output (Level 2)
- Programme Area (Level 2)
- Standard output, activity tag (Level 2)
- Standard output (Level 3)
- CRF Strategic Outcome (Level 4)
- CSP (Level 5)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle).

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries planned under this indicator

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Where applicable, this indicator should be reported on with the following additional indicators"

- A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities

INTERPRETATION

An actual value close to the planned one indicates that operations are proceeding as planned and the programme is more likely to achieve the intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained during reporting. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs at programme design;
- Change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- Lack of resources ('pipeline break')
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and inaccurate data on actual beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

At output level, there are always externalities that will influence the extent to which the transfer can be said to contribute to the longer-term result. This is particularly relevant in the context of the capacity strengthening transfer.

Furthermore, in the case of the capacity strengthening transfer modality, beneficiary participation in capacity strengthening activities does not guarantee achievement of capacity strengthening results. Participation enables access to basic inputs and achievement of basic activity outputs but ensuring sustained capacity change takes time and cannot easily be measured empirically. It will be contingent upon the quality and appropriateness of programme design and whether the programme addresses issues of capacity creation as well as capacity retention and utilization over time. In addition, the recipients' ability and readiness to absorb the capacity changes will influence results. Ideally, indicators like these should be captured over time and complemented with qualitative assessments of change in relevant technical, functional and soft skills as well as engrained behaviors and practices.

The overlapping nature of the transfer modalities and the diverse methods by which beneficiaries may receive one or more of them, increases the chances of over or under reporting beneficiary figures: i.e. a skills development training beneficiary may receive any combination of food, cash, voucher and/or capacity strengthening transfers (equipment and training).

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)
[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting](#)
[COMET Manual](#)

A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under Food Assistance for Assets



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.1.6
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.1) - Complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 3.1 when a transfer (food, cash-based, commodity or capacity strengthening) is provided to direct/Tier 1 participants (and their household members) involved with a food assistance for assets programme under a resilience focus area.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under other standard outputs when relevant.</p> <p>Note: The same indicator should not be applied to count the number of people receiving a resource transfer in emergency or protracted crisis contexts – including with consecutive years of emergency assistance and recovery work as in SO1 of the CRF</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	Food assistance for asset (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the number of people benefiting from livelihood asset creation activities that on a conditional basis are also receiving a food/cash/commodity voucher transfer. This includes not only the participants in these activities but also their household members.</p> <p>FFA beneficiaries are defined as follows:</p> <p>An individual and his/her household members who are provided a direct food, voucher or cash-based transfers to meet their food consumption gap (i.e., short-term access to food) while simultaneously participating in the building/rehabilitation of household and community assets that aim to reduce the risk of disasters and/or strengthen livelihoods and/or restore natural resources and/or build resilience.</p>
RATIONALE	Through the creation of household and community assets; Food Assistance for Asset programmes helps meet the immediate food needs of food insecure people whilst also building household and community assets that aim to reduce the risk of disasters and/or strengthen livelihoods and/or restore natural resources and/or build resilience over time.

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is extracted from the beneficiary distribution list and the partner distribution reports.

For CBT modalities, the source could be SCOPE or service provider reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memorandum of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Total number of food assistance for asset participants receiving food/cash/voucher/capacity strengthening. The households of the participants are also counted as these participants receive transfer/food/voucher to be consumed at household level.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the number of Tier 1 direct beneficiaries, it is planned per year and per activity tag in COMET in the Needs Based Plan (NBP)/Beneficiary Counting.

The actual number of beneficiaries reached are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Quarterly, figures should be adjusted to report unique beneficiaries. Also, at the end of the year, beneficiary numbers need to be adjusted to remove overlaps/double counting in order to show unique malnutrition treatment and prevention tier 1 beneficiaries.

Adjustments need to be made under the CSP/ICSP Actuals Adjustments section in COMET, under the Beneficiary Counting module.

Adjustment levels to exclude double counting in COMET include the following:

- CSP output, activity tag (Level 1)
- CSP output (Level 2)
- Programme Area (Level 2)
- Standard output, activity tag (Level 2)
- Standard output (Level 3)
- CRF Strategic Outcome (Level 4)
- CSP (Level 5)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle).

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Where applicable, this indicator can be reported on with the indicators;

- A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities
- A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in Food Assistance for Assets activities

INTERPRETATION

The closer the number of beneficiaries reached to the planned figure, the more effective the programme implementation and its potential contribution to longer term results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained during reporting. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs at programme design.
- Change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- Lack of resources ('pipeline break')
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and
- Inaccurate data on actual beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

At output level, there are always externalities that will influence the extent to which the transfer can be said to contribute to the longer-term result. This is particularly relevant in the context of the capacity strengthening transfer.

Furthermore, in the case of the capacity strengthening transfer modality, beneficiary participation in capacity strengthening activities does not guarantee achievement of capacity strengthening results. Participation enables access to basic inputs and achievement of basic activity outputs but ensuring sustained capacity change takes time and cannot easily be measured empirically. It will be contingent upon the quality and appropriateness of programme design and whether the programme addresses issues of capacity creation as well as capacity retention and utilisation over time. In addition, the recipients' ability, and readiness to absorb the capacity changes introduced will influence results, and ideally, indicators like these should be captured over time and complemented with qualitative assessments of change in relevant technical, functional, and soft skills as well as engrained behaviours and practices.

The overlapping nature of the transfer modalities and the diverse methods by which beneficiaries may receive one or more of them, increases the chances of over or under reporting beneficiary figures. i.e. an FFA beneficiary may receive any combination of food, cash, voucher and/or capacity strengthening transfers (equipment and training).

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)

[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
1.7

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.1.7
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	Type: Corporate Output indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR Output Category: A. Resources transferred
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under standard output 1.1 when a transfer (food, cash-based, commodity or capacity strengthening) is provided to direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries of unconditional resources transfers and/or to participants (and their household members) of community and household asset creation activities implemented in an emergency or protracted crisis context. Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">To select this indicator please ensure that the associated activity is tagged as "emergency".This indicator should not be applied to count the number of people receiving a resource transfer if the main focus of the intervention is resilience building, such as under SO3 in the CRF.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*General Distribution (GD) *HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN) *Food assistance for asset (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number of vulnerable people who receive WFP conditional or unconditional assistance in an emergency context. These vulnerable people are considered "Tier 1" direct beneficiaries.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>People: Direct recipients of WFP unconditional or conditional assistance and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family), as per Tier 1 beneficiary definitions.</p> <p>Unconditional assistance: Unconditional assistance makes no reciprocal demands on beneficiaries.</p> <p>Restoring infrastructure and community assets in the framework of FFA (Food Assistance for Asset) activities carried out in an emergency context while simultaneously receiving a food transfer to meet essential needs.</p>

FFA beneficiaries are defined as follows: An individual and his/her household members who are provided direct food, voucher, or cash-based transfers to meet their food consumption gap (e.g. short-term access to food) while simultaneously participating in the building/rehabilitation of household and community assets that aim to reduce the risk of disasters and/or strengthen livelihoods and/or restore natural resources and/or build resilience.

RATIONALE

During an emergency and/or protracted crisis, food assistance often transitions from unconditional assistance to conditional assistance, which in most cases is ensured through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes. These types of conditional programmes help meet the immediate food needs of food insecure people whilst also focusing on restoring/rebuilding existing assets or building relatively simple assets at the household or community level. These assets often address some of the most essential needs and priorities of people that have been affected by an emergency.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the beneficiary distribution list and the partner distribution reports.

For CBT modalities, the source could be SCOPE or service provider reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Total count of Tier 1 Beneficiaries (T1Bs) and their respective household members receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the number of Tier 1 direct beneficiary, it is planned per year and per activity tag in COMET in the Needs Based Plan (NBP)/Beneficiary Counting module.

The actual number of beneficiaries reached are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Quarterly, figures should be adjusted to report unique beneficiaries. Also, at the end of the year, beneficiary numbers need to be adjusted to remove overlaps/double counting in order to show unique malnutrition treatment and prevention tier 1 beneficiaries.

Adjustments need to be made under the CSP/ICSP Actuals Adjustments section in COMET, under Ben. Counting.

Adjustment levels to exclude double counting in COMET include the following:

- CSP output, activity tag (Level 1)
- CSP output (Level 2)
- Programme Area (Level 2)
- Standard output, activity tag (Level 2)
- Standard output (Level 3)
- CRF Strategic Outcome (Level 4)
- CSP (Level 5)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- Residence status
- Modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and are part of the CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the number of beneficiaries planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance

INTERPRETATION

The closer the number of beneficiaries reached to the planning figure (or Other output plan figures in the case of CS), the more effective the programme implementation and its potential contribution to longer term results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained in reporting. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs at programme design;
- Change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- Lack of resources ('pipeline break')
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and
- Inaccurate data on actual beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The overlapping nature of the transfer modalities and the diverse methods by which beneficiaries may receive one or more of them, increases the chances of over or under reporting beneficiary figures (e.g., a FFA beneficiary may receive any combination of food, cash, voucher and/or capacity strengthening transfers (equipment and training)).

In complex emergency situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on distributions.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)

[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting](#)

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2023 | WFPgo](#)

A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.1.8
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under standard output 3.2) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any standard output when a transfer (food, cash-based, commodity or capacity strengthening) is provided to direct/Tier 1 participants (and their household members) involved with an intervention that consider actions to protect against climate change.</p> <p>Note: While this indicator is normally reported under CRF Climate adaptation (CAR), Asset creation (ACL) and Market support (SMS) activities, this indicator can also be reported in all CSP activities with tier 1 beneficiaries of climate actions.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Macro Insurance (MAI) *Anticipatory Actions (FBA) *Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) *Access to Energy Services (AES) *Climate Information Services (CIS) *Climate Risk Savings and Loans (SLA) *Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CAP) *Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the number of people benefiting from food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks.</p> <p>Actions to protect against climate shocks are defined as actions aligned or contributing to WFP's Climate Change policy goals to support the most vulnerable food-insecure households, communities, and governments in building their resilience and capacities to address the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

RATIONALE

The WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 emphasizes that through climate risk management interventions and climate change adaptation programming, WFP and its partners support food-insecure populations in their efforts to adapt and improve their lives and livelihoods, build self-reliance and better withstand and more quickly recover from recurring shocks.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the beneficiary distribution list, and the partner distribution reports.

For CBT modalities, the source could be SCOPE or service provider reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Total number of people benefiting from food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks. This includes direct training participants and their household members.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the number of Tier 1 direct beneficiaries, it is planned per year and per activity tag in COMET in the Needs Based Plan (NBP)/Beneficiary Counting.

The actual number of beneficiaries reached are reported through monthly partnership Distribution Reports (DRs) in COMET.

Quarterly, figures should be adjusted to report unique beneficiaries. Also, at the end of the year, beneficiary numbers need to be adjusted to remove overlaps/double counting in order to show unique malnutrition treatment and prevention tier 1 beneficiaries. Adjustments need to be made under the CSP/ICSP Actuals Adjustments section in COMET, under Beneficiary. Counting Module.

Adjustment levels to exclude double counting in COMET include the following:

- CSP output, activity tag (Level 1)
- CSP output (Level 2)
- Programme Area (Level 2)
- Standard output, activity tag (Level 2)
- Standard output (Level 3)
- CRF Strategic Outcome (Level 4)
- CSP (Level 5)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle).

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries planned under this indicator

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Where applicable, this indicator must be reported together with the CRF output indicators:

- A.2.8 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through actions to protect against climate shocks
- A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against climate shocks
- A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)
- D.2 Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services
- and all indicators category G "Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods".

INTERPRETATION

An actual value close to the planned one indicates that operations are proceeding as planned and the programme is more likely to achieve the intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained in corporate reporting (ACR). Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs at programme design,
- Change in the needs since the programme was designed,
- Lack of resources ('pipeline break'),
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and inaccurate data on actual beneficiaries.

Analysis should be carried out on a regular basis to monitor the operation and for decision making during the programme implementation.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

At output level, there are always externalities that will influence the extent to which the transfer can be said to contribute to the longer-term planned result.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)

[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
1.9

A.1.9 Number of women WFP has transferred cash to, into an account in their name, disaggregated by account type (bank, mobile money, others)



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.1.9
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 for CBT operations that transfer money to accounts owned by women and men themselves (i.e. 'individual-owned accounts' often referred to as 'beneficiary-owned accounts').</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard output if the intervention includes transfers made to accounts owned by women.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is not applicable to CBT operations that send money to people through WFP/partner-owned bank or WFP/partner owned mobile money accounts, nor through modalities for which no financial accounts are opened, like cash in hand or voucher modalities.</p> <p>Note: If the Digital Financial Inclusion (DFI) marker is selected in the logframe, this indicator should be selected and vice versa, if this indicator is selected by the CO the DFI marker should also be added to the logframe.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Cash-based transfers (CBT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All where tier 1 direct recipients are targeted
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the number of Tier 1 direct female cash recipients that receive money on their own bank, mobile money or other financial account.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Direct cash transfer recipients</p> <p>This indicator focuses on women who are direct recipients of the unrestricted cash transfer on their own account as opposed to indirect recipients impacted by the cash transfer.</p> <p>Unrestricted cash</p> <p>Cash transfers are unrestricted if recipients have no programmed limitations on how they use the transfer. The recipient can spend the money as they deem appropriate e.g., to purchase food, pay rent, save or repay loans at any location and when they desire to do so.</p>

Account ownership

An individual-owned account is an account that is owned and managed fully by the person who holds it, not by WFP or another entity. It is an account in the name of the assisted person, provided by a financial institution, such as a bank, credit union, microfinance institution, or post office that falls under prudential regulation by a government body, or a mobile money provider. People we assist have an independent contractual relationship with the financial service provider, which establishes their rights as account holders. Any money on the account (including WFP cash transfers) as well as data associated with the account belongs to the individual, not WFP, and the account remains open regardless and independently from the duration of the cash programme. This is different to a WFP/partner-owned account, where WFP or a partner owns and manages the account on behalf of the individual.

Account type

WFP differentiates between 3 types of accounts through which it sends money to assisted people: bank account, mobile money account and other financial institution account. Other financial institution accounts are accounts at credit unions, microfinance institutions, or post offices that fall under prudential regulation by a government body.

Digital financial inclusion (DFI)

DFI is the access to and use of affordable formal digital financial products and services (e.g. payments, savings, loans, insurance) suited to people's various needs. People should feel comfortable using these products and trust their capabilities to manage their own finances. Ultimately digital financial inclusion should increase people's financial health and resilience.

RATIONALE

Enabling Digital Financial Inclusion (DFI) and Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) through cash transfers is a top priority for WFP as outlined in [WFP's new Cash Policy](#). Women's account ownership is a concrete measurable proxy for women's basic financial inclusion. Account ownership is one of the first steps which enables people to partake in an increasingly digital financial ecosystem. Having sex-disaggregated data on account ownership enables an understanding of the gender gaps in account ownership.

DATA SOURCE

Data is collected from beneficiary registration and beneficiary payment lists, which includes sex disaggregated data.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated by counting number of women and men WFP transferred money to, into an account in their name, disaggregated by account type: bank, mobile money or other financial institution account.

Women who are benefiting from the cash transfer as part of the larger household, but are not the principal recipient of the money (or the account owners) should not be included in the calculation.

For comparative purposes, the number of women WFP has transferred money to an account in their name will be analyzed as part of the total number of people to whom WFP has sent money to on their own accounts in the specific context.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

In COMET, the planning data needs to be entered in the Other Output Plan (OOP) by selecting the output indicator A.1.9 and setting the detailed indicator for the number of women who receive the cash transfer on their own account (A.1.9.1 - numerator) and the total number of overall people who receive the cash transfer on their own account in the detailed indicator (A.1.9.2 - denominator).

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

To be able to capture the actual numbers, the CO needs to select the same indicators in at least one partnership agreement, and thereafter enter the actual results in the completion report section.

The COMET reporting/distribution data entry fields that apply to this indicator are:

- **Modality:** Cash transfers
- **Payment instrument:** ATM/debit card, SIM card/mobile money, Digital wallet and Cryptocurrency wallet.

(and not value voucher or commodity voucher modalities).

The data needs to be adjusted to remove overlaps/double counting in order to show the number of unique Tier 1 beneficiaries.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated in the COMET OOP by:

- **Sex** - female, male*
- **Account type** - bank, mobile money or other financial institution account.

*N.B. Providing both male and female values allows HQ to conduct an analysis on the percentage.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Official year end aggregated and adjusted data will need to be entered into Completion Reports in COMET once a year.

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets for each year for the detailed indicator are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be entered in COMET in the first quarter of the first year of the CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people

INTERPRETATION

For comparative purposes, the number of women WFP has transferred money to on an account in their name will be analyzed as part of the total number of people to whom WFP has sent money to on their own accounts in the specific context. This will enable us to analyse the gender gap in account ownership overtime.

In line with the organization's strategic vision, COs should increasingly be digitizing their transfers and directing the transfers to women owned accounts. The data will be compared overtime, year on year.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP distributed USD xx million cash transfers in Xx country in Xx year. Xx women received money on their [specify type of account] account, out of a total of Xx million people who received money on their own account.

VISUALIZATION

Graphs disaggregated by gender and account type

LIMITATIONS

This indicator measures WFP's commitment to opening and directing cash transfers to bank, mobile money or other financial institution accounts that are owned by women themselves. Programmatic accompanying measures are needed to further enable digital financial inclusion and financial resilience such as:

- Developing digital and financial literacy skills to ensure that people have the technical capacities, and basic numerical and financial management capabilities to use digital financial products to their benefit;

- Advocating for an inclusive national regulatory environment (e.g., IDs and flexible Know your Customer requirements), as well as national financial inclusion strategies;
- Enabling access to affordable financial services and products tailored to people's needs (such as savings, remittances, credit, insurance etc.);
- Ensuring that people, particularly women, can safely use the digital services they are provided with and understand their rights, and that information on the cash assistance can be accessed and is understood by all;
- Carrying out demand, supply and national regulatory environment analysis to unpack barriers and opportunities to digital financial inclusion;
- Supporting the move from physical cash to digital payments (e.g., link small retailers to the digital financial ecosystem).

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Cash Policy \(2023\)](#)

[CASHboard](#)

[COMET Manual- Inserting monthly CBT data](#)

[Digital Financial Inclusion factsheet](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
2.1

A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.2.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 2.1) Reported in ACR & APR Output Category: A. Resources transferred
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under standard output 2.1. for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive unconditional or conditional in-kind (food) assistance. Conditional assistance is in particular provided to individuals (participants) and/or household members that benefit from vocational/ livelihood skill training activities. Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research Monitoring and Assessment Unit (RAM)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All where direct beneficiaries are targeted ⁵²
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	This indicator measures the amount of food in MTs provided to vulnerable people benefiting from WFP conditional or unconditional assistance programmes. Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator: Food: In-kind food assistance provided to targeted beneficiaries through conditional and unconditional assistance. Unconditional assistance: Unconditional assistance makes no reciprocal demands on beneficiaries. Conditional assistance: Conditional assistance imposes requirements on beneficiaries, such as participation in work, training, attending school, and adhering to health treatment (requirements must not include monetary contribution nor repayment from the beneficiary). The transfer, whichever its modality, is given after recipients have performed some task or activity as a qualifying condition of receiving the assistance.

⁵² Direct Beneficiaries can be found under 23 activity tags: Emergency Preparedness Activities; General distribution; HIV/TB mitigation and safety net; Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; Prevention of acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition; Prevention of stunting; HIV/TB Care & treatment; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Treatment of severe acute malnutrition; School feeding (onsite); School feeding (take-home rations); School feeding (alternative take-home rations); Food Assistance for Asset; Food Assistance for Training; Smallholder agricultural market support activities; Forecast- based anticipatory actions; Access to Energy Services; Macro Insurance; Micro/Meso Insurance; Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices; Climate and weather risk information services; Loans and Savings; Other climate adaptation and risk management activities.

Labour/training conditionality: WFP's conditional transfers are usually made in return for participation in work or training (i.e. food assistance training/asset creation activities).

Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities are intended to directly help beneficiaries as well as support the wider community through the outputs of the labour.

Behavioural change conditionality: Assistance can also be used to encourage or influence behaviour change (i.e. following health advice or treatment, attending nutritional education classes or sending children to school).

RATIONALE

The indicator is a crucial metric for evaluating the effectiveness and impact of WFP's interventions in addressing food insecurities. The quantity of food provided is a fundamental measure of the level of support provided to individuals.

It enables WFP to assess the efficiency of its operations and determine whether resources are being utilized optimally. This information can guide decision-making processes, such as adjusting procurement, storage, and distribution strategies, to enhance program efficiency and maximize the impact on nutritionally vulnerable populations. Measuring the quantity of food provided serves as an accountability mechanism for WFP to its donors.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from beneficiary distribution lists or from partner distribution reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total reported quantity (in metric tons) of in-kind assistance provided to beneficiaries through conditional and unconditional assistance's programmes.

All commodities distributed as part of this assistance should be reported, including but not limited to specialized nutritious foods.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports and validated.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. Number of food rations dispatched from WFP warehouses to partners) before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan, based on the intended coverage of the programme.</p> <p>Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the country's CSP/ICSP narrative-</p> <p>Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' in-kind transfers planned under this indicator.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>The following indicators may be reported along with this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)• B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance
INTERPRETATION	<p>The closer the tonnage of food distributed to planned figures, the more likely for the activity to achieve intended results.</p> <p>Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over/under-estimation of needs during programme design• A change in the needs since the programme was designed;• A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');• Logistics, security, access or other distribution/delivery constraints (such as losses, damages and returns of stocks)• Commodity substitutions.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	In complex emergency situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions (due to access issues).
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>COMET Manual</p> <p>How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes</p>

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.2.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.2 & 2.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.2 and 2.2 for malnutrition interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive in-kind (food) assistance.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prevention of stunting (STUN) *Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) *HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T) *Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) *Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) *Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the amount of food in MTs provided to nutritionally vulnerable people benefiting from WFP malnutrition treatment and/or prevention programmes.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Food: In-kind food assistance provided to targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>Metric tons (MTs): a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The indicator is a key metric for evaluating the effectiveness and impact of WFP's interventions in addressing malnutrition. The quantity of food provided is a fundamental measure of the level of support provided to individuals who are vulnerable to malnutrition.</p> <p>It enables WFP to assess the efficiency of its operations and determine whether resources are being utilized optimally. This information can guide decision-making processes, such as adjusting procurement, storage, and distribution strategies, to enhance program efficiency and maximize the impact on nutritionally vulnerable populations. Measuring the quantity of food provided serves as an accountability mechanism for WFP to its donors.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from beneficiary distribution lists or from partner distribution reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total reported quantity (in metric tons) of in-kind nutrition assistance provided to beneficiaries through malnutrition treatment and/or malnutrition prevention programmes.

All commodities distributed as part of nutrition assistance should be reported, including but not limited to specialized nutritious foods.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports and validated.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. Number of food rations dispatched from WFP's warehouses to partners) before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan, based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the country's CSP/ICSP narrative

Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' in-kind transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes
- A.6.1 Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites

- A.10.2 Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition
- B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition
- B.3.1 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people

INTERPRETATION

The closer the tonnage of food distributed to planned figures, the more likely for the activity to achieve intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs during programme design;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and commodity substitutions;
- Any constraint resulting in beneficiaries not accessing and/or receiving the assistance

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

During the reporting period, a total of 2,500 metric tons of food was provided to nutritionally vulnerable individuals through WFP's malnutrition treatment and prevention programs. This quantity includes various food items such as cereals, pulses, fortified food products, and nutrient-rich supplements.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

In complex emergency situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2023 | WFPgo](#)
[COMET Manual](#)
[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
2.3

A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through School-Based Programmes



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.2.3
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 2.3) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 2.3 for school-based interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive in-kind (food) assistance.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant</p> <p>Note: This indicator should not be selected if the activity is related to emergency school-based programmes (Please use indicator A.2.4 instead)</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-Based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) *HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) *HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN) *Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS) *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the quantity of food in Metric tons provided to girls and boys and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family as per Tier 1 beneficiary definitions), through School-Based Programmes. This indicator also counts food received by school feeding activity supporters (cooks, adults) if applicable.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Food: In-kind food assistance provided to targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>Metric tons (MTs): a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms</p>

Direct beneficiaries of WFP assistance and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family), as per Tier 1 beneficiary definition.

Activity supporters (i.e. cooks) are those workers hired for the programme's implementation and responsible for preparing meals for children in schools.

RATIONALE

The quantity of food provided through WFP programmes is a fundamental measure of the level of support provided to children who are vulnerable.

It enables WFP to assess the efficiency of its operations and determine whether resources are being utilized optimally. This information can guide decision-making processes, such as adjusting procurement, storage, and distribution strategies, to enhance program efficiency and maximize the impact on nutritionally vulnerable populations. Measuring the quantity of food provided serves as an accountability mechanism for WFP to its donors.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from beneficiary distribution lists or from partner distribution reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memorandum of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total reported quantity (in metric tons) of food provided to girls and boys and their families, as well as for the activity supporters (if applicable) through School-Based Programmes.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group: Supporters – Children – All (Households)
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED &

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming
- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations
- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, a comparison between planned and actual figures must be done. The closer actual figures are to planned, the better the performance for this output. Depending on the primary and secondary objectives of the school feeding activity, the indicator should provide a good understanding of the expansion and consolidation of the school feeding activity in county.

The closer the tonnage of food distributed to planned figures, the more likely for the activity to achieve intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs during programme design;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and
- Commodity substitutions.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

In some situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions. Furthermore, quantity of food provided alone does not determine the quality of the programme, and other indicators are needed, e.g., feeding days as percentage of total school days, etc.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)

[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting](#)

A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency School-Based Programmes



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.2.4
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 for emergency school-based interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive in-kind (food) assistance.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To select this indicator please ensure that the associated activity is tagged with "emergency". This indicator should not be selected if the activity is not related to school-based programmes in an emergency context (please refer to A.2.3 indicator methodology in these cases)
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the quantity of food in Metric tons provided to girls and boys and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family as per Tier 1 beneficiary definitions, through emergency school-based programmes. This indicator also counts activity supporters (cooks, adults) if applicable.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Emergency context: Country Offices (COs) to determine during the development of CSP logframe, whether school feeding interventions implemented under SO.1 are emergency School Feeding interventions or regular ones.</p> <p>Food: In-kind food assistance provided to targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>Metric tons (MTs): a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries of WFP assistance and their households (if assistance is provided to the entire family), as per Tier 1 beneficiary definition.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

Activity supporters (i.e. cooks) are those workers hired for the programme's implementation and responsible for preparing meals for children in schools.

RATIONALE

The quantity of food provided through WFP programmes is a fundamental measure of the level of support provided to children who are vulnerable.

It enables WFP to assess the efficiency of its operations and determine whether resources are being utilized optimally. This information can guide decision-making processes, such as adjusting procurement, storage, and distribution strategies, to enhance program efficiency and maximize the impact on nutritionally vulnerable populations. Measuring the quantity of food provided serves as an accountability mechanism for WFP to its donors.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from beneficiary distribution lists or from partner distribution reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator calculated through a simple count of the total reported quantity (in metric tons) of food provided to girls and boys and their families, as well as for the activity supporters (if applicable) emergency school-based programmes.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group: Supporters – Children – All (Households)
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries planned under this indicator

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes
- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming

A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations

B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, a comparison between planned and actual figures must be done. The closer actual figures are to planned, the better the performance for this output. Depending on the primary and secondary objectives of the school feeding activity, the indicator should provide a good understanding of the expansion and consolidation of the school feeding activity in country.

The closer the tonnage of food distributed to planned figures, the more likely for the activity to achieve intended results.

- Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:
- Over/under-estimation of needs during programme design;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and Commodity substitutions.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

In complex emergency situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions. Furthermore, quantity of food provided alone does not determine the quality of the programme, and other indicators are needed, i.e. feeding days as percentage of total school days, etc.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)
[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
2.5

A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities



VERSION	V3.0 - 2023.06
INDICATOR CODE	A.2.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 3.2 for livelihood skills activities implemented with a resilience focus, targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that received in-kind (food) assistance.</p> <p>Recommended: Under other standard outputs when relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food assistance for training (FFT)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the total quantity of food transferred to livelihood skills training participants (and their household members) who participated in the Food for Training (FFT) activity while simultaneously receiving a food transfer to meet their essential needs.</p> <p>FFT beneficiaries: An individual who is provided direct food, voucher, or cash-based transfers to meet their consumption gap while simultaneously participating in a skills development training. The types of training covered by this activity include basic skills training (e.g. literacy and numeracy), technical vocational training and digital skills training, through EMPACT.</p> <p>The objective of skills development training is to equip participants with skills which they can use to generate an income.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 emphasizes that a key component of meeting corporate goals is responding at the right time in the right way allowing for people to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs. Working with partners, WFP will extend its reach and sustain access to affected populations and provide urgent food, cash and nutrition assistance, targeting those most vulnerable with speed, at scale and with the quality of support needed. In certain contexts, WFP and partners will use skills development as an entry point. The activity is often coupled with transfers, food or cash-based, provided throughout the training duration, to enable participation and offset the opportunity cost of engaging in the training.</p>

DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator can be extracted from beneficiary distribution lists or from partner distribution reports.</p> <p>Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Total count of food provided to Tier 1 Skills development trainings participants and their respective household members.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>As this indicator counts the number of Tier 1 direct beneficiary, it is planned per year and per activity tag in COMET in the Needs Based Plan (NBP)/Beneficiary Counting</p> <p>The actual number of beneficiaries reached are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.</p> <p>Quarterly, figures should be adjusted to report unique beneficiaries. Also, at the end of the year, beneficiary numbers need to be adjusted to remove overlaps/double counting in order to show unique malnutrition treatment and prevention tier 1 beneficiaries. Adjustments need to be made under the CSP/ICSP Actuals Adjustments section in COMET, under Ben. Counting.</p> <p>Adjustment levels to exclude double counting in COMET include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSP output, activity tag (Level 1) • CSP output (Level 2) • Programme Area (Level 2) • Standard output, activity tag (Level 2) • Standard output (Level 3) • CRF Strategic Outcome (Level 4) • CSP (Level 5)
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex • Age • Beneficiary Group • Activity tag • Location • Residence status • Commodity Type
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle).</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the CSP/ICSP narrative.</p> <p>Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited if there is a budget revision which triggers-a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries planned under this indicator</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	Where applicable, this indicator can be reported on with the indicator “A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities”
INTERPRETATION	The closer the actual amounts of food distributed compared to the plan, the more likely it is for the activity to achieve its planned objectives in food and nutrition security.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	<p>In complex situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions. Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over/under-estimation of needs in programme design;• A change in the needs since the programme was designed;• A lack of resources ('pipeline break');• Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints.
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note</p> <p>WFP Tier 1 (Direct) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting</p>

A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities



VERSION	V3.0 - 2023.06
INDICATOR CODE	A.2.6
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 3.1 for asset creation activities implemented with a resilience focus, targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that received in-kind (food) assistance.</p> <p>Recommended: Under other standard outputs when relevant.</p> <p>Note: The indicator should not be selected if asset creation activities are implemented in an emergency context under SO1 (Please use A.2.7 instead).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food assistance for asset (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator will count the total quantity of food transferred to FFA direct tier 1 beneficiaries and their households participating in asset creation activities while simultaneously receiving a food transfer to meet their essential needs.</p> <p>FFA direct beneficiaries are defined as follows:</p> <p>FFA beneficiaries: An individual and his/her household members who are provided a direct food, voucher or cash-based transfers to meet their food consumption gap (i.e. short-term access to food) while simultaneously participating in the building/rehabilitation of household and community assets that aim to reduce the risk of disasters and/or strengthen livelihoods and/or restore natural resources and/or build resilience.</p>
RATIONALE	The WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 emphasizes that a key component of meeting corporate goals is responding at the right time in the right way that allows for people to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs. Working with partners, WFP will provide a direct food transfer to meet the consumption gap of food-insecure communities and simultaneously support in protecting, restoring, creating and enhancing key assets and basic infrastructure that support their livelihoods, food security and nutrition.
DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator can be extracted from beneficiary distribution lists or from partner distribution reports.</p> <p>Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total reported quantity (in metric tons) of in-kind assistance provided to beneficiaries through asset creation programmes.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports and validated.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to the frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. Number of food ration dispatched from WFP warehouses to partner) before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan, based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' in-kind transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Where applicable, this indicator can be reported on with the indicator "A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets"

INTERPRETATION

The closer the actual amounts of food distributed compared to the plan, the more likely it is for the activity to achieve its planned objectives in terms of food and nutrition security.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting.

They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- An over- or under-estimation of needs when designing a programme of assistance;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION N/A

LIMITATIONS N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION [Beneficiary Definition and Counting guidance note](#)
[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries Counting](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
2.7

A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.2.7
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 for unconditional interventions and/or community/household asset creation activities targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive in-kind (food) assistance under emergency or protracted crisis context.</p> <p>Note: To select this indicator please ensure that the associated activity is tagged as "emergency".</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	<p>Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)</p> <p>Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)</p>
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*General Distribution (GD)</p> <p>*Food assistance for asset (FFA)</p> <p>*HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the total quantity of food provided to direct (tier 1) beneficiaries and their households as a result of:</p> <p>Unconditional assistance: Unconditional assistance makes no reciprocal demands on beneficiaries.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Restoring infrastructure and community assets thorough participating in FFA (Food Assistance for Asset) activities in an emergency context while simultaneously receiving a food transfer to meet essential needs.</p> <p>FFA beneficiaries are defined as follows: An individual and his/her household members who are provided direct food, voucher, or cash-based transfers to meet their food consumption gap (i.e. short-term access to food) while simultaneously participating in the building/rehabilitation of household and community assets that aim to reduce the risk of disasters and/or strengthen livelihoods and/or restore natural resources and/or build resilience.</p>
RATIONALE	The WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 emphasizes that a key component of meeting corporate goals is responding at the right time in the right way allowing for people to meet their food,

nutrition and other essential needs. Working with partners WFP will provide a direct food transfer to meet the consumption gap of food-insecure communities and simultaneously support in protecting, restoring, creating and enhancing key assets and basic infrastructure that support their livelihoods, food security and nutrition.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from beneficiary distribution lists or from partner distribution reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Total quantity of food provided to direct (tier 1) beneficiaries and their respective households receiving a food transfer unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports and validated.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. Number of food rations dispatched from WFP warehouses to partners) before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in COMET Needs-Based Plan, based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the country's CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' in-kind transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

INTERPRETATION

The closer the actual amounts of food distributed compared to the planned quantities, the more likely it is for the activity to achieve its planned objectives in improving food and nutrition security.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- An over- or under-estimation of needs when designing a programme of assistance.
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed.
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break').
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

In complex emergency situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on distributions.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

A.
2.8

A.2.8 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through actions to protect against climate shocks

VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.2.8
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Corporate output indicator (Positioned for the CRF under standard output 3.2) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any standard output for actions to protect against climate change interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive in-kind (food) assistance.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Macro Insurance (MAI) *Anticipatory Actions (FBA) *Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) *Access to Energy Services (AES) *Climate Information Services (CIS) *Climate Risk Savings and Loans (SLA) *Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CAP) *Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the total quantity of food transferred to beneficiaries of actions to protect against climate shocks activities.</p> <p>Actions to protect against climate shocks are defined as actions aligned or contributing to WFP's Climate Change policy goals to support the most vulnerable food-insecure households, communities, and governments in building their resilience and capacities to address the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition.</p>
RATIONALE	The WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 emphasizes that through climate risk management interventions and climate change adaptation programming, WFP and its partners support food-insecure populations in their efforts to adapt and improve their lives and livelihoods, build self-reliance and better withstand and more quickly recover from recurring shocks.
DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator can be extracted from beneficiary distribution lists or from partner distribution reports.</p> <p>Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total reported quantity (in metric tons) of in-kind assistance provided to actions to protect against climate shocks programmes.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per commodity transferred to tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports and validated.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. number of rations dispatched from WFP warehouse to partners) before entering and validating it in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in COMET Needs-Based Plan, based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the country's CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' in-kind transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Where applicable, this indicator must be reported together with the CRF output indicators:

- A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks
- A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks
- A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)
- D.2 Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services
- All indicators category G "Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods".

INTERPRETATION

An actual value close to the planned one indicates that operations are proceeding as planned and the programme is more likely to achieve intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained in reporting. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs at programme design;
- Change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- Lack of resources ('pipeline break')
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and inaccurate data on actual beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

In complex situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions. Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
2.9

A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through Home-Grown School-Based Programmes



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.2.9
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.3) Reported in ACR & APR Output Category: A. Resources transferred
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under standard output 3.3 for Home-grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (children) that receive in-kind (food) assistance. Recommended: Under standard outputs 1.1 and 2.3 if County Offices have a HGSF activity tag marker.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS) *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	This indicator measures the metric tons of food provided to children in schools under a HGSF programme. The indicator counts the total quantity of food provided to SF children regardless of its source. Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF): As per the HGSF Resource Framework, home-grown school feeding is a "...school feeding model that is designed to provide children in schools with safe, diverse and nutritious food, sourced locally from smallholders." The framework establishes that "...even if only a percentage of food is purchased locally from smallholder farmers, a programme can be considered as 'home-grown', provided that procurement is designed to support and foster local food markets and that this objective is taken into consideration during programme design and implementation and institutionalized in related policies and regulations."
RATIONALE	The support provided by WFP to invigorate the local market can be determined by the significant role of local smallholder farmers in supplying food. The quantity of food sourced from these farmers serves as a fundamental measure, highlighting the crucial impact of supporting their livelihoods. The two main outcomes for the home-grown components of the programmes are:

- Increased market participation of small-holder farmers with quality and diversified products
- Access of school children to fresh and diversified food

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from beneficiary distribution lists or from partner distribution reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated by counting the quantity of food supplied by local smallholder farmers as well as other suppliers through a HGSF programme to children in schools.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle).

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year and per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan, based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in in the country's CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' in-kind transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming
- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, a comparison between planned and actual figures must be done. The closer actual figures are to the planned, the better the performance for this output. Depending on the primary and secondary objectives of the school feeding activity, the indicator should provide a good understanding of the expansion and consolidation of the school feeding activity in country.

The closer the tonnage of food distributed to planned figures, the more likely for the activity to achieve intended results.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

In some situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on HGSF food distributions. Furthermore, quantity of food provided alone does not determine the quality of the programme, and other indicators are needed, e.g., feeding days as percentage of total school days, etc.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people



VERSION	V3.0 - 2023 .07
INDICATOR CODE	A.3.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 for all types of interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive cash modalities.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Cash-based transfers (CBT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All where tier 1 direct recipients are targeted ⁵³
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total USD transferred through cash modality to direct (Tier 1) beneficiaries.</p> <p>Cash transfer: a cash transfer is monetary assistance in the form of money (either physical currency/cash or electronic cash) to an individual or household, thereby enabling direct access to food from the marketplace. Cash transfers are by definition “unrestricted”, as people have no programmed limitations on how they use the transfer e.g. to purchase food, pay rent, save or repay loans.</p>
RATIONALE	Over USD 2.3B was transferred to people by WFP in 2021. Of that, roughly 60% was cash transfers (40% value vouchers + commodity vouchers). This indicator has been reported on since CBT became a modality and continues to be an important reporting metric.

⁵³ Direct Recipients can be found under 23 activity tags: Emergency Preparedness Activities; General distribution; HIV/TB mitigation and safety net; Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; Prevention of acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition; Prevention of stunting; HIV/TB Care & treatment; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Treatment of severe acute malnutrition; School feeding (onsite); School feeding (take-home rations); School feeding (alternative take-home rations); Food Assistance for Asset; Food Assistance for Training; Smallholder agricultural market support activities; Forecast- based anticipatory actions; Access to Energy Services; Macro Insurance; Micro/Meso Insurance; Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices; Climate and weather risk information services; Loans and Savings; Other climate adaptation and risk management activities.

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator is often collected through WFP's partners and Financial Services Providers (FSPs) during distributions/transfers as well as by WFP in case of direct implementation.</p> <p>When partners/FSPs are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), in Service Contracts, in Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.</p> <p>WINGS and COMET should be aligned on the value reported. Depending on timelines for data collection and reporting, COs may choose to use one or both for triangulation.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total value of cash transferred to direct beneficiaries of any activity, excluding CBT transfer cost, Supply Chain Management Cost, Cooperating Partners Cost, Implementation Cost, DSC and ISC.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>As this indicator counts value of cash transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of at least one WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership (including service providers) in the system.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">SexAgeBeneficiary GroupActivity tagLocationResidence statusCBT Modality (Only cash)
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data should be gathered on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. WINGS) before entering and validating in COMET distribution reports</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>The planned targets per year per activity tag for this indicator are set in the COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.</p> <p>Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in 'in CSP/ICSP narrative-(table three- total transfers per modality)</p> <p>Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' cash transfers planned under this indicator</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>Where applicable, this indicator can be reported along with A.1.X indicators counting Direct Tier 1 beneficiaries under different programmes.</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>The closer the actual compared to the plan, the more likely it is to achieve intended results.</p> <p>Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Over/under-estimation of needs in programme design;

- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources ('pipeline break');
- Foreign exchange rate savings;
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints.

**REPORTING
EXAMPLE(S)**

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

N/A

**FURTHER
INFORMATION**

[CBT Assurance](#)

[CASHboard](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
3.2

A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from School-Based Programmes



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.3.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 for school feeding interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive cash modalities. This indicator is also relevant under standard output 2.3 and 3.3 if school feeding activities are implemented.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard output if relevant</p> <p>Note: This indicator is to be also selected under any standard output for cash transfers that are meant for School Feeding Programmes activity supporters (i.e. cooks, adults, teachers and other actors).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Cash-based transfers (CBT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total USD transferred through cash modality to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes, as well as activity supporters if applicable.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>School Based Programmes: Any programme and/or activity implemented using schools as a platform. School based Programmes could encompass school feeding activities, complementary health and nutrition activities implemented by WFP.</p> <p>Cash transfer: a cash transfer is monetary assistance in the form of money (either physical currency/cash or electronic cash) to an individual or household, thereby enabling direct access to food from the marketplace. Cash transfers are by definition “unrestricted”, as people have no programmed limitations on how they use the transfer i.e. to purchase food, pay rent, save or repay loans.</p>
RATIONALE	This indicator counts the total value of cash given to family members of students who benefit from WFP School Based Programmes.

This indicator has been reported on since CBT became a modality and continues to be an important reporting metric.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is often collected through WFP's partners and Financial Services Providers (FSPs) during distributions/transfers as well as by WFP in case of direct implementation.

When partners/FSPs are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), in Service Contracts, in Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

WINGS and COMET should be aligned on the value reported. Depending on timelines for data collection and reporting, COs may choose to use one or both for triangulation.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from School-Based Programmes as well as the activity supporters, excluding CBT transfer cost, Supply Chain Management Cost, Cooperating Partners Cost, Implementation Cost, DSC and ISC.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts value of cash transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of at least one WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership (including service providers) in the system.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- CBT Modality (Only cash)

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be gathered on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources like financial providers records before entering and validating in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

The planned targets for this indicator should be set once per year and per activity tag in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets should be based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Total Cash planned is generated in COMET NBP prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP can be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the number of beneficiaries of cash transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported on together with output indicator A.3.2:

- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes

INTERPRETATION

The closer the actual compared to the plan, the more likely it is to achieve intended results.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

Dashboards:

[COMET Control Panel](#) where data on this indicator is visualized (requires access to COMET)

[COMET Digest \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[CBT Data Alignment Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Transfer Data \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Quarterly Output Snapshot \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Trend Analysis Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

LIMITATIONS

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs in programme design
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed
- A lack of resources ('pipeline break')
- Foreign exchange rate savings
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CBT Assurance](#)

[CASHboard](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[Detailed Output Indicators Master List](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities



VERSION	V3 - 2023.07
INDICATOR CODE	A.3.3
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.2) Reported in APR & ACR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 3.1 for livelihood skills training activities targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive cash modalities.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Cash-based transfers (CBT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food assistance for training (FFT)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator will count the total value of cash transferred to livelihood skills training participants engaged in the Food for Training (FFT) activity while simultaneously receiving a cash transfer to meet their essential needs.</p> <p>Below are some definitions associated to this indicator:</p> <p>Livelihood skills training Participant (FFT participant): An individual who is provided a direct food, voucher, or cash-based transfers to meet the consumption gap of the most vulnerable (i.e. short-term access to food) while simultaneously participating in skills development trainings. The trainings included under this activity are specific basic literacy trainings, vocational trainings and digital skills trainings under EMPACT programme.</p> <p>Cash transfer: A cash transfer is monetary assistance in the form of money (either physical currency/cash or electronic cash) to an individual or household, thereby enabling direct access to food from the marketplace. Cash transfers are by definition “unrestricted”, as people have no programmed limitations on how they use the transfer i.e to purchase food, pay rent, save or repay loans.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>Cash/vouchers for work programmes are intended to help beneficiaries directly as well as support the wider community through the outputs of the work. The cash provided usually covers beneficiaries’ basic needs and does not compete with the local labour market. Usually, the wages are kept slightly below the market levels to serve as a self-targeting mechanism.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator is often collected through WFP's partners and Financial Services Providers (FSPs) during distributions/transfers as well as by WFP in case of direct implementation.</p> <p>When partners/FSPs are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), in Service Contracts, in Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.</p> <p>WINGS and COMET should be aligned on the value reported. Depending on timelines for data collection and reporting, COs may choose to use one or both for triangulation.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total value of cash transferred to people should exclude CBT transfer cost, Supply Chain Management Cost, Cooperating Partners Cost, Implementation Cost, DSC and ISC</p>
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>As this indicator counts value of cash transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.</p> <p>Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of at least one WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership (including service providers) in the system.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sex• Age• Beneficiary Group• Activity tag• Location• Residence status• CBT Modality (Only cash)
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data should be gathered on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. WINGS) before entering and validating in COMET distribution reports</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>The planned targets per year per activity tag for this indicator are in the COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.</p> <p>Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in 'table three-total transfers per modality' in CSP/ICSP narrative-</p> <p>Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' cash transfers planned under this indicator</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>Where applicable, this indicator can be reported on with the indicator, A.1.5 "Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities"</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>The closer the actual compared to the plan, the more likely it is to achieve intended results.</p>

**REPORTING
EXAMPLE(S)**

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs in programme design;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources ('pipeline break');
- Foreign exchange rate savings;
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints.

**FURTHER
INFORMATION**

[CBT Assurance](#)

[CASHboard](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
3.4

A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities



VERSION	V3.0 - 2023.06
INDICATOR CODE	A.3.4
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 3.1 for livelihood asset creation activities targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive cash modalities.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Cash-based transfers (CBT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food assistance for asset (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator will count the total value of cash transferred to asset creation activities participants engaged in FFA activity (Food Assistance for Assets) and receiving cash to meet their essential needs.</p> <p>Below are definitions related to this indicator:</p> <p>Food for asset participant (FFA participant): an individual and his/her household members who are provided a direct food, voucher or cash-based transfers to meet their food consumption gap (i.e. short-term access to food) while simultaneously participating in the building/rehabilitation of household and community assets that aim to reduce the risk of disasters and/or strengthen livelihoods and/or restore natural resources and/or build resilience.</p> <p>Cash transfer: a cash transfer is monetary assistance in the form of money (either physical currency/cash or electronic cash) to an individual or household, thereby enabling direct access to food from the marketplace. Cash transfers are by definition “unrestricted”, as people have no programmed limitations on how they use the transfer e.g. to purchase food, pay rent, save or repay loans.</p>
RATIONALE	Asset creation programmes improve access to food and better nutrition; empower local communities, promote gender equality and women’s empowerment and strengthen local institutions’ capacities to ensure sustainability of investments. They can also improve social cohesion by strengthening dialogue and promoting cooperation within and across communities. Asset Creation and Livelihoods programmes are at the centre of the WFP’s integrated resilience approach in many fragile contexts and a key pillar of WFP’s efforts on

climate change adaptation. These interventions can also be used in the context of emergencies and in their aftermath as an early recovery intervention.

<p>DATA SOURCE</p>	<p>Data on this indicator is often collected through WFP’s partners and Financial Services Providers (FSPs) during distributions/transfers as well as by WFP in case of direct implementation.</p> <p>When partners/FSPs are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), in Service Contracts, in Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.</p> <p>WINGS and COMET should be aligned on the value reported. Depending on timelines for data collection and reporting, COs may choose to use one or both for triangulation.</p>
<p>INDICATOR CALCULATION</p>	<p>This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total value of cash transferred to direct beneficiaries participating in asset creation activities, excluding CBT transfer cost, Supply Chain Management Cost, Cooperating Partners Cost, Implementation Cost, DSC and ISC.</p>
<p>DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS</p>	<p>As this indicator counts value of cash transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.</p> <p>Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of at least one WFP and/or cooperating partners’ partnership (including service providers) in the system.</p>
<p>DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)</p>	<p>This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex • Age • Beneficiary Group • Activity tag • Location • Residence status • CBT Modality
<p>FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET</p>	<p>Data should be gathered on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources before entering and validating in COMET distribution reports</p>
<p>PLANNED FIGURES</p>	<p>Planned targets per year per activity tag for this indicator are set in the COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.</p> <p>Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the CSP/ICSP narrative (Table three- total transfers per modality).</p> <p>Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries’ cash transfers planned under this indicator</p>
<p>INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME</p>	<p>Where applicable, this indicator can be reported on with the indicator A.1.6 “Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets”</p>
<p>INTERPRETATION</p>	<p>The closer the actual compared to the plan, the more likely it is to achieve intended results.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	<p>Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over/under-estimation of needs in programme design;• A change in the needs since the programme was designed;• A lack of resources ('pipeline break');• Foreign exchange rate savings;• Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints.
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>CBT Assurance</p> <p>CASHboard</p>

A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.3.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under Standard output 3.2) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.1 and 3.2 for climate change activities targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive cash modalities.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Anticipatory Actions (FBA) *Climate Information Services (CIS) *Macro Insurance (MAI) *Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) *Climate Risk Savings and Loans (SLA) *Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CAP) *Access to Energy Services (AES) *Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the total value of cash transferred to beneficiaries of actions to protect against climate shocks.</p> <p>Actions to protect against climate shocks are defined as actions aligned or contributing to WFP’s Climate Change policy goals to support the most vulnerable food-insecure households, communities, and governments in building their resilience and capacities to address the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition.</p> <p>With a view on CSP Activities and Standard Output Statements, depending on how climate actions are combined, sequenced, or layered to address context specific needs and on how they build on synergies with other programme areas, climate actions could be presented in CSP activities as “Actions to protect against climate shocks” or use any different CRF activity category that makes visible their contribution to the CRF standard output statements 1.1, 3.2, 4.1 or 4.2</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

RATIONALE

Over USD 2.3B was transferred to people by WFP in 2021. Of that, roughly 60% was cash transfers (40% value vouchers + commodity vouchers). This indicator has been reported on since CBT became a modality and continues to be an important reporting metric.

The WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 emphasizes that through climate risk management interventions and climate change adaptation programming, WFP and its partners support food-insecure populations in their efforts to adapt and improve their lives and livelihoods, build self-reliance and better withstand and more quickly recover from recurring shocks.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is often collected through WFP's partners and Financial Services Providers (FSPs) during distributions/transfers as well as by WFP in case of direct implementation.

When partners/FSPs are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), in Service Contracts, in Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

WINGS and COMET should be aligned on the value reported. Depending on timelines for data collection and reporting, COs may choose to use one or both for triangulation.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total value of cash transferred to direct beneficiaries benefiting from climate shocks activities.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts value of cash transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of at least one WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership (including service providers) in the system.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- CBT Modality (Only cash)

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be gathered on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources like financial providers records before entering and validating in COMET distribution reports

PLANNED FIGURES

The planned targets for this indicator should be set per year and per activity tag in the COMET needs-based plan. Targets should be based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Total Cash planned is generated in COMET NBP prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in CSP/ICSP narrative-

Planned Targets in the NBP can be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the number of beneficiaries' of cash transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED &

Where applicable, this indicator must be reported together with the CRF output indicators:

ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>A.1.8 “Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks”.</p> <p>D.2 “Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services”, and all indicators category G “Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods”.</p>
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INTERPRETATION	<p>The closer the actual compared to the plan, the more likely it is to achieve intended results.</p> <p>Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in corporate reporting (ACR). They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over/under-estimation of needs in programme design. • A change in the needs since the programme was designed. • A lack of resources (‘pipeline break’). • Foreign exchange rate savings. • Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints. <p>Analysis should be carried out on a regular basis to monitor the operation and for decision making during the programme implementation.</p>
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REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
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VISUALIZATION	N/A
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LIMITATIONS	This indicator captures when the transfer was done but cannot capture when and how this is spent. To get more information in that regard all cash distributions should be monitored, and representative sampling might be required.
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FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A
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A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
4.1

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.4.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3) Reported in ACR & APR Output Category: A. Resources transferred
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 for any intervention where value vouchers and/or commodity vouchers are distributed to direct (Tier 1) beneficiaries of any programmes. Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Cash-based transfers (CBT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All activities where tier 1 direct recipients are targeted.
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total USD transferred through value vouchers and/or commodity vouchers to direct beneficiaries of any program.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Value Voucher: a value voucher is assistance to an individual or household in the form of a paper or electronic entitlement <u>redeemable for a pre-defined list of commodities</u> at pre-selected retailers or at specifically organized fairs. Retailers where vouchers can be redeemed are selected and contracted by WFP or its partners based on specific selection criteria. Entitlements are not limited to specific quantities of specific commodities but provide people with a choice within a range of items and certain retail networks.</p> <p>Commodity Voucher: a commodity voucher is assistance to an individual or household in the form of a paper or electronic entitlement that are expressed in fixed quantities of specified commodities redeemable from local pre-selected merchants and is therefore more restrictive than value voucher. Retailers where vouchers can be redeemed are selected and contracted by WFP or its partners based on specific selection criteria.</p>

RATIONALE	Over USD 2.3B was transferred to people by WFP in 2021. Of that, roughly 40% was vouchers (33% value vouchers; 8% commodity vouchers). This indicator has been reported on since CBT became a modality and continues to be an important reporting metric.
DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator is often collected by WFP's partners and Financial Services Providers (FSPs) during distributions/transfers as well as by WFP in case of direct implementation.</p> <p>When partners/FSPs are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), in Service Contracts, in Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.</p> <p>WINGS and COMET should be aligned on the value reported. Depending on timelines for data collection and reporting, COs may choose to use one or both for triangulation.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is a simple count of the total value of vouchers transferred to people should exclude CBT transfer cost, Supply Chain Management Cost, Cooperating Partners Cost, Implementation Cost, DSC and ISC.
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>As this indicator counts the value of vouchers and/or commodity vouchers transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.</p> <p>Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnerships (including service providers) in the system.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex • Age • Beneficiary Group • Activity tag • Location • Residence status • CBT Modality
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources including WINGS before entering and validating COMET monthly distribution reports.
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>Planned targets for this indicator are set per year and per activity tag in the COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.</p> <p>Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and displayed in CSP/ICSP narrative for approval.</p> <p>Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the number of beneficiaries of value and or commodity vouchers transfers planned under this indicator.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	N/A

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

INTERPRETATION

The closer the actual compared to the plan, the more likely it is to achieve intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs during programme design,
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed,
- A lack of resources for programming,
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints,

Commodity substitutions; and constraints in the provision of services.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

The following are dashboards in [COMET Control Panel](#) where data on this indicator is visualized (requires access to COMET):

- [CASHboard](#)
- [COMET Control Panel](#)
- [COMET Digest \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)
- [CBT Data Alignment Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)
- [Transfer Data \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)
- [Quarterly Output Snapshot \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)
- [Trend Analysis Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

LIMITATIONS

N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A

A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from School-Based Programmes



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.4.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 1.1 for school feeding interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 (family members of girls and boys enrolled in School Feeding Programmes) beneficiaries that receive vouchers and/or commodity vouchers. This indicator is also relevant under standard output 2.3 and 3.3 if school feeding activities are implemented.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator is also applicable when WFP is providing any form of commodity vouchers that serve as payments directed to the schools/governments for the procurement and preparation of school meals. Such payments are counted under this indicator and reported in COMET as a commodity voucher. This indicator is also applicable when WFP is providing value vouchers to activity supporters (i.e. cooks).
TECHNICAL OWNER	Cash-based transfers (CBT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THRS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total USD transferred through value vouchers and/or commodity vouchers to family members of girls and boys benefiting from School-Based Programmes or payments made to schools/government as well as the value of vouchers provided to activity supporters.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Value Voucher: a value voucher is assistance to an individual or household in the form of a paper or electronic entitlement redeemable for a pre-defined list of commodities at pre-selected retailers or at specifically organized fairs. Retailers where vouchers can be redeemed are selected and contracted by WFP or its partners based on specific selection criteria. Entitlements are not limited to specific quantities of specific commodities but provide people with a choice within a range of items and certain retail networks.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

Commodity Voucher: a commodity voucher is assistance to an individual or household in the form of a paper or electronic entitlement that are expressed in fixed quantities of specified commodities redeemable from local pre-selected merchants and is therefore more restrictive than value voucher. Retailers where vouchers can be redeemed are selected and contracted by WFP or its partners based on specific selection criteria. Please note that commodity vouchers are not cash-based transfers.

School Based Programmes: any programme and/or activity implemented using schools as a platform. School-Based Programmes could encompass school feeding activities, complementary health and nutrition activities and any technical assistance to governments on School-Based Programmes implemented by WFP.

Key notes:

Under some School-Based Programmes, WFP can provide meals through Indirect Cash Transfers: in this scenario, WFP transfers cash to a Transfer Agent, who then procures and prepares meals to distribute to WFP direct recipients. In such instances, the School Feeding Programme is recorded and reported as a commodity voucher in COMET, according to CBT's guidance on indirect transfers.

Two operational scenarios are identified for the provision of meals through Indirect Cash Transfers:

- Unrestricted: The Transfer Agent can choose any supplier from which to buy the necessary ingredients for the meals; WFP pays the Transfer Agent to buy ingredients.
- Restricted: WFP wishes to restrict the food suppliers used by the Transfer Agent. In this case, the Transfer Agent receives vouchers from WFP which can be redeemed through WFP-contracted retailers.

RATIONALE

This indicator has been reported on since CBT became a modality and continues to be an important reporting metric.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is often collected by WFP's partners and Financial Services Providers (FSPs) during distributions/transfers as well as by WFP in case of direct implementation.

When partners/FSPs are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), in Service Contracts, in Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.

WINGS and COMET should be aligned on the value reported. Depending on timelines for data collection and reporting, COs may choose to use one or both for triangulation.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total value of vouchers and/or commodity vouchers transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from School-Based Programmes (through direct or indirect cash) and should exclude CBT transfer cost, Supply Chain Management Cost, Cooperating Partners Cost, Implementation Cost, DSC and ISC.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts value of vouchers and/or commodity vouchers transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnerships (including service providers) in the system.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- CBT Modality

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources including WINGs before entering and validating COMET monthly distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES Planned targets for this indicator are set per year and per activity tag in the COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and displayed in CSP/ICSP narrative for approval.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the number of beneficiaries of value and or commodity vouchers transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME The following output indicators may be collected and reported on together with output indicator A.4.2:

- A.3.2 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes.
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes.
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes* (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)

INTERPRETATION The closer the actual compared to the plan, the more likely it is to achieve intended results.

REPORTING EXAMPLE N/A

VISUALIZATION The following are dashboards in [COMET Control Panel](#) where data on this indicator is visualized ([requires access to COMET](#)):

[CASHboard](#)
[COMET Digest \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)
[CBT Data Alignment Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)
[Transfer Data \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)
[Quarterly Output Snapshot \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)
[Trend Analysis Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

LIMITATIONS Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs during programme design;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources for programming;
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints;
- Commodity substitutions; and constraints in the provision of services.

FURTHER INFORMATION [School-based programme guidance](#)
[CASHboard](#)
[COMET Manual](#)
[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)
[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
4.3

A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)



VERSION	V3.0 - 2023.07
INDICATOR CODE	A.4.3
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 3.1 for asset creation interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 participants that receive value vouchers and/or commodity vouchers.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard outputs where relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Cash-based transfers (CBT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food assistance for asset (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator will count the total value of vouchers transferred to asset creation activities participants engaged in FFA activities (Food Assistance for Assets) and receiving vouchers to meet their immediate food needs.</p> <p>FFA Participant: an individual and his/her household members who are provided a direct food, voucher or cash-based transfers to meet their food consumption gap (i.e. short-term access to food) while simultaneously participating in the building/rehabilitation of household and community assets that aim to reduce the risk of disasters and/or strengthen livelihoods and/or restore natural resources and/or build resilience.</p> <p>Value Voucher: a value voucher is assistance to an individual or household in the form of a paper or electronic entitlement redeemable for a pre-defined list of commodities at pre-selected retailers or at specifically organized fairs. Retailers where vouchers can be redeemed are selected and contracted by WFP or its partners based on specific selection criteria. Entitlements are not limited to specific quantities of specific commodities but provide people with a choice within a range of items and certain retail networks.</p> <p>Commodity Voucher: a commodity voucher is assistance to an individual or household in the form of a paper or electronic entitlement that are expressed in fixed quantities of specified commodities redeemable from local pre-selected merchants and is therefore more restrictive than value voucher. Retailers where vouchers can be redeemed are selected and contracted by WFP or its partners based on specific selection criteria.</p>

RATIONALE	Over USD 2.3B was transferred through CBT to people by WFP in 2021. Of that, roughly 40% was vouchers (33% value vouchers; 8% commodity vouchers). This indicator has been reported on since CBT became a modality and continues to be an important reporting metric.
DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator is often collected by WFP's partners and Financial Services Providers (FSPs) during distributions/transfers as well as by WFP in case of direct implementation.</p> <p>When partners/FSPs are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), in Service Contracts, in Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.</p> <p>WINGS and COMET should be aligned on the value reported. Depending on timelines for data collection and reporting, COs may choose to use one or both for triangulation.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is a simple count of the total value of vouchers transferred to people of assets activities. The value should exclude CBT transfer cost, Supply Chain Management Cost, Cooperating Partners Cost, Implementation Cost, DSC and ISC.
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>As this indicator counts value of vouchers transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.</p> <p>Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnerships in the system.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex • Age • Beneficiary Group • Activity tag • Location • Residence status - CBT Modality
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. WINGS) before entering and validating COMET distribution reports.
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>This indicator planned targets per year per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.</p> <p>Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the CSP/ICSP narrative (table three- total transfers per modality)-</p> <p>Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' value and or commodity vouchers transfers planned under this indicator</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	Where applicable, it can be reported on with the indicator A.1.6 "Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets"
INTERPRETATION	The closer the actual compared to the plan, the more likely it is to achieve intended results.

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

Over/under-estimation of needs during programme design;

- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources for programming;
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints;
- Commodity substitutions; and constraints in the provision of services

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

The following are dashboards in [COMET Control Panel](#) where data on this indicator is visualized (requires access to COMET):

[CASHboard](#)

[COMET Control Panel](#)

[COMET Digest \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[CBT Data Alignment Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Transfer Data \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Quarterly Output Snapshot \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Trend Analysis Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

LIMITATIONS

N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CASHboard](#)

A.5 Quantity of non-food items distributed



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1, 2.3) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.1, 2.2 and 2.3 for school feeding and anticipatory action related interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries when non-food items are distributed.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	<p>School-Based Programmes (SBP) Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)</p>
ACTIVITY TAGS	All where direct beneficiaries are targeted.
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the quantity of non-food items distributed to direct beneficiaries by WFP.</p> <p>This output indicator is further disaggregated in COMET into a list of nine detailed indicators, grouped into two intermediate indicator categories. CO can select any of those nine detailed indicators that are applicable to their context. Intermediate categories and detailed output codes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households (A.5.1/A.5.2/A.5.3/A.5.4/A.5.5/A.5.6/A.5.7/A.5.8) Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided (A.5.9) <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Non-food item: Any object provided by WFP to implement a specific activity. These include items provided through the school feeding essential package such as fuel/energy-efficient stoves and cooking devices, fridges, freezers, cool boxes, cold chambers, sealing & canning equipment, solar chargers, charging stations, rechargeable batteries, solar water pumps, lighting kits, mobile phones and radios etc. Non-food items also include textbooks and other teaching and learning materials.</p>
RATIONALE	N/A

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator is often collected by WFP's partners during distributions as well as by WFP (in case of direct implementation).</p> <p>When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-level Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow ups of selected detailed indicators under related intermediate indicators.</p> <p>COMET will automatically add up detailed indicators targets/follow-up values to the overall level of intermediate output indicator.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>This indicator is planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set once per year in OOP.</p> <p>Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is disaggregated into nine detailed indicators grouped under two intermediate categories. COs can select any detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.</p> <p>In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location • Activity tag <p>Note: Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/REPORTING	<p>Data should be collected and reported on at least on a monthly basis. The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. process monitoring) before entering and validating in COMET completion reports</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>The indicator targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should-be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	N/A
INTERPRETATION	<p>The closer the achievement is compared to the plan, the more likely it is to achieve intended results.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATION	<p>Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:</p>

- An over- or under-estimation of needs when designing a programme of assistance;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and
- Non-food item substitutions.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
6.1

A.6.1 Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.6.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.2 & 2.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.2 and 2.2 for malnutrition and/or prevention interventions that include health centres or site to treat direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) *Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) *Prevention of stunting (STUN) *HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T) *Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) *Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of centres or sites
DEFINITION	<p>Nutrition programmes are usually implemented at WFP-supported sites engaged in the treatment of wasting or prevention of malnutrition. These sites are typically managed by the Ministry of Health, such as health centre and mobile clinics, but can also include local sites at the community level created by WFP or its partners to deliver services to WFP beneficiaries. This indicator measures the total number of those sites.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Treatment sites: location where wasting treatment activities are implemented. This can include health centres, mobile clinics or other Final Distribution Points (FDPs) at the community level where treatment services are delivered to beneficiaries.</p> <p>Prevention sites: location where malnutrition prevention activities are implemented. This can include a health centre, mobile clinics or other Final Distribution Points (FDPs) where prevention activities are delivered to beneficiaries.</p>

RATIONALE

WFP integrates nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions within healthcare settings to address malnutrition comprehensively. The number of assisted health centers or sites indicates the scale of WFP's integration efforts and the potential reach of its interventions, ensuring that nutrition services are delivered alongside healthcare services for maximum impact.

By tracking the number of assisted health centers or sites, WFP can identify areas where access to services for vulnerable communities is concentrated and prioritize its interventions, accordingly, ensuring that assistance reaches those who need it the most.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from partner progress reports as well as by WFP in the event of direct implementation.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of actual sites delivering service to WFP beneficiaries.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through another detailed indicator:

- A.6.1.1 Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites

The indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/REPORTING

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle) in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target set should consider the burdens and intended coverage of the programme.

Targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes

INTERPRETATION

In order to have a better understanding of the coverage of WFP malnutrition prevention and treatment programming, it is important to gather information on:

- The total number of health centres, mobile clinics and other FDP sites in which a WFP-assisted malnutrition prevention and treatment programme actually operates

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- The distance between each site or distribution point

Based on the identified target group (including the beneficiary group and reach), a large number of sites where a nutrition programme is delivering the service per area (i.e. district or province) may be a good indication that the programme has high/adequate coverage.

It is important to include the planned data of the number of WFP assisted in the system to explain a discrepancy between planned and actual.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

With a total of 110 health centers across multiple regions in Mauritania, WFP has been able to expand access to healthcare for vulnerable populations. The health centers integrated nutrition screening, counselling, and supplementary feeding programs for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children

VISUALIZATION

Graphs disaggregated by geographical location, type/level of health facility.

LIMITATIONS

It requires consideration of what it means to 'deliver' malnutrition prevention and treatment service (i.e. a site with a regular pipeline break or no supply of nutrition commodity/transfer, accessibility issues or implementation challenges should not be classified as delivering the service on a continuous basis). Where such challenges are identified the causes should be investigated and addressed as soon as possible.

The indicator should be interpreted alongside coverage and performance indicators for MAM treatment; and coverage and adherence for prevention programming.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2023 | WFPgo](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

A.
6.2

A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through School-Based Programming

VERSION	V3.0 – 2023.06
INDICATOR CODE	A.6.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1 & 2.3) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.2 and 2.3 for any school feeding and/or school-based programmes that include schools/institutional sites to assist direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Children).</p> <p>Recommended: Under other standard output if relevant</p> <p>Note: Schools assisted under strategic outcome 3 for the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model are captured through another indicator “N. 7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model”</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-Based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) *Access to Energy Services (AES) *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This output indicator measures the number of schools or institutional site that are reached through WFP school-based programmes.</p> <p>Below are some key terminologies related to this indicator:</p> <p>Institutional site: Any establishment or organization that provides a service to WFP beneficiaries. Examples include education centers, informal schools, health centres and youth centres.</p> <p>School: Any formal school that provide a service to WFP beneficiaries.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The number of schools or institutional sites assisted is a fundamental measure of the level of support provided to school feeding in-country.</p> <p>It enables WFP to assess the efficiency of its operations and determine whether the planned number of sites are reached and whether resources are being utilized optimally.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from partner progress reports as well as by WFP in the event of direct implementation.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of actual sites delivering service to WFP beneficiaries.

Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming = X

Where:

X = sum of all schools and/or sites that implement WFP school-based programmes every month.

This is a counting indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through another detailed indicator:

- A.6.2.1 Total number of schools assisted by WFP

The indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/REPORTING

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle) in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target set should consider the burdens and intended coverage of the programme.

Targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes
- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes

- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations
- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming
- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)
- N.3.1 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support
- N.4.1 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder
- N.5 Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

Comparing the number of schools and/or sites in which WFP School Feeding Programmes operate with the planned number allows WFP to determine if there is a proper coverage of the programme.

A smaller or fluctuating number of schools and/or sites assisted by WFP can be the result of (permanent or temporary) resource gaps, pipeline breaks, inaccessibility or implementation problems (such as unavailability of cooks or cooking fuel). The causes should be investigated and addressed as soon as possible.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

With a total of 110 schools reached across multiple regions in Mauritania, WFP has been able to expand access to schools for vulnerable children. The schools provided hot meals for vulnerable girls and boys.

VISUALIZATION

Graphs disaggregated by geographical location, type/level of schools/institutions

LIMITATIONS

In some situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions. It may also be challenging to fix overlaps in time if some schools close and are substituted during the school year. Furthermore, number of schools assisted alone does not determine the quality or coverage of the programme, and other indicators are needed, e.g., feeding days as percentage of total school days, etc.

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
6.3

A.6.3. Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves



VERSION	V1.0 – 2024.02
INDICATOR CODE	A.6.3
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any standard output for CSP activities implementing school-based programming with an output to improve or make fuel/energy equipment available in schools.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *Access to Energy Services (AES) *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) *School feeding (SMP_CCS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to count the actual number of WFP assisted schools where fuel or energy-efficient stoves and cooking devices were provided through conditional or unconditional assistance.</p> <p>WFP assisted schools: Any formal school that provides a service to WFP beneficiaries.</p> <p>Fuel or energy efficient stoves: Stoves to cook school meals. Depending on their performance these are labelled: “improved” or “transitional”, “clean” and “modern”.</p> <p>According to WHO's definition, only electric cooking appliances, gas stoves (biogas, natural gas and LPG), liquid fuel cookstoves (ethanol etc) and tier 4/5 biomass stoves can be considered clean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomass stoves classified as tier 4 or 5 for PM_{2.5} emissions and tier 5 for CO emissions <p>More information can be found in the below links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme guidance: 8.2 Cooking (wfp.org) • Clean fuel: Defining clean fuels and technologies (who.int) • Modern cooking: Multi-Tier Framework for Cooking: A Comprehensive Assessment Method to Measure Access to Modern Energy Cooking Services (worldbank.org)
RATIONALE	<p>This indicator measures the quantity of schools that have received upgraded fuel or energy-efficient stoves as part of the WFP-supported programme. It provides an overview of the magnitude WFP does to save lives and enhance food security through Energy Efficient</p>

Programming, aiming to reduce the carbon footprint and costs by adopting cleaner energy solutions.

DATA SOURCE	Data for the calculation of the number of assisted schools is extracted from COMET (completion report) and WFP/cooperating partners approved monthly and in-kind distribution reports (actual).
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of schools provided with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves.
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP. Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>For the OOP the indicator can also be disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity tags - Location <p>This indicator is associated to one detailed indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.6.3.1 Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data should be collected on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle) in COMET completion reports and reported annually in the OOP.
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>Targets are country-specific and should consider the burdens and intended coverage of the programme.</p> <p>Targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes • A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes • A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes • A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes • A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations • B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming • N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days • N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) • N.3.1 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support • N.4.1 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- N.5 Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools
- D.2.10 Food consumption: 'Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)'
- A.5.8 "Number of fuel/energy-efficient stoves and cooking devices provided in WFP-assisted school

INTERPRETATION

Comparing the number of schools in which WFP School Feeding Programmes operate with the planned number allows WFP to determine if there is proper coverage of the programme.

A smaller or fluctuating number of schools assisted by WFP can be the result of (permanent or temporary) resource gaps, pipeline breaks, inaccessibility, or implementation problems (such as unavailability of cooks or cooking fuel). The causes should be investigated and addressed as soon as possible.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

With a total of 100 schools reached across multiple regions in Rwanda, WFP has been able to expand adoption of cleaner energy as part of its efforts in environmental sustainability. The schools provided hot meals with the fuel-efficient stoves provided by WFP through the Ministry of Education.

VISUALIZATION

Graphs disaggregated by geographical location, type/level of schools/institutions

LIMITATIONS

This indicator only measures the use of fuel-efficient stoves not the quality or coverage of the programme. Due to the nature of in-kind distributions, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely information. It may also be challenging to fix overlaps in time if some schools close and are substituted during the school year.

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A

A.6.4 Number of WFP-assisted schools that received adequate hand washing stations



VERSION	V1.0 – 2024.02
INDICATOR CODE	A.6.4
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any standard output for CSP activities implementing school-based programming with an objective to promote and maintain good hygiene practices among students.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) * School feeding (take-home rations) * Access to Energy Services (AES) * School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) * School feeding (SMP_CCS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This output indicator measures the number of schools or institutional sites that have received adequate handwashing stations as part of WFP programmes.</p> <p>Below are some key terminologies related to this indicator:</p> <p>WFP assisted school: Any formal school that provide a service to WFP beneficiaries.</p> <p>Institutional site: Any establishment or organization that provides a service to WFP beneficiaries. Examples include education centers, informal schools, health centres and youth centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate hand washing station: user-friendly facility with access to clean water, soap, and drying mechanisms. It should be strategically located, easily maintained, and incorporate community engagement for sustainable hygiene practices.
RATIONALE	This indicator is used to capture the number of schools provided with adequate hand washing stations through the WFP programme. Proper sanitation and hygiene are essential steps to achieving good nutrition and improved health, key outcomes for which school-based programmes strive.
DATA SOURCE	Data for the calculation of the number of assisted schools is extracted from COMET and WFP/cooperating partners approved monthly and in-kind distribution reports (actual).

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of actual school sites who received an adequate hand washing station provided through WFP school-based programmes.

This is a counting indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP. Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The indicator can also be disaggregated by:

- Activity tags
- Location

This indicator is associated to one detailed indicator:

- A.6.4.1 Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a **monthly basis** (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle) in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target are country-specific and should consider the burdens and intended coverage of the programme.

Targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes
- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations
- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming
- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)
- N.3.1 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support
- N.4.1 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder
- N.5 Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION	<p>Comparing the number of schools and/or sites in which WFP School Feeding Programmes operate with the planned number allows WFP to determine if there is a proper coverage of the programme.</p> <p>A smaller or fluctuating number of schools and/or sites assisted by WFP can be the result of (permanent or temporary) resource gaps, pipeline breaks, inaccessibility or implementation problems (such as unavailability of cooks or cooking fuel). The causes should be investigated and addressed as soon as possible.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	<p>Having reached a total of 110 schools in various regions of Mauritania, WFP has successfully broadened the educational opportunities for vulnerable children. These schools have installed adequate handwashing stations, contributing to enhanced health conditions for the girls and boys.</p>
VISUALIZATION	<p>Graphs disaggregated by geographical location, type/level of schools/institutions.</p>
LIMITATIONS	<p>This indicator only tracks the distribution of the handwashing stations to WFP-assisted schools but does not track usage or maintenance. Due to the nature of in-kind distributions, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely information. It may also be challenging to fix overlaps in time if some schools close and are substituted during the school year. Furthermore, number of schools assisted alone does not determine the quality or coverage of the programme, and other indicators are needed, e.g., feeding days as percentage of total school days, etc.</p>
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>N/A</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
6.5

A.6.5 Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education



VERSION	V1.0– 2024.02
INDICATOR CODE	A.6.5
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	Type: Output corporate indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR Output Category: A. Resources transferred
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Recommended: Under any standard output for CSP activities implementing school-based programming with an objective to foster a supportive environment that empowers children with the knowledge and skills needed to make healthy choices regarding their diet, personal hygiene and over-all well-being.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) *School feeding (SMP_CCS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	This indicator intends to count the actual number of WFP assisted schools where health, nutrition and hygiene education were delivered. WFP assisted schools: Any formal school that provide a service to WFP beneficiaries. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health, nutrition and hygiene education: Helping individuals, families and communities to become aware of the links between poor hygiene behaviors and disease. It also means encouraging and helping people to improve those behaviors which, if changed, will lead to the greatest reduction in disease. Nutrition education can be defined as any set of learning experiences designed to facilitate the voluntary adoption of eating and other nutrition-related behaviors conducive to health and well-being.
RATIONALE	This indicator is used to capture the number of schools through the WFP assisted programme who promote health, nutrition and hygiene good practices. By promoting health, nutrition, and hygiene education into the school-based programmes, such education contributes to improved physical health, cognitive development, and overall student well-being. Also, this indicator gives a greater overview of the magnitude of support WFP provides to school age children that saves lives and enhances food security.
DATA SOURCE	Data for the calculation of the number of assisted schools is extracted from COMET and WFP/cooperating partners approved monthly and in-kind distribution reports (actual).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of schools providing health, nutrition, and hygiene education.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP. Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

For the OOP the indicator can also be disaggregated by:

- Activity tags
- Location

This indicator is associated to one detailed indicator:

- A.6.5.1 Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle) in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target set should consider the burdens and intended coverage of the programme. Targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP).

Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator.

- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes
- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations
- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming
- E.4 Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)
- E.5 Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)
- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)
- N.3.1 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support
- N.4.1 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- N.5 Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

Comparing the number of schools in which WFP School Feeding Programmes have provided health, nutrition and hygiene education with the planned number allows WFP to determine if there is a proper coverage of the programme.

A smaller or fluctuating number of schools and/or sites assisted by WFP can be the result of (permanent or temporary) resource gaps, pipeline breaks, inaccessibility, or implementation problems. The causes should be investigated and addressed as soon as possible.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Having extended its impact to 50 schools across multiple regions in Malawi, WFP has successfully broadened educational opportunities for vulnerable children. Through the national school meal programme, these schools have actively promoted health, nutrition, and hygiene education among the students receiving assistance from WFP.

VISUALIZATION

Graphs disaggregated by geographical location, type/level of schools/institutions

LIMITATIONS

This indicator only counts the WFP assisted schools who are providing education programming on health, nutrition and hygiene and does not measure the quality of the education or how many students are understanding the content. In some situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions. It may also be challenging to fix overlaps in time if some schools close and are substituted during the school year.

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A

A.6.7 Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source



VERSION	V1.0 – 2024.02
INDICATOR CODE	A.6.7
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any standard output for CSP activities implementing school-based programming with an objective to provide students with access to safe and clean water.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (SMP_CCS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to count the actual number of schools using improved water source provided through conditional or unconditional assistance.</p> <p>WFP assisted schools: Any formal school that provides a service to WFP beneficiaries.</p> <p>Improved water source: An improved water source (or improved drinking-water source or improved water supply) is a term used to categorize certain types or levels of water supply for monitoring purposes. It is defined as a type of water source that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with fecal matter.</p> <p>The following are "improved" drinking water sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped water into dwelling • Piped water into yard/plot • Public tap/standpipes • Tubewell/boreholes • Protected dug wells • Protected springs (normally part of a spring supply) • Rainwater collection • Bottled water, if the secondary source used by the household for cooking and personal hygiene is improved
RATIONALE	This indicator is used to capture the number of schools with improved water sources provided through WFP assistance. Necessary measures for the water source improvement is determined at the CO level based on the context. WFP engineering team can support on

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

identification of the necessary improvement. Given improved water source through the WFP assisted programme, ensures access to improved water sources, promoting student health and reducing waterborne disease risks, creating conducive learning environments.

DATA SOURCE

Data for the calculation of this indicator should be collected through WFP cooperating partner narrative monthly reports through observations.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of WFP assisted schools that were using with an improved water source.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP. Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

For the OOP the indicator can also be disaggregated by:

- Activity tags
- Location

This indicator is associated to one detailed indicator:

- A.6.7.1 Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target set should consider the burdens and intended coverage of the programme. Targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP).

Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes
- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations
- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming
- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)
- N.3.1 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support
- N.4.1 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder
- N.5 Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes

- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

Comparing the number of schools and/or sites in which WFP School Feeding Programmes have provided an improved water source with the planned number allows WFP to determine if there is a proper coverage of the programme.

A smaller or fluctuating number of schools and/or sites assisted by WFP can be the result of (permanent or temporary) resource gaps, pipeline breaks, inaccessibility, or implementation problems. The causes should be investigated and addressed as soon as possible.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP reached 300 schools across various regions in the country. These schools increase capacity to prepare hot meals, utilizing water sources provided by WFP through the Ministry of Education. The school health and nutrition program not only broaden access to education but also ensures improved water sources for the schools, contributing to a healthier and more sustainable learning environment for the students.

VISUALIZATION

Graphs disaggregated by geographical location, type/level of schools/institutions

LIMITATIONS

This indicator only measures how many WFP assisted schools were provided with an improved water source but does not measure how often, if at all, these schools use the improved water source or keep it maintained. In some situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely information on the distributions. It may also be challenging to fix overlaps in time if some schools close and are substituted during the school year. Furthermore, number of schools assisted alone does not determine the quality or coverage of the programme, and other indicators are needed.

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
6.8

A.6.8 Number of WFP-assisted schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials



VERSION	V1.0 – 2024.02
INDICATOR CODE	A.6.8
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any standard output for CSP activities implementing school-based programming with an objective to support quality education by providing essential resources necessary for effective teaching and learning.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*Access to Energy Services (AES)</p> <p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (SMP_CCS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to count the actual number of WFP assisted schools where textbooks and other teaching and learning materials were provided through conditional or unconditional assistance.</p> <p>Textbooks: These are written or printed instructional materials that cover a particular subject or course of study.</p> <p>Teaching and Learning Materials: Educational resources and tools used in the teaching and learning process within an academic setting This broader category includes a variety of resources beyond textbooks. It encompasses visual aids, workbooks, supplementary reading materials, multimedia resources, educational software, and any other tools that support the instructional process.</p> <p>Teaching and learning materials may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • textbooks • student workbooks • supplementary reading books, including library books or materials • educational tapes, CDs and DVDs • reference material in hard or electronic copies for use in preschool, primary, secondary, adult education, and/or teacher training classes. • support materials for educational radio, cassette, CD or TV broadcasts

N.B. Small materials and supplies (e.g. pencils, small materials produced as hand-outs in training etc.), even if paid for by USDA funds, should not be counted.

RATIONALE

This indicator is used to capture the number of WFP assisted schools provided with textbooks and other teaching and learning materials, ensuring students have the necessary resources for effective learning, promoting academic achievement, and empowering them with knowledge. By supplying essential teaching materials, the indicator contributes to creating quality learning environments in WFP-assisted schools, fostering teacher-student engagement and facilitating comprehensive educational experiences that extend beyond the classroom. Supplying textbooks aligns with a strategic investment in human capital, as it equips students with the tools they need for academic success, supporting their long-term development and contributing to the achievement of global education goals.

DATA SOURCE

Data for the calculation of this indicator should be collected through WFP cooperating partner narrative monthly reports through observations.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of WFP assisted schools provided with the textbooks and other teaching and learning materials.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP. Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

For the OOP the indicator can also be disaggregated by:

- Activity tags
- Location

This indicator is associated to one detailed indicator:

- A.6.8.1 Number of WFP-assisted schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle) in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target set should consider the burdens and intended coverage of the programme.

Targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP).

Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator.

- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes
- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming
- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)
- N.3.1 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support
- N.4.1 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder
- N.5 Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

Comparing the number of schools and/or sites in which WFP School Feeding Programmes provide textbooks and learning materials with the planned number allows WFP to determine if there is a proper coverage of the programme.

A smaller or fluctuating number of schools and/or sites assisted by WFP can be the result of (permanent or temporary) resource gaps, pipeline breaks, inaccessibility, or implementation problems (such as unavailability of cooks or cooking fuel). The causes should be investigated and addressed as soon as possible.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP extended its reach to 200 schools in X country, successfully increased educational access for vulnerable children. These schools received textbooks and other teaching materials provided by WFP through the Ministry of Education, contributing to a more comprehensive and supportive learning environment.

VISUALIZATION

Graphs disaggregated by geographical location, type/level of schools/institutions

LIMITATIONS

This indicator measures the transfer of textbooks and other learning materials but does not measure if the schools use them or if the materials contain relevant information to complement the curriculum. In some situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely information on food distributions. It may also be challenging to fix overlaps in time if some schools close and are substituted during the school year. Furthermore, the number of schools assisted alone does not determine the quality or coverage of the programme, and other indicators are needed.

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A

A.
6.9

A.6.9 Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed

VERSION	V1.0 – 2024.02
INDICATOR CODE	A.6.9
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any standard output for CSP activities implementing school-based programming with an objective to construct/rehabilitate facilities in schools.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *Access to Energy Services (AES) *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) *School feeding (SMP_CCS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to count the number of schools where kitchen and the storage room rehabilitation or construction has taken place through WFP's funding.</p> <p>Below are some examples of infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated:</p> <p>Infrastructure directly related to school feedings such as classrooms, break rooms, food storerooms, gardens, kitchens, and potentially refectories or eating areas.</p> <p>Complementing such infrastructure could be storage pallets, shelves, and balances; easily washable plates, cups and cutlery/spoons; hygienic cooking pots and utensils; and not least improved stoves that save fuel and make sure that cooking smoke can exit the kitchen area.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>This indicator is used to capture the number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed as part of the programme.</p> <p>By investing in kitchens and storage spaces, the indicator contributes to improving food security in WFP-assisted locations for school-age children, facilitating the efficient handling and distribution of food resources, and ultimately supporting community well-being.</p> <p>Rehabilitating or constructing kitchens and storage rooms also enhances the operational efficiency of WFP interventions, streamlining food logistics and distribution processes, and ensuring a more effective and sustainable approach to addressing hunger and malnutrition.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

DATA SOURCE	Data for the calculation of this indicator should be collected through WFP cooperating partner narrative monthly reports through observations. Note: Monitoring and reporting on the delivery of those infrastructure should be a straight-forward exercise meaning it should focus on comparing programme plans with actual outputs delivered during the reporting period. Any significant shortfalls or changes should be complemented by a narrative explanation.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of kitchen or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed.
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP. Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>For the OOP the indicator can also be disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Activity tags- Location <p>This indicator is associated to one detailed indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A.6.9.1 Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle) in COMET completion reports.
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>Target set should consider the burdens and intended coverage of the programme. Targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP).</p> <p>Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>The following output indicators may be reported along with this indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes• A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes• A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes• A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes• A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations• B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming• N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days• N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)• N.3.1 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support• N.4.1 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder• N.5 Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context• N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSEF) programmes

- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

A smaller or fluctuating number of schools and/or sites assisted by WFP can be the result of (permanent or temporary) resource gaps, pipeline breaks, inaccessibility, or implementation problems (such as unavailability of cooks or cooking fuel). The causes should be investigated and addressed as soon as possible.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP reached 50 schools in X country successfully broadened access to education for vulnerable children. These schools have been able to renovate their kitchens and food storage rooms, thereby improving overall school health and nutrition within the national school meal programme. In total, Y number of kitchens and storages were either constructed or rehabilitated.

VISUALIZATION

Graphs disaggregated by geographical location, type/level of schools/institutions

LIMITATIONS

This indicator measures how many kitchens and storage rooms were rehabilitated or constructed but does not measure if they are being used or maintained. In some situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely information on food distributions. It may also be challenging to fix overlaps in time if some schools close and are substituted during the school year. Furthermore, the number of schools assisted alone does not determine the quality or coverage of the programme, and other indicators are needed, e.g., feeding days as percentage of total school days, etc.

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
8

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.8
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1 & 2.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard outputs 1.1 and 2.1 for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive food, cash-based transfers (CBT) or commodity vouchers/transfers in order to attain food security objectives.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All where direct beneficiaries are targeted ⁵⁴
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of rations
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of actual rations provided by WFP through either conditional or unconditional assistance.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Ration: Food basket (gram per commodity per person per day), commodity vouchers (USD per person per day or gram per commodity per person per day,) or cash-based transfer (USDs per person per day) designed to fill a gap in beneficiary needs, improve the beneficiaries' nutritional status, or both.</p> <p>Rations provided: Food basket, cash-based transfer (CBT), or commodity vouchers effectively distributed to beneficiaries.</p> <p>The number of rations: is the number of food, CBT and commodity voucher rations given to individuals and household members as a result of their participation in WFP</p>

⁵⁴ Direct Beneficiaries can be found under 23 activity tags: Emergency Preparedness Activities; General distribution; HIV/TB mitigation and safety net; Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; Prevention of acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition; Prevention of stunting; HIV/TB Care & treatment; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Treatment of severe acute malnutrition; School feeding (onsite); School feeding (take-home rations); School feeding (alternative take-home rations); Food Assistance for Asset; Food Assistance for Training; Smallholder agricultural market support activities; Forecast- based anticipatory actions; Access to Energy Services; Macro Insurance; Micro/Meso Insurance; Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices; Climate and weather risk information services; Loans and Savings; Other climate adaptation and risk management activities.

activities. It is an indication of the magnitude of WFP interventions carried out in order to save lives and enhance food security.

Full ration: Is the ration as per the needs-based plan (CSP or subsequent budget revision).

Actual ration: Is the ration provided to the beneficiaries as per the distributions report, which can vary compared to the full ration planned in the partners' agreements in terms of composition, quantities, value of transfer in the case of CBT and number of feeding days.

Equivalent rations: Is the number of rations which would have been distributed if all the rations distributed had been full.

Unconditional assistance: Unconditional assistance makes no reciprocal demands on beneficiaries.

Conditional assistance: Conditional assistance imposes requirements on beneficiaries, such as participation in work, training, attending school, and adhering to health treatment (requirements must not include monetary contribution nor repayment from the beneficiary). The transfer, whichever its modality, is given after recipients have performed some task or activity as a qualifying condition of receiving the assistance.

Labour/training conditionality: WFP's conditional transfers are usually made in return for participation in work or training (i.e. food assistance training/asset creation activities).

Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities are intended to directly help beneficiaries as well as support the wider community through the output of the labor.

Behavioral change conditionality: Assistance can also be used to encourage or influence behavior change (i.e. following health advice or treatment, attending nutritional education classes or sending children to school).

RATIONALE

This indicator is used to capture the number of rations (CBT/commodity vouchers/in-kind) given to individual and household members as a result of their participation in WFP activities. This gives an overview of the magnitude WFP does to save lives and enhance food security.

DATA SOURCE

Data for the calculation of the number of rations is extracted directly from COMET Needs Based Plans (planned) and WFP/cooperating partners approved monthly and in-kind distribution reports (actual) per year.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated based on the total number of beneficiaries who received WFP assistance multiplied by the number of feeding days within a reporting year.

It **is not** required to calculate this indicator manually by COs rather it will automatically feed into APR and ACR based on system estimation from COMET NBP and monthly/in-kind distribution reports. See here: [GoDocs \(wfp.org\)](https://www.wfp.org/go/docs).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the number of rations transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, targets are estimated based on planned feeding days and beneficiaries entered in COMET NBP per year.

Follow up values are estimated based on total number of beneficiaries and feeding days entries in WFP and cooperating partners' approved distribution reports in COMET per year.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is calculated based on estimation from COMET NBP and monthly/in-kind distribution data. No additional data entry in COMET is required.

When reporting in ACR/APR, the number of rations is broken down by the following data elements:

- Period: Year, Quarter, Month
- Regional Bureau

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- Country
- Modality
- Focus Area
- Activity WBS Code
- Activity Category
- Activity Tag
- Programme Area
- CSP Output
- Standard Output
- Residence Status

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Planned targets are estimated based on COMET Needs-based plan when CSP is being formulated and with any budget revision subject to an increase or decrease in total assistance (food/CBT/Commodity Vouchers) and beneficiaries planned to be reached.

Follow up values are estimated based on the COMET approved monthly/in-kind distribution data.

Planned and Actual number of rations will be reported in ACR/APR directly per year from the system.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator planned targets per year per activity tag are estimated based on total number of beneficiaries and feeding days planned per year in COMET needs-based plan (NBP). No action is required with regard to manually setting targets for this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

It is also optional to report on all the A indicators along with A.8.

A.8 data complements data reported on the above-mentioned indicators. It shows how many food/CBT/Commodity vouchers rations were distributed to assisted beneficiaries covered by A.1 indicators and convert data on quantity of food/USDs distributed (indicators A.2/A.3) into number of food rations.

INTERPRETATION

The number of equivalent rations combines the number and the size of the rations provided.

Each ration is designed to achieve the results of the intervention. If the ration provided to beneficiaries is different from the one planned, this will have implications in the results of the intervention.

The value of this indicator is better understood when compared with the number of daily rations provided, which does not take into consideration the size of the ration provided. If the total number of equivalent daily rations is lower than the number of daily rations provided, this means that the ration has been reduced in quantity or number of feeding days, which might hamper the achievement of outcomes of the activity. If the value of number of equivalent rations is higher than the number of daily rations provided, this means that the country office has distributed a larger quantity or for more feeding days than expected.

At corporate level, this indicator can be aggregated and has a similar interpretation. It is also part of the calculation of the cost per ration.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

DOTS Report (Link will be shared once available)

LIMITATIONS

This indicator does not allow for changes in the ratio in terms of size and number of feeding days, which might influence differently the impacts of the intervention: i.e. a reduction in the number of days in a nutrition ration might have a bigger impact than a reduction in the size of ration. On the food modality, the indicator does not capture changes in the food basket (i.e. substitution of commodities), that might have an impact on consumption.

The indicator relies on accurate beneficiary counting and monthly data. A common mistake might be to use planning figures other than needs based plans, such as implementation plan, in which the ration is already reduced compared to the originally designed one. When comparing CBT interventions, all must be done in USD.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
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A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.9
INDICATOR TYPE & CATEGORY TYPE	Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR Output Category: A. Resources transferred
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under standard output 1.1 for school feeding intervention targeting direct/ Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive take-home rations. Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-Based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of households who have received school-feeding take-home rations.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Take-home ration: A take-home entitlement for schoolchildren and their households in the form of dry food, cash transfer or value voucher. In some contexts, take-home rations are distributed conditional upon school attendance. Usually, take-home rations are distributed on a monthly basis, or on certain seasons/periods of the year.</p> <p>Alternative take-home rations: Take-home rations distributed to school children amid school closures due to crises (e.g., during COVID-19 school closures).</p> <p>Received: When calculating assisted beneficiaries for cash-based transfers, please consider “received assistance” as distribution figures (COMET) and not redeemed/withdrew figures (WINGS) as per corporate guidance on beneficiary counting. When calculating assisted beneficiaries for commodity vouchers, please consider “received assistance” as distribution figures (COMET) and not figures from other corporate platforms as per corporate guidance on beneficiary counting.</p>
RATIONALE	As take-home rations are provided to support assisted school children and their families, it is crucial to accurately account for all eligible number of households in the counting process.

<p>DATA SOURCE</p>	<p>Data on this indicator can be extracted from Co-operating Partners/ WFP distribution reports or capacity strengthening implementation plans as relevant.</p> <p>Data may be collected by partners during distributions or by WFP in case of direct implementation.</p> <p>When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.</p>
<p>INDICATOR CALCULATION</p>	<p>This indicator is calculated through a simple count of households who receive school-feeding take-home rations assistance from WFP.</p>
<p>DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM</p>	<p>Target values for this indicator are set on a yearly basis in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP) through the following detailed indicator:</p> <p>A.9.1 Number of HHs receiving school-based take-home rations</p> <p>Follow-up values that are reported against this indicator should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.</p>
<p>DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)</p>	<p>In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location • Activity tag <p>Note: Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.</p>
<p>FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY FOR COMET</p>	<p>Data should be collected and reported on a monthly basis (or as relevant to frequency of transfer cycle). The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. process monitoring) before entering and validating COMET completion reports.</p>
<p>PLANNED FIGURES</p>	<p>Target setting is context specific. It will depend on how many schoolchildren/households are planned to be reached in each country.</p> <p>The indicator targets are planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
<p>INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME</p>	<p>The following output indicators may be collected and reported on together with output indicator A.9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days - A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes - A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes - A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes - A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes - A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

INTERPRETATION

The closer the number of beneficiaries reached to the planning figure, the more effective the programme implementation and its potential contribution to longer term results.

Take-home rations and alternative take-home rations serve as incentives for families to send and keep their children in schools. As such, this element should be included in the interpretation of the results, alongside any gender disaggregation results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained in narrative reports. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs at programme design;
- Change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- Lack of resources
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints;

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

At output level, there are always externalities that will influence the extent to which the transfer can be said to contribute to the longer-term results. For example, if a beneficiary receives food, he/she may not fully benefit from its nutritional value if other issues such as preparation, storage and consumption are not favorable to this; if a beneficiary receives training, s/he may not fully acquire the intended capacity if learning, retention and utilization of capacity are not also properly enabled over time. As such, it is important to triangulate output with outcome data to clearly showcase the results of the programme.

Furthermore, take-home rations alone won't improve learning or education outcomes, even if they serve as incentives to keep children in school. Further outcome indicators and/or evaluations may be necessary to draw conclusions regarding the impact of take-home rations on children's access to education or learning.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

A.10.1 Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.10.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (in Annex IV of the CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources Transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any standard output if relevant if the intervention includes capacity strengthening activities targeting individuals.</p> <p>Note: this indicator does not cover capacity strengthening transfers for the prevention or treatment of malnutrition activities as those transfers are captured under A.10.2.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Food assistance for training (FFT) * Macro Insurance (MAI) * Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR) *Access to Energy Services (AES) *Anticipatory Actions (FBA) *Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) *Food for Assets (FFA) *Climate Information Services (CIS) *Climate Risk Savings and Loans (SLA) *Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CAP) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *School feeding (Alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

DEFINITION

This indicator captures the total USD value of costs associated with the **capacity strengthening (CS) transfer modality** as far as those costs are relevant to individual capacity-strengthening engagements.

Below are some **important terminologies** related to the indicator:

Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time.

WFP differentiates between individual and institutional capacity strengthening. **Individual capacity-strengthening** directly targets the individuals whose food security and nutritional (FSN) status WFP is aiming to enhance (such as the training components provided to beneficiaries through FFA/FFT or SAMS activities, the SBCC components of nutrition activities, etc). They differ from **institutional (i.e. country) capacity-strengthening** which refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs.

Individual capacity strengthening:

- aims to bring about **sustained change in behaviours, skills, assets and practices** that contribute to enhancing individual and/or household food security and nutrition (FSN) conditions;
- can be delivered to people in individual, **household, and community settings, or institutional settings (such as mothers at health clinics), on its own** or alongside the provision of **other transfers (such as food, cash, and vouchers)**;
- can address skills and knowledge that **directly** or **indirectly** influence people's FSN-related behaviours and practices (and in some cases, those of their household members);
- can target **specific, known individuals** and groups, or the **public at large**.

WFP delivers capacity strengthening to its beneficiaries through different initiatives, such as

- Transfer of skills and capacities to specific individuals
- Transfer of information larger group and/or population as a whole
- Transfer of tools and assets

RATIONALE

The indicator can capture WFP efforts around individual capacity strengthening and the extent to which the project is cost-effective and allocates appropriate resources to each activity.

DATA SOURCE

WINGS and activity documents relevant to individual CS engagements (workplans, budgets, and cooperating partner FLAs and reports).

Relevant data should be drawn from annual budget/expenditure under the Capacity Strengthening transfer modality. Planned values should be based on data in the "[Implementation Plan](#)" (an annual prioritised plan of work derived from the Needs-Based Plan) which takes into consideration available resourcing and operational challenges.

Actual values should be drawn from expenditure data in WINGS. The activity manager should consult with the CO budget and programming and finance officers to access the correct data in WINGS. Costs that are not reflected in WFP systems (e.g. proposals that are not integrated into the implementation plan; costs which are not yet expensed in WINGS) should not be included in the calculation.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Generally, the calculation should focus on the **CS Transfer Modality** included in the Country Portfolio Budget, which covers the following **cost planning items** to be included when related to individual capacity strengthening: **WFP Staff Salary costs (and related allowances, IT/overtime and MSLS costs, as relevant) for staff budgeted under the CS modality, Equipment and Supplies, TC/IT Equipment, Travel Costs; Contracted Services, Trainings, Meeting Workshops, and Equipment Transport and Related costs.** In addition, **Cooperating Partner Costs** related to the individual CS implementation budgeted under the CS modality should also be considered.

Because the CS Transfer Modality covers budgeting for both individual and institutional CS, the calculation has to ensure that any budget or expenditure related to institutional CS not be included in the result reported for this indicator. The relevant Activity Manager should disaggregate the CS Transfer Modality costs between individual and institutional CS for each of the cost planning items provided above. Then, only the cost related to individual CS should be summed up to provide the value for this indicator.

The calculations of the programme team will depend on the field level agreements or contracts with cooperating partners, which includes having a tracker sheet of all expenses related to individual capacity strengthening, as the value will be based on cooperating partner reports. The tracker sheet should be updated on a frequent basis, including the capacity transfers conducted, such as training, with relevant costs, actual expenses, and the total number of participants. The information on that tracker sheet should be verified against invoices shared by the Finance Unit.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through another detailed indicator:

- A.10.1 Amount of USDs on capacity strengthening transfers

The detailed indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP) and its targets are to be set once per year.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating WFP partnership(s) in the system. The sum of partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The indicator detailed values could be disaggregated by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Expenditure figures against CS transfer modality should be updated in accordance with standard budget reconciliation timetables for the CSP in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

In COMET, targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is reported on along with indicators related to direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries of capacity strengthening activities:

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

- A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities
- A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for asset
- A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks

INTERPRETATION

The USD value of transfers can indicate the scope of the activity and the alignment to planning figures and budget.

To give meaning to this figure, along with other complementary indicators (such as post distribution monitoring data and other output indicators), it is important to provide a narrative analysis that links to the broader objective of the intervention and includes further details of interest.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- over/under-estimation of needs during programme design
- a change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- a lack of resources;
- logistics, security, access or other activity implementation constraints.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The below example showcases what the capacity strengthening transfer was (tools to reduce post-harvest loss and accompanying training). Crucially, the example also links to the end result of the training (increased funds to spend on food) and shows how the transfers helped improve the farmers' food security and nutrition status.

"In 2022, WFP in [CO name] spent slightly more funds than planned on individual capacity strengthening transfers by 4 percent due to a programme decision to increase the number of smallholder farmer groups and the number of trainings under Programme X. After a mid-term review was completed, it was found that the distance of the trainings meant that smallholder farmers found the commute to participate in the trainings too far- and that this disproportionately effected female smallholder farmers. As such, more farmer groups were created in smaller geographical zones, resulting in higher than expected costs but improved gender representation."

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

Financial investment in the provision of capacity strengthening, while critical, does not guarantee achievement of capacity strengthening results among those who receive the capacity strengthening financed. Investment enables inputs and achievement of basic outputs, but the capacity change process takes time and cannot easily be measured empirically. It will be contingent upon the quality and appropriateness of programme design and whether the programme addresses issues of capacity creation as well as capacity retention and utilisation over time. In addition, the recipients' ability and readiness to absorb the capacity changes introduced will influence results, and ideally, indicators like these should be captured over time and complemented with qualitative assessments of change in relevant technical, functional and soft skills as well as engrained behaviours and practices.

This indicator does not capture institutional capacity strengthening. Those can be recorded under C.8 Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support. Where institutional strengthening has included more than material support, the indicator C.6 Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening may also be relevant.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on what constitutes a Tier 1 Capacity Strengthening transfer, the [Tier 1 CS Beneficiary Guidance](#) may be useful, as may the [Country Portfolio Budget Guidance](#).

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

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A.10.2 Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition



VERSION	V3.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.10.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 2.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard 2.2 for individual capacity strengthening transfer modalities targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries, conducted along with the malnutrition treatment and/or prevention programming.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) *Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) *Prevention of stunting (STUN) *Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) *Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) *HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator captures the total USD value of the capacity strengthening (CS) transfer modality for individual capacity-strengthening activities.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time.</p> <p>Individual capacity-strengthening directly targets the individuals whose Food Security and Nutritional (FSN) status WFP is aiming to enhance (such as through SBCC). Individual capacity strengthening transfers, such as knowledge and tools, are provided to bring about sustained change in individual behaviors, skills, assets and practices which can contribute to improvements in FSN status.</p> <p>Individual capacity strengthening is characterized as follows:</p>

- Can be delivered to individuals and or household members
- Can be delivered through community settings, or institutional settings (such as mothers at health clinics), on its own or alongside the provision of other transfers (such as food, CBT)
- Can address knowledge, awareness, and skills that directly or indirectly influence people's nutrition-related behaviors and practices (and in some cases, those of their household members such as those of caretakers);
- Can target specific, known individuals and groups.

WFP delivers capacity strengthening to its beneficiaries through different initiatives in support of learning to prevent/treat malnutrition, such as

- Individual counselling or training – one-on-one nutrition counselling for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment,
- financial literacy training for utilization of cash assistance,
- Maternal Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) counselling)
- Group education/training or discussion/dialogue (i.e. MIYCN or WASH practices,
- utilization of an interactive game-based learning platform, Care Groups, nutrition support groups, dialogue or issue groups on particular topics such as gender-based violence)

RATIONALE

The indicator captures WFP efforts in financial terms showing USDs spent on individual capacity strengthening targeting prevention and treatment of malnutrition. It also captures the extent to which the project is cost-effective and whether it allocates appropriate resources to each activity or not.

DATA SOURCE

Data on targets can be extracted from I/CSP Country Portfolio Budget and I/CSP Implementation plans. Follow-up values can be extracted from the WINGs system .

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Generally, the calculation should capture all costs (planned and actual) of the individual **CS Transfer** for prevention and treatment included in the Country Portfolio Budget, which covers the following **cost planning items**:

- WFP Staff Salary costs (and related allowances, IT/overtime and MSLS costs, as relevant) for staff budgeted under the CS modality,
- Equipment and Supplies,
- TC/IT Equipment, Travel Costs;
- Contracted Services,
- Trainings,
- Meeting Workshops,
- and Equipment Transport and Related costs.

Cooperating Partner Costs budgeted under the CS modality should also be included.

ONLY costs for individual capacity strengthening should be included in the calculation for the indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets per year for its detailed indicator are set in the OOP.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator has only one detailed indicator. This detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values should not be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags at the output indicator level

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Expenditure figures against individual Capacity Strengthening transfer modality should be updated in accordance with standard budget reconciliation timetables for the CSP.

The corporate reporting frequency is done annually in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

The planned value for this indicator is set according to planned costs related to individual CS transfer modality extracted from country portfolio budgets.

Targets for each year for the detailed indicator are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be entered in COMET in the first quarter of the first year of the CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator should be measured together with the below output indicators:

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes*

E.4 Number of people reached through interpersonal social, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches

INTERPRETATION

The USD value of transfers can indicate the scope of the activity and the alignment to planning figures and budget and showcase the comparative size of the individual CS component within a country office's nutrition treatment and prevention work.

To give meaning to this figure, along with other complementary indicators, it is important to provide a narrative analysis that links to the broader objective of the intervention and includes further details of interest.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs during programme design
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

During 2022, the total value of individual capacity strengthening transfers for learning initiatives aimed at preventing and treating malnutrition amounted to XXXX USD. The World Food Programme (WFP) played a significant role by distributing Specialized Nutrition Food (SNF) specifically designed for children aged 6-23 months. To ensure the effectiveness of this distribution, WFP provided individual counselling or one-on-one nutrition counselling to mothers of children being treated for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Additionally, group education sessions on Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) were conducted for the beneficiaries of the treatment program.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

Financial investment in the provision of capacity strengthening, while critical, does not guarantee achievement of capacity strengthening results among those who receive the capacity strengthening financed. Investment enables inputs and achievement of basic outputs, but the capacity change process takes time and cannot easily be measured empirically. It will be contingent upon the quality and appropriateness of programme design and whether the programme addresses issues of capacity creation as well as capacity retention and utilization over time. In addition, the recipients' ability and readiness to absorb the capacity changes introduced will influence results, and ideally, indicators like these should be complemented with other indicators and qualitative assessments of change in relevant technical, functional and soft skills as well as engrained behaviors and practices.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information the following resources are useful:

[Tier 1 CS Beneficiary Guidance](#)

[Country Portfolio Budget Guidance.](#)

[Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines 2023](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[OOP Brief Guidance](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

SBCC E-learning Module: [WFP - WeLearn \(crossknowledge.com\)](#)

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

A.
15

A.15 Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes (country-specific)



VERSION	V3.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	A.15
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Country Specific Indicator</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: A. Resources transferred</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator can be selected under any other standard output that involves voucher-based transfer interventions under which WFP has contracted retailers.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain Retail and Markets (SCOL-R)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *General Distribution (GD) *Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS) *Food For training (FFT) *Food for assets (FFA) *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute) of retailers contracted by WFP
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the number of active retailers participating in voucher-based transfer programmes.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies that are related to the indicator:</p> <p>Retailer: any person/organization/groceries shop who sells goods directly to consumers or end-users.</p> <p>Active Retailers: Retailers that are considered active are those who have a contractual agreement with WFP and are actively providing assistance to WFP beneficiaries.</p> <p>Type of sales: Food or Non-Food Items depending on the programme's objective and set of items that can be redeemed via the voucher (commodity and/or value voucher – in the format of paper or e-voucher).</p>
RATIONALE	As part of our efforts to achieve SDG2 and SDG 17, WFP is committed to addressing the root causes of supply chain inefficiencies in the markets where we operate and create a more sustainable, robust and competitive market ecosystem capable of meeting the incremental demand generated by our interventions.

These efforts should result in a retail sector that consistently provides the best value (price, quality, assortment and service) for our beneficiaries and local populations.

WFP will work with supply chain actors, from local markets to actors further upstream with the goal to boost private sector retail capabilities in areas of intervention and sustain market development beyond WFP interventions.

DATA SOURCE	Data on this indicator can be extracted from the Retailer contract management system (CMS), which includes data on retailers registered in WINGS and retailers reimbursed indirectly via third parties such as NGOs or financial services providers (FSP) (and thus not registered in WINGS).
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is calculated by counting the number of (Active) retailers contracted by WFP.
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	This indicator is reported on in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP).
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is reported on in COMET OOP through another detailed indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A.15.1 number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes <p>Detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location • Activity tag
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data should be gathered at least quarterly via WINGS or cooperating partners' reports and entered in COMET completion reports.
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>The indicator target is planned per year in the OOP. Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated in the system upon creating a WFP partnership and/or cooperating partners partnerships in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned targets in the OOP.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator can be reported along with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.4 Percentage of retailers with overall good performance score - 88. Percentage increase in purchasing power of WFP voucher beneficiaries - 87. Percentage of essential needs items available to beneficiaries in the targeted markets where WFP operates
INTERPRETATION	<p>It is assumed that all retailers engaged in the programme will benefit directly from beneficiaries' increased purchasing power. WFP supports the development of locally purchased food or potentially NFI (depending on the programme) via retailers to maximize impacts in the areas of operations in terms of support to the local economy, potential support to local agricultural production and local food processing. Purchasing locally supports the development of local markets and could improve agricultural yields as well as ultimately create more purchasing power in areas of intervention, provided that they are competitive in terms of price and quality with other sources.</p> <p>A more efficient and resilient retail sector that works for beneficiaries also has considerable effects on non-beneficiaries and the local population.</p>

A. RESOURCES TRANSFERRED

VISUALIZATION	N/A
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
LIMITATIONS	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	WFP Cash Based Transfer Manual WFP Cash-Based Transfers Monitoring - Retailer monitoring form Contract Management System (CMS) COMET Manual How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

B.
1.1

B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	B.1.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 2.1) Reported in ACR & APR Output Category: B. Nutritious food provided
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under standard output 2.1 for interventions that include provision of fortified food targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries involved in conditional and unconditional in-kind assistance as well as individual skills, and livelihood creation activities. Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All where direct beneficiaries are targeted ⁵⁵ This indicator can be tracked under Nutrition-Sensitive activities therefore the Nutrition Sensitive Marker should be selected.
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	The quantity of fortified food provided refers to the amount of food that is fortified with specific nutrients and provided to a population or individual to address nutrient deficiencies and improve overall nutritional status. Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator: Fortified foods: Foods to which nutrients have been added to make them more nutritious, including staple foods and oil. Please note that this indicator does not include special nutritious foods reported under output indicator B.2. Metric tons (MTs): a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms Unconditional assistance: Unconditional assistance makes no reciprocal demands on beneficiaries. Conditional assistance: Conditional assistance imposes requirements on beneficiaries, such as participation in work, training, attending school, and adhering to health treatment (requirements must not include monetary contribution nor repayment from the

⁵⁵ Direct Beneficiaries can be found under 23 activity tags: GD - HIV/TB_M&SN - PMD - PREV - STUN - HIV/TB_C&T - MAM - SAM - SF_ATHR - SF_ONS - SF_THR - FFA - FFT - SMS - FBA - AES - MAI - MMI - CAP - CIS - SLA - CAR

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

beneficiary). The transfer, whichever its modality, is given after recipients have performed some task or activity as a qualifying condition of receiving the assistance.

Labour/training conditionality: WFP's conditional transfers are usually made in return for participation in work or training (i.e. food assistance training/asset creation activities).

RATIONALE

WFP has a mandate to address hunger and malnutrition globally, particularly in emergency and crisis situations. One of the ways in which WFP seeks to achieve this goal is through the provision of fortified foods, which can help to address micronutrient deficiencies and improve overall nutritional status.

Fortification is a cost-effective strategy to address micronutrient deficiencies because it can complement already existing distribution channels and initiatives such as school meals and social safety nets. In this way, it doesn't divert significant resources away from other efforts and can be delivered alongside complementary programmes to address consumer awareness, behavior change, and the underlying causes of malnutrition

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is extracted from partners and/or WFP distribution reports as data is often collected by partners during distributions as well as by WFP in the event of direct implementation.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLA), Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple sum of all fortified commodities distributed in MTs.

Total volume of fortified foods distributed (MT) =

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Volume distributed of fortified wheat flour (MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of fortified maize meal (MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of fortified rice (MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of fortified oil} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of iodized salt (MT)} \end{aligned}$$

Note: Some fortified commodities that are specific to certain COs may not be listed here. They can still be considered in the calculation.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per fortified commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/

Data should be collected on a monthly basis and reported on at least on a quarterly basis. The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (such as LESS, and process monitoring data) before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Ensure to use the appropriate tags in COMET for fortified commodities by ticking the fortified box in front any commodity. Fortified versions of the following commodities are also available for selecting directly:

- Fortified Maize Meal
- Fortified Rice / Rice Blend
- Fortified Wheat Flour
- Fortified Wheat Soy Flour
- Fortified Beans
- Iodized Salt

Note: All oil distributed by WFP is fortified and can be tagged by checking the fortified box.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in country's CSP/ICSP narrative

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision that triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' fortified commodities transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally
- A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance

INTERPRETATION

The closer the achievement is compared to the plan, the more likely it is for an activity to achieve its intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- An over- or under-estimation of needs when designing a programme of assistance;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and non-food item substitutions.

REPORTING EXAMPLE

WFP is increasingly sourcing and distributing fortified foods. WFP advocates for fortification in policy and play a facilitating role in countries, connecting key actors. In 2021, nearly 1.5 million metric tons of fortified foods were distributed worldwide.

Quantities of fortified foods distributed by WFP in 2021

Wheat Flour: 22 million bags, 1.1 million MT

Maize Meal: 592,000, bags 29,600 MT

Rice: 111,800 bags, 5,590 MT

Oil: 56 million bottles 280,000 MT

Salt: 23 million bags 22,700 MT

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

In complex emergency situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP specifications Handbook for the production of extruded fortified rice kernels](#)

[Food Fortification](#)

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2022-2025](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	B.1.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: B. Nutritious food provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.2 and 2.2 for interventions that include provision of fortified food targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries involved in malnutrition and/or prevention programmes</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p> <p>Note: Please note that specialized nutritious foods are not the same as fortified foods and should instead be recorded under output indicator B.2.1.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) *Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) *Prevention of stunting (STUN) *HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T) *Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) *Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>The quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition refers to the amount of food that is fortified with specific nutrients and provided to a population or individual to address nutrient deficiencies and improve overall nutritional status.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Fortified foods are those that have been processed to increase the content of certain vitamins and minerals, such as iron, zinc, or vitamin A, that are essential for growth and development, but may be lacking in the local diet.</p> <p>Metric tons (MTs): a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms</p> <p>Key note: The quantity of fortified food provided should be based on the specific nutrient requirements of the population or individual and should be sufficient to meet those requirements and prevent or treat malnutrition. The provision of fortified food is often used</p>

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

as an intervention in public health programs aimed at reducing the prevalence of malnutrition, particularly in low-income or resource-limited settings where access to a diverse and nutrient-dense diet may be challenging.

RATIONALE

WFP has a mandate to address hunger and malnutrition globally, particularly in emergency and crisis situations. One of the ways in which WFP seeks to achieve this goal is through the provision of fortified foods, which can help to address micronutrient deficiencies and improve overall nutritional status.

Fortification is a cost-effective strategy to address micronutrient deficiencies because it can complement already existing distribution channels and initiatives such as school meals and social safety nets. In this way, it doesn't divert significant resources away from other efforts and can be delivered alongside complementary programmes to address consumer awareness, behavior change, and the underlying causes of malnutrition

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is extracted from partners and/or WFP distribution reports as data is often collected by partners during distributions as well as by WFP in the event of direct implementation.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLA), Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple sum of all fortified commodities distributed in MTs.

Total volume of fortified foods distributed (MT) =

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{Volume distributed of fortified wheat flour (MT)} \\ & + \textit{Volume distributed of fortified maize meal (MT)} \\ & + \textit{Volume distributed of fortified rice (MT)} \\ & + \textit{Volume distributed of fortified oil} \\ & + \textit{Volume distributed of iodized salt (MT)} \end{aligned}$$

Note: Some fortified commodities that are specific to certain COs may not be listed here. They can still be considered in the calculation.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per fortified commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected on a monthly basis and reported on at least on a quarterly basis. The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (such as LESS, and process monitoring data) before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

Ensure to use the appropriate tags in COMET for fortified commodities by ticking the fortified box in front any commodity. Fortified versions of the following commodities are also available for selecting directly:

- Fortified Maize Meal
- Fortified Rice / Rice Blend
- Fortified Wheat Flour
- Fortified Wheat Soy Flour
- Fortified Beans
- Iodized Salt

Note: All oil distributed by WFP is fortified and can be tagged by checking the fortified box.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in country's CSP/ICSP narrative

Planned targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision that triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' fortified commodities transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes
- A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes
- B.3.1 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people

INTERPRETATION

The closer the achievement is compared to the plan, the more likely it is for an activity to achieve intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- An over- or under-estimation of needs when during programme design;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and non-food item substitutions;
- Any constraint resulting in beneficiaries not accessing and/or receiving the nutrition assistance

REPORTING EXAMPLE

WFP is increasingly sourcing and distributing fortified foods. WFP advocates for fortification in policy and play a facilitating role in countries, connecting key actors. In 2021, nearly 1.5 million metric tons of fortified foods were distributed worldwide.

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

Quantities of fortified foods distributed by WFP in 2021

Wheat Flour: 22 million bags, 1.1 million MT

Maize Meal: 592,000, bags 29,600 MT

Rice: 111,800 bags, 5,590 MT

Oil: 56 million bottles 280,000 MT

Salt: 23 million bags 22,700 MT

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

Because WFP specifications dictates that all oil procured and distributed by WFP must be fortified, the assumption is that 100% of reported oil is indeed fortified. Waivers from the Fortification Review Committee should be obtained if non-fortified commodities, or commodities not in line with WFP specifications for fortified commodities, need to be procured for WFP operations.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP specifications Handbook for the production of extruded fortified rice kernels](#)

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2022-2025 | WFPgo](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming



VERSION	V3.0 – 2023.06
INDICATOR CODE	B.1.3
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 2.3) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: B. Nutritious food provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 2.3 for interventions that include provision of fortified food targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries involved in school-based programmes.</p> <p>If fortified food is exceptionally provided under Outcome 3.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard output if relevant</p> <p>Note: This indicator <u>does not</u> include special nutritious foods reported under output indicator B.2. (Units in metric tons (MT))</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP) and Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>This indicator can be tracked under Nutrition-Sensitive activities therefore the Nutrition Sensitive Marker should be selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>The quantity of fortified food provided to school-based programmes refers to the amount of food that is fortified with specific nutrients and provided to boys and girls in school to address nutrient deficiencies and improve overall nutritional status.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Fortified foods are foods to which nutrients have been added to make them more nutritious, including staple foods and oil.</p> <p>Metric tons (MTs): a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms</p>
RATIONALE	Fortification is a cost-effective strategy to address micronutrient deficiencies because it can piggyback on already existing distribution channels and initiatives such as school meals and social safety nets. In this way, it doesn't divert significant resources away from other efforts

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

and can be delivered alongside complementary programmes to address consumer awareness, behaviour change, and the underlying causes of malnutrition.

School feeding and school meals are a vital part of ensuring optimal health for children worldwide. Well-fed children have a higher chance to grow, learn and achieve their full potential. Evidence suggests that well-designed and nutritious School Feeding Programmes can promote balance within children's diets, leading to enhanced nutrition and health. However, the issue of 'hidden hunger' – the result of a diet that, whilst sufficient in energy intake, lacks the recommended nutritional value – demonstrates the importance of enriching school meals with added nutrients to help support children's learning and development. Fortification of food for school aged children and their families takes place in context where food availability is low or when nutritious food is difficult to access.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is extracted from partners and/or WFP distribution reports as data is often collected by partners during distributions as well as by WFP in the event of direct implementation.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLA), Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple sum of all fortified commodities distributed in MTs.

Total volume of fortified foods distributed (MT)

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{Volume distributed of fortified wheat flour (MT)} \\ & + \textit{Volume distributed of fortified maize meal (MT)} \\ & + \textit{Volume distributed of fortified rice (MT)} \\ & + \textit{Volume distributed of fortified oil} \\ & + \textit{Volume distributed of iodized salt (MT)} \end{aligned}$$

Note: Some fortified commodities that are specific to certain COs may not be listed here. They can still be considered in the calculation.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per fortified commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected on a monthly basis and reported on at least on a quarterly basis. The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (such as LESS, and process monitoring data) before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

Ensure to use the appropriate tags in COMET for fortified commodities by ticking the fortified box in front any commodity. Fortified versions of the following commodities are also available for selecting directly:

- Fortified Maize Meal
- Fortified Rice / Rice Blend
- Fortified Wheat Flour
- Fortified Wheat Soy Flour
- Fortified Beans
- Iodized Salt

Note: All oil distributed by WFP is fortified and can be tagged by checking the fortified box.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in country's CSP/ICSP narrative

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision that triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' fortified commodities transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

- The following indicators may be reported along with this indicator:
- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations
- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming

INTERPRETATION

The closer the achievement is compared to the plan, the more likely it is for an activity to achieve intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- An over- or under-estimation of needs when designing a programme of assistance;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and non-food item substitutions.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP is increasingly sourcing and distributing fortified foods. WFP advocates for fortification in policy and play a facilitating role in countries, connecting key actors. In 2021, nearly 1.5 million metric tons of fortified foods were distributed worldwide.

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

Quantities of fortified foods distributed by WFP in 2021

Wheat Flour: 22 million bags, 1.1 million MT

Maize Meal: 592,000, bags 29,600 MT

Rice: 111,800 bags, 5,590 MT

Oil: 56 million bottles 280,000 MT

Salt: 23 million bags 22,700 MT

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

In complex emergency situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP specifications](#)

[Handbook for the production of extruded fortified rice kernels](#)

B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency School-Based Programming



VERSION	V3.0 - 2023.06
INDICATOR CODE	B.1.4
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: B. Nutritious food provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 for interventions that include provision of fortified food targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries involved in emergency school-based programmes.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP) and Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) * School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) * School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) <p>This indicator can be tracked under Nutrition-Sensitive activities therefore the Nutrition Sensitive Marker should be selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>The quantity of fortified food provided for boys and girls refers to the amount of food that is fortified with specific nutrients and provided to a population or individual to address nutrient deficiencies and improve overall nutritional status for people in an emergency intervention. Emergency is considered as crisis response based on the CO decision while creating the associated Line of Sight (LOS).</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Fortified foods: Foods to which nutrients have been added to make them more nutritious, including staple foods and oil.</p> <p>Metric tons (MTs): a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms</p> <p>Please note that this indicator <u>does not</u> include special nutritious foods reported under output indicator B.2. (Units in metric tons (MT)).</p>
RATIONALE	<p>Fortification is a cost-effective strategy to address micronutrient deficiencies because it can piggyback on already existing distribution channels and initiatives such as school meals and social safety nets. In this way, it doesn't divert significant resources away from other efforts and can be delivered alongside complementary programmes to address consumer awareness, behavior change, and the underlying causes of malnutrition.</p>

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

School feeding and school meals are a vital part of ensuring optimal health for children worldwide. Well-fed children have a higher chance to grow, learn and achieve their full potential. Evidence suggests that well-designed and nutritious School Feeding Programmes can promote balance within children's diets, leading to enhanced nutrition and health. However, the issue of 'hidden hunger' – the result of a diet that, whilst sufficient in energy intake, lacks the recommended nutritional value – demonstrates the importance of enriching school meals with added nutrients to help support children's learning and development. Fortification of food for school aged children and their families takes place in context where food availability is low or when nutritious food is difficult to access.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is extracted from partners and/or WFP distribution reports as data is often collected by partners during distributions as well as by WFP in the event of direct implementation.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLA), memorandum of understanding (MoU) and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple sum of all fortified commodities distributed in MTs.

Total volume of fortified foods distributed (MT)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Volume distributed of fortified wheat flour (MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of fortified maize meal (MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of fortified rice (MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of fortified oil} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of iodized salt (MT)} \end{aligned}$$

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per fortified commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected on a monthly basis and reported on at least on a quarterly basis. The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (such as LESS, and process monitoring data) before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

Ensure to use the appropriate tags in COMET for fortified commodities by ticking the fortified box in front any commodity. Fortified versions of the following commodities are also available for selecting directly:

- Fortified Maize Meal
- Fortified Rice / Rice Blend
- Fortified Wheat Flour
- Fortified Wheat Soy Flour
- Fortified Beans
- Iodized Salt

Note: All oil distributed by WFP is fortified, and can be tagged by checking the fortified box.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in country's CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision that triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' fortified commodities transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes
- A.9 Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations
- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming

INTERPRETATION

The closer the achievement is compared to the plan, the more likely it is for an activity to achieve intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- An over- or under-estimation of needs when designing a programme of assistance;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and non-food item substitutions.

REPORTING EXAMPLE

WFP is increasingly sourcing and distributing fortified foods. WFP advocates for fortification in policy and play a facilitating role in countries, connecting key actors. In 2021, nearly 1.5 million metric tons of fortified foods were distributed worldwide.

Quantities of fortified foods distributed by WFP in 2021

Wheat Flour: 22 million bags, 1.1 million MT

Maize Meal: 592,000, bags 29,600 MT

Rice: 111,800 bags, 5,590 MT

Oil: 56 million bottles 280,000 MT

Salt: 23 million bags 22,700 MT

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

Because WFP specifications dictates that all oil procured and distributed by WFP must be fortified, the assumption is that 100% of reported oil is indeed fortified. However, a tag for fortified versus non-fortified oil does not exist. Waivers from the Fortification Review Committee should be obtained if non-fortified commodities, or commodities not in line with WFP specifications for fortified commodities, need to be procured for WFP operations.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP specifications](#)

[Handbook for the production of extruded fortified rice kernels](#)

B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	B.1.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: B. Nutritious food provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 for interventions that include provision of fortified food targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries involved in unconditional resources transfers and/or to participants (and their household members) of community and household asset</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	<p>Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)</p> <p>Research, Assessment and Monitoring Unit (RAM)</p>
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*General Distribution (GD)</p> <p>*Food assistance for training (FFT)</p> <p>*Food assistance for asset (FFA)</p> <p>This indicator can be tracked under Nutrition-Sensitive activities therefore the Nutrition Sensitive Marker should be selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the total quantity of fortified food provided to direct Tier 1 beneficiaries and their households in emergency context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unconditionally, or To restore and rebuild basic community assets and infrastructure through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). FFA enables participants to address their immediate food consumption gap (i.e. short-term access to food) while participating in building /rehabilitation of assets following shocks, with the aim of kick-starting recovery efforts. <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Fortified foods: Foods to which nutrients have been added to make them more nutritious, including staple foods and oil. Please note that this indicator does not include special nutritious foods reported under output indicator B.1.4</p> <p>Unconditional assistance: Unconditional assistance makes no reciprocal demands on beneficiaries.</p>

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

RATIONALE

- The WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 emphasizes that a key component of meeting corporate goals is responding to vulnerable communities at the right time in the right way allowing people to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs. Working with partners WFP will provide a direct food transfer to meet the nutritious gap of food-insecure communities and simultaneously support in protecting, restoring, creating and enhancing key assets and basic infrastructure to facilitate emergency response and kickstart recovery.
- Fortification is a cost-effective strategy to address micronutrient deficiencies because it can piggyback on already existing distribution channels and initiatives such as school meals and social safety nets. In this way, it doesn't divert significant resources away from other efforts and can be delivered alongside complementary programmes to address consumer awareness, behavior change, and the underlying causes of malnutrition

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from beneficiary distribution lists or from partner distribution reports.

Reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Total volume of fortified foods distributed (MT)=

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Volume distributed of fortified wheat flour (MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of fortified maize meal (MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of fortified rice (MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of fortified oil} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of iodized salt (MT)} \end{aligned}$$

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per fortified commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnership distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values, related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected on a monthly basis and reported on at least on a quarterly basis. The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (such as LESS, and process monitoring data) before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

Ensure to use the appropriate tags in COMET for fortified commodities by ticking the fortified box in front of any commodity. Fortified versions of the following commodities are also available for selecting directly:

- Fortified Maize Meal
- Fortified Rice / Rice Blend
- Fortified Wheat Flour
- Fortified Wheat Soy Flour
- Fortified Beans
- Iodized Salt

Note: All oil distributed by WFP is fortified and can be tagged by checking the fortified box.

PLANNED FIGURES

The targets per year and per activity tag for this indicator are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the country's CSP/ICSP narrative

Planned Targets in the NBP should be revisited when there is a budget revision that triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' fortified commodities transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets
- A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets

INTERPRETATION

The closer the achievement is compared to the plan, the more likely it is for an activity to achieve intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- An over- or under-estimation of needs when designing a programme of assistance;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints;
- And non-food item substitutions.

REPORTING EXAMPLE

WFP is increasingly sourcing and distributing fortified foods. WFP advocates for fortification in policy and play a facilitating role in countries, connecting key actors. In 2021, nearly 1.5 million metric tons of fortified foods were distributed worldwide.

Quantities of fortified foods distributed by WFP in 2021

Wheat Flour: 22 million bags, 1.1 million MT

Maize Meal: 592,000, bags 29,600 MT

Rice: 111,800 bags, 5,590 MT

Oil: 56 million bottles 280,000 MT

Salt: 23 million bags 22,700 MT

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

In complex situations, it can be challenging for partners to provide timely and accurate information on food distributions. Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- Over/under-estimation of needs in programme design;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources ('pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP specifications Handbook for the production of extruded fortified rice kernels](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	B.2.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.2 & 2.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: B. Nutritious food provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under standard outputs 1.2 and 2.2 for malnutrition and/or prevention interventions targeting direct beneficiaries including when bundled. Mandatory when distributing Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard output if the intervention has malnutrition and/or prevention objectives targeting direct beneficiaries including when bundled. Under any other standard output where SNF is being distributed through school feeding interventions.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD)</p> <p>*Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV)</p> <p>*Prevention of stunting (STUN)</p> <p>*Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)</p> <p>*Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)</p> <p>*HIV/TB Care & Treatment (HIV/TB_C&T)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>* School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>This indicator can be tracked under Nutrition-Sensitive activities therefore the Nutrition Sensitive Marker should be selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the MTs of specialized nutritious food provided by WFP to treat or prevent malnutrition.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p>

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

Special nutritious foods (SNF): SNF are a range of food products that provide varying levels of calories and nutrients needed to prevent or treat malnutrition; or address specific nutritional needs of targeted nutritional vulnerable people. They are designed to meet different needs in specific contexts

WFP uses a wide range of specialized nutritious foods to improve the nutritional intake of beneficiaries as part of malnutrition treatment and prevention programming and/or address nutritional vulnerabilities as part of nutrition sensitive programme approaches. They range from fortified blended foods (FBF) such as *Super Cereal (SC)* and *Super Cereal Plus*, Infant Cereal and micronutrient powders (MNP) to lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS).

Types of LNS:

- 1) Lipid-based nutrient supplements large quantity (LNS-LQ; e.g. RUSF)
- 2) Lipid-based nutrient supplements medium quantity (LNS-MQ; e.g. Plumpy'doz)
- 3) Lipid-based nutrient supplements small quantity (LNS-SQ; e.g. nutributter).
- 4) Lipid-based nutrition supplements for pregnant and breastfeeding women & girls (PBWG) (LNS-PLW)

Metric tonnes (MTs): a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms

RATIONAL

This indicator is part of measuring malnutrition treatment and/or malnutrition prevention activities, whether bundled, or as part of nutrition sensitive approaches in other activities. Thus, this indicator can also be included under other activities such as School-Based Programming or unconditional resource transfers.

WFP commits to increasing the share of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified foods, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is extracted from partners and/or WFP distribution reports as data is often collected by partners during distributions as well as by WFP in the event of direct implementation.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLA), Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple sum of specialized nutritious food distributed in MTs.

Total volume of specialized nutritious foods distributed (MT)=

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Volume distributed of Super Cereal (SC)(MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed of Super Cereal Plus (SC +)(MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume of distributed Infant Cereal (MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed lipid based nutrient supplements large quantity (LNS – LQ)(MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed lipid based nutrient supplements medium quantity (LNS – MQ)(MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed lipid based nutrient supplements small quantity (LNS – SQ)(MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed lipid based nutrient supplements large quantity (LNS – LQ)(MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed lipid based nutrition supplements for PBWG (LNS – PLW)(MT)} \\ & + \text{Volume distributed micronutrient powder (MNP)(MT)} \end{aligned}$$

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

As this indicator counts the MTs per specialized commodity transferred to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data for planned amounts is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

The actual amount of food commodities in MT distributed are reported through monthly partnerships distribution reports (DRs) in COMET.

Note that the actual values related to MTs of food received and returned per commodity, location, and partner, should be reconciled against LESS handover/return from cooperating partners values before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status
- Commodity Type

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected on a monthly basis and reported on at least a quarterly basis. The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (such as LESS, and process monitoring data) before being entered and validated in COMET distribution reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

This indicator's planned targets per year per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan based on the intended coverage of the programme.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in the country's CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' specialized commodities transfers planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- Output Indicator A.2.2 (Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes)

INTERPRETATION

The closer the achievement is compared to the plan, the more likely it is for an activity to achieve intended results.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting. They can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- An over- or under-estimation of needs during programme design;
- A change in the needs since the programme was designed;
- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access, or other distribution constraints; and non-food item substitutions.
- Any constraint resulting in beneficiaries not accessing and/or receiving the nutrition assistance

REPORTING EXAMPLE

Burkina Faso witnessed significant quantities of specialized nutritious foods being provided by WFP to treat and prevent malnutrition. The distribution of 100 metric tons of RUSF, 50 metric tons of micronutrient powders, and 25 metric tons of other specialized nutritious

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

foods demonstrates WFP's commitment to addressing different forms and stages of malnutrition.

VISUALIZATION

For example: Create a bar chart that represents the quantity of each type of specialized nutritious food provided. Each type of food (e.g., Super Cereal, Super Cereal Plus, LNS-LQ, LNS-MQ and other SNFs) can be represented by a different colored bar, and the height of each bar corresponds to the quantity provided. This visualization allows for a clear comparison of the quantities of different food types

LIMITATIONS

As rations sizes can change due to the substitution of some commodities, the results of data collected for this indicator need to be interpreted with this consideration in mind

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP specification](#)

[10 minutes to learn about micronutrient powders](#)

[WFPgo collection on SNE](#)

[Factsheet on specialized nutritious foods](#)

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2022-2025 | WFPgo](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

B.3.1 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people

VERSION	V2.0 - 2023.06
INDICATOR CODE	B.3.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.2 & 2.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: B. Nutritious food provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.2 and 2.2 for interventions that include provision of specialized nutritious foods targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries involved in malnutrition treatment/prevention programmes.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) *Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) *Prevention of stunting (STUN) *Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) *Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) *HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN) * HIV/TB Care & Treatment (HIV/TB_C&T) <p>This indicator can be tracked under Nutrition-Sensitive activities therefore the Nutrition Sensitive Marker should be selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator calculates the percentage (%) of each fortified staple food distributed over the total amount of that staple food distributed through WFP programmes.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Fortified foods: Food to which nutrients have been added to make them more nutritious.</p> <p>Staple foods: Commodities that are recommended to be fortified include wheat flour, maize flour and rice.</p>
RATIONALE	<u>Why fortify?</u>

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

- Food fortification means that people can immediately derive more vitamins and minerals from what they already eat.
- Fortification can be integrated into existing programmes and partnerships.
- With a small upfront cost, fortifying food has a high return on investment in terms of benefits to the local economy and to the people we serve.
- Fortification will enhance WFP's contribution to national nutrition policies and goals.
- Fortified foods can often be procured locally and regionally.

The indicator aims to calculate the improvement in providing recommended fortified foods in the countries of operation supported directly by WFP or through its cooperating partners.

The overall aim is to measure WFP's support in providing more nutritious foods to the beneficiaries in order to improve their consumption of these foods.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be obtained from COMET Needs-based Plan (NBP) and from in-kind distribution report (DRs) on wheat flour, maize flour and rice commodities and rations.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Wheat flour:

$$\frac{\text{Total amount (MT) of fortified wheat flour distributed by WFP during the reporting period}}{\text{Total amount (MT) of wheat flour distributed by WFP during the reporting period}} \times 100 (\%)$$

Maize meal:

$$\frac{\text{Total amount (MT) of fortified maize meal distributed by WFP during the reporting period}}{\text{Total amount (MT) of maize meal distributed by WFP during the reporting period}} \times 100 (\%)$$

Rice:

$$\frac{\text{Total amount (MT) of fortified rice distributed by WFP during the reporting period}}{\text{Total amount (MT) of rice distributed by WFP during the reporting period}} \times 100 (\%)$$

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

As this indicator counts the percentage of fortified staple commodities distributed to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnerships in the system.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Targets and follow ups for this indicator are disaggregated in COMET Needs-based Plans (NBP) and distribution reports (DRs) by

- By type of commodity fortified:
 - Wheat flour
 - Maize meal
 - Rice
- Location
- Activity tag
- Sex
- Age
- Residence status
- Beneficiary Group

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>This indicator follow-up values are collected on monthly basis through in-kind distribution reports in COMET.</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>The percentage of fortified staple commodities will be calculated based on rations and commodities planned and the target is 100 percent distributed by the end of the CSP. The below are suggested annual targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheat flour: 100% • Maize meal: 100% • Rice: at least 50% increase per year <p>This indicator planned targets per year per activity tag are to be set in the COMET needs-based plan.</p> <p>Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and included in the CSP/ICSP narrative.</p> <p>Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' fortified staple commodities planned under this indicator.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>The following output indicators may be collected and reported together with output indicator B.3.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally - A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes* - A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes
INTERPRETATION	<p>The goal is to reach one hundred percent of the recommended fortified staple food distributed in WFP operations. When this percentage is not reached, country offices should explain constraints faced and mitigation actions.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE	<p>Country example:</p> <p>In 2021, Yemen distributed 904,118 metric tons of wheat flour, of which 86 percent (123,199 metric tons) was fortified. (Refer to Yemen ACR 2021)</p> <p>Global example:</p> <p>In 2021, WFP distributed globally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.3 million mt of wheat flour, of which 88 percent (1.1 million mt) was fortified • 87,700 mt of maize meal, of which 34 percent (29,600 mt) was fortified • 374,430 mt of rice, of which 1 percent (5,590 mt) was fortified
VISUALIZATION	<p>N/A</p>
LIMITATIONS	<p>This indicator excludes sources that cannot be fortified; and thus, doesn't represent nutrition adequacy of the basket provided. It only represents to what degree fortifiable flours or rice are fortified.</p>
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>WFP policy on fortification</p> <p>WFP specifications</p> <p>Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2023 WFPgo</p>

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

B.
3.2

B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from School-Based Programming



VERSION	V3.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	B.3.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 2.3) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: B. Nutritious food provided</p>
SELECTED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under standard output 2.3 for school feeding interventions that include provision of fortified staples targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Children) that receive on-site, take-home rations and alternative take home rations. For all programmes with distributions of wheat flour, maize flour and rice. <p>Recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under any other standard output if relevant, in particular if fortified staple food is exceptionally provided under standard output 3.3.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-Based Programmes (SBP) and Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>* School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>* School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>This indicator can be tracked under Nutrition-Sensitive activities therefore the Nutrition Sensitive Marker should be selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage of fortified staple commodities
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator calculates the percentage (%) of each fortified staple food distributed over the total amount of that staple food distributed through WFP programmes.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Fortified foods: Foods to which nutrients have been added to make them more nutritious.</p> <p>Staple foods: Commodities that are recommended to be fortified including wheat flour, maize flour and rice.</p> <p>Key notes:</p> <p>School feeding and school meals are a vital part of ensuring optimal health for children worldwide. Well-fed children have a higher chance to grow, learn and achieve their full potential. Evidence suggests that well-designed and nutritious School Feeding Programmes can promote balance within children's diets, leading to enhanced nutrition and health. However, the issue of 'hidden hunger' – the result of a diet that, whilst sufficient in energy</p>

intake, lacks the recommended nutritional value – demonstrates the importance of enriching school meals with added nutrients to help support children's learning and development. Fortification of food for school aged children and their families takes place in context where food availability is low or when nutritious food is difficult to access.

When fortified food is provided through school-based programmes under Strategic Outcome 2, this indicator is to be selected. If fortified food is exceptionally provided under outcome 3, this indicator is also required to be selected.

This indicator should not be selected if the activity is related to the emergency School-Based Programmes

RATIONALE

Why fortify?

- Food fortification means that people can immediately derive more vitamins and minerals from what they already eat.
- Fortification can be integrated into existing programmes and partnerships.
- With a small upfront cost, fortifying food has a high return on investment in terms of benefits to the local economy and to the people we serve.
- Fortification will enhance WFP's contribution to national nutrition policies and goals.
- Fortified foods can often be procured locally and regionally.

The indicator aims to calculate the improvement in providing recommended fortified foods in the countries of operation supported directly by WFP or through its cooperating partners.

The overall aim is to measure WFP's support in providing more nutritious foods to the beneficiaries in order to improve their consumption of these foods.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be obtained from the COMET Needs-based Plan (NBP) and from in-kind distribution report (DRs) on wheat flour, maize flour and rice commodities and rations.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through the following:

Wheat flour:

$$\frac{\text{Total amount (MT) of fortified wheat flour distributed by WFP during the reporting period}}{\text{Total amount (MT) of wheat flour distributed by WFP during the reporting period}} \times 100 (\%)$$

Maize meal:

$$\frac{\text{Total amount (MT) of fortified maize meal distributed by WFP during the reporting period}}{\text{Total amount (MT) of maize meal distributed by WFP during the reporting period}} \times 100 (\%)$$

Rice:

$$\frac{\text{Total amount (MT) of fortified rice distributed by WFP during the reporting period}}{\text{Total amount (MT) of rice distributed by WFP during the reporting period}} \times 100 (\%)$$

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

As this indicator counts the percentage of fortified staple commodities distributed to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnerships in the system.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Targets and follow ups for this indicator is disaggregated in COMET Needs-based Plan (NBP) and distribution reports (DRs) by

- By type of commodity fortified:
 - Wheat flour

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

- Maize meal
- Rice
- Location
- Activity tag
- Sex
- Age
- Residence status
- Beneficiary Group

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/

This indicator follow-up values are collected on monthly basis through in-kind distribution reports in COMET.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

PLANNED FIGURES

The percentage of fortified staple commodities will be calculated based on rations and commodities planned and the target is 100 percent distributed by the end of the CSP. The below are suggested annual targets :

- Wheat flour: 100%
- Maize meal: 100%
- Rice: at least 50% increase per year

This indicator planned targets per year per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan.

Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' fortified staple commodities planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be collected and reported together with output indicator B.3.2:

- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming

INTERPRETATION

The goal is to reach one hundred percent of the recommended fortified staple food distributed in WFP operations. When this percentage is not reached, country offices should explain constraints faced and mitigation actions.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Country example:

In 2021, Yemen distributed 904,118 metric tons of wheat flour, of which 86 percent (123,199 metric tons) was fortified. (Refer to Yemen ACR 2021)

Global example:

In 2021, WFP distributed globally:

- 1.3 million mt of wheat flour, of which 88 percent (1.1 million mt) was fortified,
- 87,700 MT of maize meal, of which 34 percent (29,600 MT) was fortified,
- 4,430 MT of rice, of which 1 percent (5,590 MT) was fortified.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator excludes sources that cannot be fortified; and thus, doesn't represent nutrition adequacy of the basket provided. It only represents to what degree fortifiable flours or rice are fortified.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP policy on fortification](#)

[WFP specifications](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

B.
3.3

B.3.3 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from emergency School-Based Programming



VERSION	V3.0 - 2023 .06
INDICATOR CODE	B.3.3
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: B. Nutritious food provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 for emergency school feeding interventions that include provision of fortified staples targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Children) that receive on-site, take-home rations and alternative take home rations.</p> <p>For all programmes with distributions of wheat flour, maize flour and rice.</p> <p>Note: This indicator should not be selected if the activity is not related to emergency School-Based Programmes (please refer to B.3.2 indicator methodology).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP) and Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>This indicator can be tracked under Nutrition-Sensitive activities therefore the Nutrition Sensitive Marker should be selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage of fortified staple commodities
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator calculates the percentage (%) of each fortified staple food distributed over the total amount of that staple food distributed through WFP programmes.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Fortified foods are defined as foods to which nutrients have been added to make them more nutritious.</p> <p>Staple foods are defined as commodities that are recommended to be fortified including wheat flour, maize flour and rice.</p> <p>Key notes:</p> <p>School feeding and school meals are a vital part of ensuring optimal health for children worldwide. Well-fed children have a higher chance to grow, learn and achieve their full potential. Evidence suggests that well-designed and nutritious School Feeding Programmes can promote balance within children's diets, leading to enhanced nutrition and health. However, the issue of 'hidden hunger' – the result of a diet that, whilst sufficient in energy intake, lacks</p>

the recommended nutritional value – demonstrates the importance of enriching school meals with added nutrients to help support children’s learning and development. Fortification of food for school aged children and their families takes place in context where food availability is low or when nutritious food is difficult to access.

When fortified food is provided through school-based programmes in emergency context under Strategic Outcome 1, this indicator is to be selected.

RATIONALE

Why fortify?

- Food fortification means that people can immediately derive more vitamins and minerals from what they already eat.
- Fortification can be integrated into existing programmes and partnerships.
- With a small upfront cost, fortifying food has a high return on investment in terms of benefits to the local economy and to the people we serve.
- Fortification will enhance WFP's contribution to national nutrition policies and goals.
- Fortified foods can often be procured locally and regionally.

The indicator aims to calculate the improvement in providing recommended fortified foods in the countries of operation supported directly by WFP or through its cooperating partners.

The overall aim is to measure WFP's support in providing more nutritious foods to the beneficiaries in order to improve their consumption of these foods.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be obtained from COMET Needs-based Plan (NBP) and from in-kind distribution report (DRs) on wheat flour, maize flour and rice commodities and rations.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Wheat flour:

$$\frac{\text{Total amount (MT) of fortified wheat flour distributed by WFP during the reporting period}}{\text{Total amount (MT) of wheat flour distributed by WFP during the reporting period}} \times 100 (\%)$$

Maize meal:

$$\frac{\text{Total amount (MT) of fortified maize meal distributed by WFP during the reporting period}}{\text{Total amount (MT) of maize meal distributed by WFP during the reporting period}} \times 100 (\%)$$

Rice:

$$\frac{\text{Total amount (MT) of fortified rice distributed by WFP during the reporting period}}{\text{Total amount (MT) of rice distributed by WFP during the reporting period}} \times 100 (\%)$$

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

As this indicator counts the percentage of fortified staple commodities distributed to Tier 1 beneficiaries, data is recorded in the Needs Based Plan (NBP) per year and per activity tag.

Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly distribution reports (DRs). Those distribution reports are generated after the creation of WFP and/or cooperating partners’ partnerships in the system.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Targets and follow ups for this indicator is disaggregated in COMET Needs-based Plan (NBP) and distribution reports (DRs) by

- By type of commodity fortified:
 - Wheat flour
 - Maize meal
 - Rice
- Location
- Activity tag
- Sex

B. NUTRITIOUS FOODS PROVIDED

- Age
- Residence status
- Beneficiary Group

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

This indicator follow-up values are collected on monthly basis through in-kind distribution reports in COMET.

PLANNED FIGURES

The percentage of fortified staple commodities will be calculated based on rations and commodities planned and the target is 100 percent distributed by the end of the CSP. The below are suggested annual targets:

- Wheat flour: 100%
- Maize meal: 100%
- Rice: at least 50% increase per year

This indicator planned targets per year per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in CSP/ICSP narrative.

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries' fortified staple commodities planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be collected and reported together with output indicator:

- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming

INTERPRETATION

The goal is to reach one hundred percent of the recommended fortified staple food distributed in WFP operations. When this percentage is not reached, country offices should explain constraints faced and mitigation actions

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Country example:

In 2021, Yemen distributed 904,118 metric tons of wheat flour, of which 86 percent (123,199 Metric Tons) was fortified. (Refer to Yemen ACR 2021).

Global example:

In 2021, WFP distributed globally:

- 1.3 million MT of wheat flour, of which 88 percent (1.1 million mt) was fortified.
- 87,700 MT of maize meal, of which 34 percent (29,600 MT) was fortified.
- 374,430 MT of rice, of which 1 percent (5,590 MT) was fortified.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator excludes sources that cannot be fortified; and thus, doesn't represent nutrition adequacy of the basket provided. It only represents to what degree fortifiable flours or rice are fortified.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP policy on fortification](#)

[WFP specifications](#)

C. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

C.
4

C.4 Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	C.4
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 4.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 4.1 for interventions targeting national stakeholders/institutions involved with capacity strengthening initiatives/activities facilitated by WFP.</p> <p>Recommended: Under other standard outputs if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service Country Capacity Strengthening (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives provided by WFP to national stakeholders.</p> <p>This output indicator is reported on in COMET through twenty-six detailed indicators grouped under six intermediate indicators. This is to show the type of assistance given and the sex disaggregation of participants. Country Offices (COs) are flexible to choose among the three intermediate categories and their related detailed indicators according to the activity context and implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives (C.4.1/C.4.1F/C.4.1M/C.4.2/C.4.2F/C.4.2M) • Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives (C.4.3/C.4.3F/C.4.3M/C.4.4/C.4.4F/C.4.4M) • Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation (C.4.5/C.4.5F/C.4.5M/C.4.6/C.4.6F/C.4.6M/C.4.7/C.4.7F/C.4.7M/C.4.8/C.4.8F/C.4.8M) • Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified (C.4.9/C.4.9F/C.4.9M) • Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified (C.4.10/C.4.10F/C.4.10M)

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

Below are some terminologies related to the indicator:

Capacity Strengthening: WFP capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, it refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise with a view to institutionalizing or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments. Learning objectives for capacity strengthening can encompass specific technical skills, specific or general functional skills, and a range of soft skills.

People: This indicator refers to individuals in professional or organizational settings who participate in WFP capacity strengthening activities (as "recipients" of capacity strengthening support), and who will, in turn, provide services to local or national populations (or possibly other institutional stakeholders).

Initiatives: Refers to the different manners through which country capacity strengthening can take place.

The initiatives included in this definition encompass trainings – such as stakeholder Training-of-Trainers – workshops, presentations, focus group discussions, group-work, conferences and events related to advocacy, knowledge transfer and achievement of learning outcomes. It can also include on-the-job learning through i.e. national stakeholder staff "shadowing" WFP staff, WFP staff coaching and mentoring national stakeholder staff who are carrying out activities, formalised advocacy arrangements such as WFP participation in technical advisory work (e.g. setting the strategic agenda for a technical working group for a policy or strategy process). Accordingly, such initiatives may be time bound, such as trainings, workshops, or a South-South Triangular Cooperation organized visit, or extended engagements, such as people receiving ongoing coaching and mentoring.

Facilitated by WFP: Refers to instances where:

(a) WFP or its cooperating partner is the lead (primary) provider of the knowledge, delivered directly –i.e., WFP/CP staff deliver trainings or convene, chair and facilitate, other events related to knowledge transfer and achievement of learning outcomes;

(b) WFP is the supporting (secondary) provider of knowledge offering back-stopping support to other stakeholders who lead the design or delivery of the country capacity strengthening initiatives in institutional contexts. Such lead stakeholders may include national government counterparts or third parties (i.e. national civil society, private sector, academic institution, partner government from another developing country, etc.). They may be replicating WFP training packages, materials, modalities in institutional contexts, or designing and delivering new initiatives with WFP technical support.

National: This refers to all domestic stakeholders operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes the state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank etc.). However, this indicator does not apply to other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs etc).

Stakeholder capacities: Refers to the creation of specific capacities within individuals, organizations and relevant enabling environments, as well as fostering the abilities of stakeholders to retain, maintain, manage and utilize acquired knowledge and expertise.

Important consideration when using this indicator: This indicator does not capture beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (those whose capacity is being strengthened to improve their

own food security and nutrition status). To capture numbers for people receiving transfers to improve their own food security and nutrition status, please refer to the Tier 1 Capacity Strengthening Beneficiary Guidance and use the COMET Needs-Based Plan and monthly beneficiary reports.

Note that this indicator also does not capture people assisted by national stakeholder programmes after WFP capacity strengthening interventions and support (indirect beneficiaries). To report on indirect beneficiaries, please refer to Tier 2 and 3 beneficiary guidance.

RATIONALE

Individuals engaged in institutional (i.e. country) capacity strengthening activities can generate a critical mass of strengthened capacity and shift knowledge and attitudes at a scale that leads to sustained behavioural change at individual, organizational and enabling environment levels.

This indicator may be used to capture results under any strategic outcome for any activity that uses the capacity strengthening modality for institutional, not individual, capacity strengthening⁵⁶.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be obtained through programme implementation records (participant lists) provided by partners or WFP (in case WFP is directly carrying out the CS work) through CSP Activity managers and monitoring teams.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple number count of targets/follow-up values of selected detailed output indicator. COMET then aggregates those values at the intermediate indicator level.

For indicators that have sex disaggregation of three levels (Overall, Men, Women), COMET will not aggregate those detailed indicators rather it is mandatory to report on the overall level indicator while it is optional to report on Men and/or Women level. The overall value should be equal to the sum of figures disaggregated by sex if available.

This indicator is not cumulative, so should count all participants in a reporting year.

If participants are engaged in multiple initiatives under the same activity (or sub-activity in the case of bundled activities), they should only be counted once. However, if they are engaged in multiple activities (or sub-activities in the case of bundled activities), they may be counted once per activity (or once per sub-activity in the case of bundled activities).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

The indicator targets are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP).

The indicator follow-up values are to be reported in WFP and /or cooperating partners' completion reports in the system. Those reports are linked to specific partnerships created in COMET. Targets in those partnerships are informed by the Other Output Plan (OOP)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This sector-neutral output indicator in COMET could be further disaggregated into 38 detailed indicators. COs can select all the indicators that are relevant. For sex disaggregated detailed indicator, it is a must to report on the overall detailed indicator while it is optional for COs to report on Men/Women depending on the availability of data.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be detailed through the following:

- Geographical Location
- Relevant Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Ongoing, the indicator should be monitored throughout the intervention through good record keeping. Data should be consolidated and reported at minimum annually in COMET completion report

⁵⁶ The CS modality is used both for activities that directly target the individuals whose FSN status WFP is aiming to enhance such as FFA/FFT trainings or SBCC activities targeting pregnant women ("individual capacity strengthening"), and for activities that are structured around engagement with national stakeholder institutions and organizations that contribute to the functioning of national systems and provide support to populations in country ("institutional capacity strengthening"). This indicator only applies to institutional (i.e. country) capacity strengthening.

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

PLANNED FIGURES

Target values should be set by activity managers in discussion/collaboration with key stakeholders at the beginning of the CCS engagement based on expectations, need and WFP capacity to facilitate (as per above definition). These targets should be informed by stakeholder internal capability development plans as available (i.e. in their internal human resource or internal capacity development policies or strategies) and reviewed with the stakeholders at the beginning of each reporting year, when planning values should be entered in COMET.

The indicator targets for each detailed indicator are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator complements other Category C output indicators, all of which can be used as part of the results chain for Capacity Strengthening outcome indicators.

In particular, the following output indicators are usually relevant to tell the broader story of the CCS engagement and are recommended to be monitored together with C.4 whenever possible.

- C.5 Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs – As it focuses on measuring the number of capacity strengthening initiatives
- C.6 Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening
- C.8 Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support- As it focuses on measuring the value of assets handed over
- C.16 Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels- As this indicator focuses on measuring the number of institutions supported

INTERPRETATION

This indicator highlights the number of individuals reached by capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP in the context of enhancing national systems (at all levels).

The number of people engaged in CCS on its own does not adequately tell the story of the significance of CCS engagements. To give meaning to this figure, along with other complementary indicators, it is important to provide a narrative analysis that links to the broader objective of the intervention and includes further details of interest.

In such a narrative, it is useful to be clear about whose capacities are being strengthened (i.e. staff in Ministry of Health and government health facilities; link also to indicator C.16), what capacities are targeted (i.e. to design, deliver and manage acute malnutrition treatment and prevention in line with national protocols) and for what purpose (i.e. to effectively contribute to achieving national targets on reduced global acute malnutrition rates), and explain the type of CCS initiative in question (see also indicator C.5). It is also useful to describe the broader capacity strengthening engagement with the national stakeholder and other partners, in particular to describe any complementary inputs or activities.

Whenever possible, it is recommended that the narrative explain how the CCS initiative aims to ensure that the people provided with WFP capacity strengthening support will be able to retain, maintain and utilize the capacities created through the engagement.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following is an example of how to report on the indicator in the annual country report. It shows the role of people trained (agency representatives), how they engaged in the initiative (training on a specific mechanism) and how this fits into broader capacity strengthening efforts (linked to previous year's efforts to develop triggers/thresholds):

“WFP has been engaged strategically with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA). In 2020, WFP helped the agency develop triggers and thresholds for the early warning system and plan for their rollout and implementation. Subsequently, in 2021 the WFP-supported trainings and coaching sessions to implement the new triggers/thresholds were launched. WFP has jointly implemented the NDMA facilitated capacity strengthening initiatives around early warning mechanisms for 350 sub-national level NDMA representatives overseeing x, y and z counties. This took place through blended training approach including several online and in-person training events and then follow-up visits from government officials that WFP had trained as coaches to provide on-site suggestions and continuous support. Almost all (90 percent) of the trainees demonstrated practical ability to take appropriate and timely action and inform relevant stakeholders and groups in line with the new triggers and thresholds.”

LIMITATIONS

Ensure no beneficiaries are counted under this indicator. Institutional (i.e country) capacity strengthening does not have direct Tier 1 beneficiaries.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#).

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

C.
5

C.5 Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGS



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.06
INDICATOR CODE	C.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 4.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 4.1 for interventions targeting national stakeholders/institutions involved with capacity strengthening initiatives/activities facilitated by WFP.</p> <p>Recommended: Under other standard outputs if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) – PROT
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of initiatives
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of capacities strengthening initiatives targeting national stakeholders and facilitated by WFP.</p> <p>This output indicator is reported on in COMET through eleven detailed indicators grouped into six intermediate categories that show the type of capacity strengthening provided by WFP. Country Offices (COs) can select all detailed indicators that are relevant to their context and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training sessions/workshops organized (C.5.3) • Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government (C.5.5/C.5.6/C.5.7/C.5.8/C.5.9/C.5.10) • Number of training series organized (C.5.11) • Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented (C.5.13) • Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated (C.5.15) • Number of other technical assistance activities provided (C.5.1) <p>Below are some terminologies related to the indicator.</p> <p>Capacity Strengthening: WFP Capacity Strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, it refers to activities</p>

structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together.

Initiatives: Refers to the different manners through which country capacity strengthening can take place.

The initiatives included in this definition encompass trainings – such as stakeholder Training-of-Trainers – workshops, presentations, focus group discussions, group-work, conferences and events related to advocacy, knowledge transfer and achievement of learning outcomes. It can also include on-the-job learning through i.e. national stakeholder staff “shadowing” WFP staff, WFP staff coaching and mentoring national stakeholder staff who are carrying out activities, or WFP participation in technical advisory groups and other formalized advocacy arrangements. Accordingly, such initiatives may be time bound, such as trainings, workshops, or a South-South Triangular Cooperation organized visit, or extended engagements, such as people receiving ongoing coaching and mentoring.

Facilitated by WFP: Refers to instances where:

(a) WFP or its cooperating partner is the lead (primary) provider of the knowledge, delivered directly –i.e., WFP/CP staff deliver trainings or convene, chair and facilitate, other events related to knowledge transfer and achievement of learning outcomes;

(b) WFP is the supporting (secondary) provider of knowledge offering back-stopping support to other stakeholders who lead the design or delivery of the country capacity strengthening initiatives in institutional contexts. Such lead stakeholders may include national government counterparts or third parties (i.e. national civil society, private sector, academic institution, partner government from another developing country, etc.). They may be replicating WFP training packages, materials, modalities in institutional contexts, or designing and delivering new initiatives with WFP technical support.

National: This refers to all domestic stakeholders operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes the state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank, etc.). However, this indicator does not apply to other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc.) operating over a larger global presence.

Stakeholder capacities: refers to the creation of specific capacities within individuals, organizations and relevant enabling environments, as well as fostering the abilities of stakeholders to retain, maintain, manage and utilize acquired knowledge and expertise.

RATIONALE

These initiatives represent tangible and measurable instances of capacity transfer. They can represent a key leverage point that can trigger individual development, support and stimulate organizational change and, when part of a holistic and long-term engagement, influence the larger enabling environment. However, such initiatives are not sufficient to effectively institutionalize capacities or embed capacities into the social fabric as standalone interventions (single interventions - such as training - are not likely to make a significant difference). The more capacity strengthening initiatives delivered within the broader context of a holistic system-strengthening approach, the more likely they will be able to contribute to shifting system behavior.

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

DATA SOURCE	Data on this indicator could be obtained through any official or non-official agreement and/or consultation with partners as needed.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow-up values of the selected detailed indicators values. COMET will then aggregate those values at the level of the intermediate indicator categories.</p> <p>Keynotes:</p> <p>To calculate this indicator, please note the following: a series of engagements should count as 'one', such as a course that takes place over a year, or a coaching relationship with a counterpart that lasts for the whole year.</p> <p>If WFP is training different cohorts in different geographic areas, each would count as one. One-off events, such as a conference, will count as 'one'. This indicator is not cumulative, so an annual event could be counted as 'one' for each reporting year it takes place.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM	<p>The targets per year for this indicator are set in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP).</p> <p>The indicator follow-up values are to be reported in WFP and/or cooperating partners' completion reports in the system. Those reports are linked to specific partnerships created in COMET. Targets in those partnerships are informed by the Other Output Plan (OOP)</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p><i>This sector-neutral output indicator in COMET is further disaggregated into eleven detailed indicators grouped into six intermediate categories. COs can select the detailed indicators that are applicable to their context and implementation.</i></p> <p>Each detailed indicator can be further detailed by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geographical location• Relevant Activity tag
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Ongoing, should be monitored quarterly throughout the intervention through good record keeping. Data should be consolidated and reported at minimum annually in COMET completion reports.
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>The target for this indicator is set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation. Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p> <p>Targets values are to be determined by activity managers in discussion/collaboration with key stakeholders based on expectations, needs and WFP capacity to facilitate (as per above definition). These targets should be informed by stakeholder internal capability development plans as available (e.g. in their internal human resource or internal capacity development policies or strategies) and reviewed with the stakeholders at the beginning of each reporting year, when planning values should be entered in COMET OOP.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This output indicator complements other Category C output indicators, all of which can be used as part of the results chain for Capacity Strengthening outcome indicators.</p> <p>In particular, the following output indicators are usually relevant to tell the broader story of the CCS engagement and are recommended to be monitored together with C.5 whenever possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- C.4 Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs- As this indicator focuses measuring on number of people supported

- C.6 Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening- As it focuses on measuring the number of tools and products developed/revised
- C.8 Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support- As it focuses on measuring the value of assets handed over
- C.16 Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels- As this indicator focuses on measuring the number of institutions supported

In addition, Country offices that brokered South-South Triangular cooperation -SSTC activities (i.e. study visits, policy dialogues, etc.) are encouraged to select SSTC-specific detailed output indicators in the Other Output Plan/partnerships such as C.17 Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)

INTERPRETATION

This indicator highlights the number of engagements through which WFP has facilitated stakeholder capacity strengthening.

This CCS initiatives indicator on its own does not adequately tell the story of the significance of such engagements. To give meaning to this figure, along with other complementary indicators, it is important to provide a narrative analysis that links to the broader objective of the intervention and includes further details of interest.

In such a narrative, it is useful to be clear about whose capacities are being strengthened (e.g. staff at the Ministry of Health and government health facilities), what capacities are targeted (e.g. to design, deliver and manage acute malnutrition treatment and prevention in line with national protocols) and for what purpose (e.g. to effectively contribute to achieving national targets on reduced global acute malnutrition rates), and explain the type of CCS initiative in question (a training-of-trainers course delivered by WFP for MoH staff and rolled out by MoH staff to health facility level with WFP logistical and financial support). It is also useful to describe the broader capacity strengthening engagement with the national stakeholder and other partners, in particular, to describe any complementary inputs or activities.

Whenever possible, it is recommended that the narrative explain how the CCS initiative aims to ensure that the people engaged will be able to retain, maintain and utilise the capacities created through the engagement (i.e. CS support also focused on embedding training approach in the Ministry of Health internal capability development plan to be repeated periodically, and on including compliance with protocols in health clinic staff performance assessment).

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The below paragraph shows how this indicator could be reported in the Annual Country Report. It focuses on one CO initiative, a training-of-trainers programme that came out of their partnership with a local university. This paragraph connects the initiative (training of participants) with the intended outcome (students to train others and conduct research that will inform the Government's decision making). It also shows how the initiative fits into the wider picture of WFP capacity strengthening in country (food security research strengthening).

"In 2021, WFP continued its partnership with the University of Local Area to connect its work and the wider food security infrastructure with rigorous research. WFP awarded scholarships to ten master students and provided equipment such as specialised agricultural measurement tools to the University. WFP then trained 33 participants in 'training of trainers' sessions on the application of the technology. The students are working on theses in conjunction with various municipalities to answer local agricultural research

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questions. As part of their placements with municipalities, the students will be dispatched to villages to conduct research, which will then inform the Government's decision making into different agricultural subsidies they provide to local farmers based on their effectiveness."

LIMITATIONS

This indicator does not show the breadth of engagement within an institution, nor the intensity of engagement. It should be used with complimentary indicators and narrative analysis in order to be meaningful.

This indicator should not be used to reflect strengthening of cooperating partners' own capacities that are limited to the fulfilment of their contractual obligations towards WFP. However, if the initiative is part of a specific capacity strengthening engagement/plan for local/national NGOs outside of their role as cooperating partners (for example to further the localisation of aid), then it can be considered.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

C.6 Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	C.6
INDICATOR TYPE AND OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 4.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 4.1 for interventions targeting national stakeholders/institutions involved with capacity strengthening initiatives/activities facilitated by WFP.</p> <p>Recommended: Under other standard outputs if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) – PROT
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of tools and products
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of tools or products developed or revised.</p> <p>This output indicator is reported on in COMET through two detailed indicators grouped into two different intermediate category indicators which show the type of tools and products developed. Country Offices (COs) can choose all the detailed indicators that are applicable to their context and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of tools or products developed (C.6.1) • Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation (C.6.3) <p>Below are some terminologies related to the indicator.</p> <p>Tools or Products: These are specific and usually knowledge-based deliverables completed by a national stakeholder and WFP as part of WFP capacity strengthening support that are then applied or utilised by national stakeholders. In most cases, these represent critical milestones in the longer capacity strengthening processes that WFP supports, and that are required to achieve capacity strengthening outcomes. There are many types of tools and products that should be captured under this indicator, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and engagement strategies • Stakeholder mappings • Implementation plans, work plans • Dissemination or rollout plans

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- Evidence products and analyses
- Standard operating procedures
- Training curricula and guidance materials
- Advocacy materials
- Terms of Reference
- Materials, hardware, software, infrastructure
- Programme registers
- Technical specifications and designs

Note that this list is not exhaustive.

The tools and products that WFP contributes substantively to developing or revising through its capacity strengthening are considered output results. The endorsement or utilization of such tools or products by national stakeholders may in some cases be considered an outcome-level result under specific CCS outcome indicators (see section on Interpretation).

System: System refers to a set of things working together as an interconnecting network, such as the policies and regulations, institutions and organizations, resources, programmes and people that together contribute towards the achievement of national development objectives. WFP supports national systems to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs, and its capacity strengthening support is intended to result in enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and/or economy of such systems as prioritised by national stakeholders, through the growth in the national stakeholder capacities. WFP may also engage in system strengthening through capacity substitution, filling gaps in national system through its technical assistance in a time-bound manner. Capacity substitution should only be considered as part of this indicator in cases where the deliverables clearly fit into the broader system and connect to longer-term CCS work to ensure they contribute to sustained capacity change in the system.

Examples of systems supported by WFP include i.e. emergency preparedness and response systems, food systems, social protection systems. Beyond these systems specifically mentioned in the Strategic Plan (2022-2025), capacity strengthening interventions can be articulated around various themes at different levels of granularity, such as national pro-poor agricultural production; strategic grain reserves/supply chain; national statistics and analysis; national digital identity systems, etc. which are a part of different national systems.

National: This refers to all domestic stakeholders operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes the state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank, etc.). However, this indicator does not apply to other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc.) operating over a larger global presence.

As a part of WFP Capacity Strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together.

As part of this, WFP capacity strengthening supports the stakeholders in the development and revision of tools and products. WFP may also encode its knowledge or expertise into

context-specific tools and products that national stakeholders have identified as priorities, for national stakeholder use in support of their system (capacity substitution). However, this indicator does NOT include tools/products developed by WFP unilaterally and shared with stakeholders (e.g., a VAM analysis completed by the country office and shared with stakeholders for application /interpretation; structures built for WFP operational purposes and handed over with little stakeholder engagement in identifying needs, agreeing designs, developing transition plans). Tools and products developed by WFP for national stakeholders should only be considered if they are a part of broader capacity strengthening activities to ensure they are embedded in the national system sustainably.

Accordingly, this indicator can include instances where:

(a) WFP is the facilitator offering coaching, mentoring and technical back-stopping support to the national stakeholders who lead the development and revision of tools and products. WFP may also be a secondary provider of knowledge, supporting third parties (i.e., national civil society, private sector, academic institution, partner government from another developing country, etc.) who engage in the development of tools and products with the stakeholder who is the main entry point for the capacity strengthening intervention;

(b) WFP or its cooperating partner is the lead (primary) provider of the knowledge or expertise used to develop/revise products and tools, i.e., WFP/CP staff drafts standard operating procedures – as part of a broader capacity strengthening engagement to ensure that national stakeholders have the knowledge, willingness and ability to manage, maintain and utilise the tools or products developed.

To determine whether WFP’s engagement in the development or revision of a tool/product is significant enough that it should be considered under this indicator, ask the question: “Would this tool or product exist close to its final form without the WFP capacity strengthening intervention?” If the tool or product would have been created regardless and WFP did not provide substantial capacity strengthening support to its development, it should not be counted.

Note: Important exclusions

Climate tools and products developed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based early action should be collected under output indicator “G.7 Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action”

Community-level assets created should be captured under output Indicator “D.1.1 Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure”

Shared platforms and services (supply chain) should be captured under output indicators: “H.1 Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type”; “H.3 Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed”

RATIONALE

The indicator highlights tools and products that are a part of a capacity strengthening engagement. The adoption, endorsement and utilization of the tools and products may then contribute to outcome level capacity changes in the national system.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be obtained through initiative records and/or consultation with partners as needed. A CCS workplan that identifies process milestones is a useful way to track the data.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow-up values of selected detailed output indicators. COMET then adds up those values and aggregates at the level of relevant intermediate indicator.

Keynote:

This indicator is not cumulative, so COs should count all the tools and products developed or revised in a reporting year.

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

The indicator targets per year are inputted in COMET in the other output plan. Follow-up values are to be reported in WFP and/or Cooperating Partners' completion reports in the system. Those reports are linked to specific partnerships created in COMET. Targets in those partnerships are informed by the Other Output Plan (OOP)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This sector-neutral output indicator in COMET is disaggregated in COMET by two detailed indicators grouped into two intermediate categories. COs are free to select all or at least one detailed indicator according to their context and implementation.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be further detailed by:

- Geographical Location
- Relevant Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Ongoing, should be monitored throughout the intervention through good record keeping. Data should be consolidated at minimum annually.

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets values are to be determined by activity managers in discussion/collaboration with key stakeholders based on expectations, needs and WFP and stakeholder capacity to develop or revise tool and products for the national system. These targets should be informed by agreed workplans between the stakeholder, WFP and any other partners involved. This indicator is not cumulative.

The targets for this indicator are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation. Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator complements other Category C output indicators, all of which can be used as part of the results chain for Capacity Strengthening outcome indicators.

In particular, the following output indicators are usually relevant to tell the broader story of the CCS engagement with this indicator and are recommended to be monitored together with C.6 whenever possible:

- C.4 Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger
- C.5 Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs – As it focuses on measuring the number of capacity strengthening initiatives
- C.16 Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels – As it focuses on measuring the number of institutions supported
- C.8 Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support- As it focuses on measuring the value of assets handed over

In addition, Country offices that brokered South – South Triangular Cooperation - SSTC activities (i.e., study visits, policy dialogues, etc.) are encouraged to select SSTC-specific detailed output indicators in the Other Output Plan/partnerships such as C.17 Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)

INTERPRETATION

This indicator highlights the number of tools and products developed or revised through which WFP has facilitated stakeholder capacity strengthening.

Although double counting needs to be avoided, the tools or products may feature in different indicators. For example, a platform developed could be counted under this indicator, and the value of it under C.10. It may also lead to an outcome if endorsed and implemented, which could then be reported under an outcome indicator, such as “Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP Capacity Strengthening Support.”

The CCS tools and products indicator on its own does not adequately tell the story of the significance of such engagements. To give meaning to this figure, along with other complementary indicators, it is important to provide a narrative analysis that links to the broader objective of the intervention and includes further details of interest.

In such a narrative, it is useful to be clear about what tool or product has been developed (e.g. standard operating procedures), whose capacities are being strengthened (e.g. staff at Ministry of Health and government health facilities), what capacities are targeted (e.g. to manage acute malnutrition treatment and prevention in line with national protocols) and for what purpose (e.g. to effectively contribute to achieving national targets on reduced global acute malnutrition rates), and explain the type of CCS tool or product in question (SOPs to allow for the operationalization of regulatory changes). It is also useful to describe the specific roles of national stakeholder, WFP and other partners in the CCS initiative, particularly the national stakeholder’s own priorities and objectives.

Whenever possible, it is recommended that the narrative explain how the CCS initiative aims to ensure that the tool or product will be maintained and utilised sustainably (i.e. if the tool involves software, costs for any ongoing license fees and training for staff to have the knowledge to use the software).

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following is an example of how to report on the indicator at country level, where the tools (targeting strategy) are linked to who is supported (Ministry of Education), purpose of tools (integrated nutrition data collection), and how it complements other initiatives (sustainable financing and strategy):

“WFP has successfully supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) in developing three tools and products in the context of enhancing the national School Meals Programme by coaching key ministry staff and providing technical inputs. The country office has supported the School Feeding Unit of the MoE in guiding a process of revision and redesign of the national education management information system (EMIS) to integrate food security and nutrition data collection at school level. The EMIS is now ready for roll-out to schools located in areas X, Y, Z. At the same time, WFP supported the same stakeholders in finalising and approving a comprehensive coverage/targeting strategy for the national school meals programme, to ensure coverage of children between the ages of X and Y, as per national strategy, in all areas – including the most remote ones. WFP also supported stakeholders to finalise a sustainable financing model based on community-based contributions which is currently contributing to programme implementation costs in districts A, B and C.”

LIMITATIONS

The indicator may be unreliable if counting of tools/products does not take into consideration their actual completion status. Attention must be paid to ensure double counting does not occur with tools and products counted under other specific output indicators under other output categories or tools or products that address individual capacity strengthening not institutional (such as assets developed under FFA, counted under indicator D.1), although complementary indicators can be used, such as to record the value of said tools and products under indicator C.8 as applicable (refer to methodology for indicator C.8).

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Consult the WFP Go page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E guidance at this link.](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

C.8 Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	C.8
INDICATOR TYPE AND OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 4.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 4.1 for interventions targeting national stakeholders involved with strengthening activities as far as the assets and infrastructure are intended to be handed over to national stakeholders</p> <p>Under any other standard output.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service Country Capacity Strengthening (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS related activity tags (Annex 5)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD amount
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders in USDs.</p> <p>Below are some terminologies related to this indicator.</p> <p>Assets and Infrastructure: All tangible assets, infrastructure and platforms that WFP provides to national stakeholders as part of institutional (i.e. country) capacity-strengthening activities. This may include materials, equipment and machinery, hardware/software, licences and permits, moveable and immovable physical infrastructure, etc.</p> <p>Key note: USD value of individual/household assets and infrastructure is not included, as it is reported under output A.10.1 "Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers".⁵⁷ Note also that this indicator does not capture the value of physical or intangible resources mobilized from the national stakeholders themselves or other sources as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (captured under outcome indicator "Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support").</p> <p>Handed-over: Refers to the assets and infrastructure provided to national stakeholders with the intention that they will manage, maintain and utilise them with limited or no WFP</p>

⁵⁷ Individual (or beneficiary) capacity strengthening refers to activities targeting individual citizens or members of households to improve their own food security and nutrition status. This differs from activities engaging individuals who are working in institutional settings whose capacities WFP helps to strengthen in order to enable them to better perform their professional roles.

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

support. This would generally assume that other capacity strengthening activities are carried out or have taken place to ensure that national stakeholders have the knowledge, willingness and ability to do so sustainably. The provision and handing over of assets should be documented; and often it entails a formal transition that is acknowledged and validated by all parties.

National stakeholders: This refers to all domestic stakeholders operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes the state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank, etc.). However, [this indicator does not apply to other international/external entities](#) (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc.) operating over a larger global presence.

As a part of WFP Capacity strengthening: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, it refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs as priorities by the national stakeholders. This generally often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders' operating environments to address problems that the WFP and the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together.

RATIONALE

This indicator helps compile a holistic picture of WFP support to national stakeholder capacity strengthening, which can include the provision and hand-over of assets and infrastructure, expressed in equivalent USD value.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from WINGS (i.e., annual budget/expenditure under the Capacity Strengthening transfer modality) and CCS activity documents (workplans, budgets, and cooperating partner/service provider proposals and reports).

Planned values should be based on data in the "[Implementation Plan](#)" (an annual prioritised plan of work derived from the Needs-Based Plan) which takes into consideration available resourcing and operational challenges. Actual values should be drawn from expenditure data in WINGS. The activity manager should consult with the CO budget and programming and finance officers to access the correct data in WINGS. Costs that are not reflected in WFP systems (i.e. proposals that are not integrated into the implementation plan; costs which are not yet expensed in WINGS) should not be included in the calculation. They should be reflected in the subsequent reporting cycle as relevant.

Depending on the activities and assets/infrastructures being captured, different cost elements may be relevant. **The scenarios presented below are not mutually exclusive – i.e. the same CCS intervention may incur relevant costs under more than one scenario in the calculation of this indicator.** In the case of scenarios 2, 3 and 4 below, it is important to note that **relevant costs of assets, platform and infrastructure eventually handed over may need to be drawn from several annual budgets/reports**, in cases where the design/development/construction takes place over several reporting cycles. **The costs should only be counted towards this indicator once the asset/platform/infrastructure is handed over, not when WFP incurs the costs.**

Scenario 1: WFP is directly handing over equipment and supplies to national stakeholders as part of the CCS intervention.

Cost planning item	Potentially relevant costs
Equipment and Supplies	Costs of capital equipment and supplies incurred by WFP for capacity strengthening and handed over to national stakeholders. (Note that equipment provided to beneficiaries under <i>individual capacity strengthening</i> are also budgeted under this cost item but should not be included in the calculation of this indicator)
TC/IT Equipment	Costs of telecommunications/IT equipment incurred by WFP for capacity strengthening which are handed over to national stakeholders. (Note that TC/IT equipment for WFP staff budgeted under the CS transfer modality are also budgeted under this item, but should not be included in the calculation of this indicator)

Scenario 2: Creation and sustainable handover of an asset, platform or infrastructure constitutes a significant part of the overall activity and WFP is directly involved in the design and development of such assets. The activity manager should estimate what proportion of the below costs are directly related to the design and development of the assets, platforms, and infrastructure in question. Note that the cost of other related capacity strengthening activities, such as advocacy or training efforts supporting the provision and hand-over of assets and infrastructure should not be included.

Cost planning item	Potentially relevant costs
WFP Staff Salary costs	Costs of WFP staff working under the Capacity Strengthening modality (including staff providing expertise)
Staff Danger/Hazard Pay & Hardship Allowances	Danger/Hazard Pay & Hardship Allowances of WFP Staff planned under the 'Capacity Strengthening' modality
Staff Other cost	IT per Capita and Overtime costs of WFP Staff planned under the 'Capacity Strengthening' modality.
International Consultant MSLS costs	'Monthly Subsistence Living Sum' (MSLS) costs for internationally recruited consultants planned under the Capacity Strengthening modality.
Travel costs	Travel costs of WFP and non-WFP Staff planned under the 'Capacity Strengthening' modality, including Travel costs paid to external partners.
Assets and infrastructure costs	Please refer to CSP budget on assets and infrastructure as part of institutional capacity strengthening activities implemented by CO

Scenario 3: WFP has contracted external service provided to carry out capacity strengthening activities. This may be the case for example if WFP contracts a local service provider to support the national stakeholder in the development in an IT solution to implement transfer delivery in the national social protection programme. In this case, the cost of the development of the IT solution should be included (but not i.e. the costs of any training provided by the service provider). Detailed data should be available in the budgets and billing documents of the service providers.

Cost planning item	Potentially relevant costs
Contracted Services	Cost of expertise provided by third parties (i.e. commercial companies, institutions, etc.). In terms of assets or infrastructure handed over, this would include services relying on specific expertise such as IT or engineering that produce an asset, platform or infrastructure that will be handed over to the national stakeholder. Only the cost of the design/development/ creation of the asset, platform or infrastructure should be included. Other costs, such as training provided by the service provider should not be included. Note that when these costs are part of an FLA, they should be planned against the 'Cooperating Partner Costs' planning category.

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

Scenario 4: Capacity strengthening activities are carried out by cooperating partners. Costs are budgeted under the "Cooperating Partner Costs" planning category under the CS modality. Detailed project proposals, the FLA budget annex, completion reports and billing by the CP will provide more granular data on the cost of any equipment and supplies, or design and development of assets/platforms/infrastructure that should be considered.

Cost planning item	Potentially relevant costs
Delivery and Distribution Costs	<p>The cost items included in the FLA budget annex are similar to the WFP Country Portfolio Budget. By comparing the CP's role in the CS activities to scenarios 1-3 above, the activity manager can identify which CP costs budgeted under the CS modality in the FLA should be included (i.e. equipment and supplies only; or also a part of staff and travel costs, or contracted services). Note that when a portion of CP staff, travel or contracted services costs are included, they should be directly related to the design and development of the assets, platforms, and infrastructure in question. The cost of other related capacity strengthening activities carried out by the CP, such as advocacy or training efforts supporting the provision and hand-over of assets and infrastructure should not be included.</p> <p>In cases where a host government entity is implementing CCS activities funded by WFP under an MOU, the costs of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders should be considered in the same way (if WFP funding pays for such assets and infrastructure).</p>

Where possible, it is important to consult technical unit colleagues or guidance in relation to how the capacity strengthening transfer modality is reflected and quantified in the budget.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is reported on in COMET through one detailed indicator:

C.8.1 Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support

Specific data included in the calculation depends on the capacity strengthening intervention (see further details under the "Data source" section above).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

The target per year for this indicator is set in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP).

The indicator follow-up values are to be reported in WFP and/or cooperating partners' completion reports in the system. Those reports are linked to specific partnerships created in COMET. Targets in those partnerships are informed by the Other Output Plan (OOP).

The indicator and its detailed indicator can be further detailed by:

- Geographical Location
- Relevant Activity tag

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

N/A

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

For this indicator, the follow-up values are reported annually in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

To determine the target value, COs should consider the following:

- The assets and infrastructure to be handed over should be identified during programme design, informed by an assessment of stakeholder capacities, and included in CCS workplans, asset /infrastructure creation timetables and realistic transition of their management to accountable stakeholders. They should be

budgeted for in the Country Portfolio Budget and updated in the annual Implementation Plans.

- The value of annual planned targets should be calculated on the basis of budget data included in Implementation Plan, with further granularity drawn from specific activity budgets, CP proposals and/or local service provider agreements as described above under the “Data source” section.

The target for this indicator is set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation. Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator complements other Category C output indicators, all of which can be used as part of the results chain for Capacity Strengthening outcome indicators.

As assets and infrastructure should not be handed over in isolation, it is recommended that additional output-level indicators are used to contextualise the figures.

In particular, the following output indicators are usually relevant to tell the broader story of the CCS engagement and are recommended to be monitored together with C.8 whenever possible.

- C.4 Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs- As this indicator focuses measuring on number of people supported
- C.5 Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs – As it focuses on measuring the number of capacity strengthening initiatives supported
- C.6 Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening- As it focuses on measuring the number of tools ad products developed/revised
- C.16 Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels – As it focuses on measuring the number of institutions supported

In addition, Country offices that brokered South – South Triangular Cooperation - SSTC activities (i.e.. study visits, policy dialogues, etc.) are encouraged to select SSTC-specific detailed output indicators in the Other Output Plan/partnerships such as C.17 Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South–South and triangular cooperation (SSTC).

INTERPRETATION

The USD value of assets/infrastructure handed over on its own does not adequately tell the story of the significance of CCS engagements. To give meaning to this figure, along with other complementary indicators, it is important to provide a narrative analysis that links to the broader objective of the intervention and includes further details of interest.

In such a narrative, it is useful to be clear about what the purpose of the assets or infrastructure is and how they are intended to contribute to the outcomes of the capacity strengthening activities (e.g. a plant to produce fortified food that WFP built which will improve the nutritional content of the food provided through the national social protection programme) and how this fits into a broader package of capacity strengthening support as relevant (e.g. joint advocacy with the national stakeholder to secure political buy-in for including fortified foods in the national programme; technical advice on fortification standards; development and rollout of training on the management and running of the

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plant by responsible operators). It is also useful to describe the specific roles of national stakeholders, WFP and other partners in the CCS initiative.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Below are two examples of how this indicator could be reported in the Annual Country Report. The first narrative draws a link between the asset (motorbikes), the capacity strengthening that went with it to ensure utilisation and sustainability (funding resourced for ongoing maintenance), and the outcome it contributed towards (implementation of operational priority plan of extended coverage).

“As part of its commitment to support the agricultural sector in the country, and wider capacity strengthening efforts, WFP handed over technical equipment to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) in 2021. This was paired with technical assistance that will contribute to enhancing the local food system by strengthening the capacities of national and sub-national institutions and smallholder farmers. For example, twenty motorbikes were handed over and are intended to enhance the MOA’s capacity to provide extension services in remote areas. This was an operational priority identified in a joint capacity assessment exercise with the national stakeholders and resources were mobilized in the national budget for their continued operational costs after advocacy from WFP.”

The second example narrative below focuses on infrastructure handed over as part of the capacity strengthening engagement and which was identified in conjunction with the national stakeholder. The engagement has been designed to include multiple CCS pathways and domains as outlined/structured in WFP’s CCS Framework, in a way that is necessary to sustainably embed the asset or infrastructure in the national stakeholder’s ownership. It draws a link between the objective of the infrastructure project (e.g. feeder road to improve market access), the broader capacity strengthening activities provided to ensure maintenance and sustainability (creation of a cooperative, training and guidance for repairs, financial commitment from the government for maintenance equipment rentals), and the capacity and broader development outcomes in contributed towards (e.g. cooperative repaired the road; sales and income for local farmers increased).

“The Government’s Development Plan has identified the lack of adequate transport infrastructure as a key constraint in the food system of Fantasia. Assessments carried out together with the Ministries of Agriculture (MoA) and Transport (MoT) in Faraway County found that a new feeder road would be critical to improve market access for a large farming community where WFP and the county MoA have a joint post-harvest loss reduction project. In 2020, WFP contracted a local service provider to build a new five-kilometre feeder road, which was handed over to the county-level MoT in March 2021 as per the agreed plan with the central level ministries. The central government agreed to include the feeder road in the national register of assets, so that budget allocations could be made for regular maintenance of the road. In order to further support the sustainable use of the road, WFP worked with the local authorities to create of a cooperative that is responsible for periodic repairs. WFP also developed guidance materials with the MoT and designed a training programme, which was then delivered by central and local MoT staff to the cooperative members. Together with the cooperative, WFP advocated for the government (MoT) to include funding in the budget for equipment rental to carry out the repairs in accordance with an agreed maintenance schedule.

A survey carried out with community members following the rainy season and main harvest in 2021 found that the feeder road was in good condition, and sales of produce from the local area farmers to traders in the county’s capital had increased on average by 20 percent. This meant an average increase in income per farmer of USD 1,230. According to key informant interviews with the road maintenance cooperative members, the rainy season had caused minor damage to the feeder road, and the cooperative carried out spot repairs prior to the harvest.”

LIMITATIONS

Lack of standard guidance across technical areas of work on how to reflect the capacity strengthening transfer modality in CSP Activity Budgets; possible under- or over-reporting on asset/infrastructure costs due to poor/limited availability of disaggregated data.

Amounts invested cannot clearly be interpreted in relation to the number of people supported/reached through such investment, nor where they may be located (unless data is disaggregated by geography).

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

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C.
16

C.16 Number of national institutions engaged in WFP Capacity Strengthening Activities at national and subnational levels



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	C.16
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 4.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 4.1 where institutional capacity strengthening/Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) interventions are implemented.</p> <p>Recommended: Under other standard outputs if relevant</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service Country Capacity Strengthening (PRO-T)
ACTIVITY TAGS	All CCS-related activity tags
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of national institutions
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening.</p> <p>This indicator is reported on in COMET through 30 detailed indicators grouped into eight intermediate categories which show the type of national institutions involved at the national and sub-national level. Country Offices (COs) should select all the detailed indicators that are applicable to their context and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (C.16.1/C.16.2) • Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities(C.16.5) • Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities(C.16.7/C.16.8/C.16.9) • Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities(C.16.13/C.16.14/C.16.15) • Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities(C.16.19/C.16.20/C.16.21) • Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities(C.16.25/C.16.26/C.16.27) • Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported (C.16.30/C.16.31)

- Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities (C.16.34/C.16.35/C.16.36/C.16.37/C.16.38/C.16.39/C.16.40/C.16.41/C.16.42/C.16.43/C.16.44/C.16.45/C.16.46)

Below are some terminologies related to the indicator.

National institutions: This refers to all domestic stakeholders operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a Whole of Society approach. This includes the state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) governing bodies and entities that originate and operate in multiple countries in their specific region (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Asian Development Bank, etc.). However, this indicator does not apply to other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs, etc.) operating over a larger global presence.

Engaged in: Institutions should participate in a WFP initiative (see indicator C.5) as “recipients” of capacity strengthening support to qualify for inclusion in this indicator.

WFP capacity strengthening activities: Capacity strengthening is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. More specifically in the context of this indicator, WFP capacity strengthening refers to activities structured around engagement with national and sub-national stakeholder institutions and organizations with the intention of improving the sustainable functioning of systems and programmes that support populations with their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, as prioritised by national stakeholders. This often involves creating new knowledge and expertise together with national stakeholders and/or transferring WFP knowledge and expertise, with a view to institutionalising or embedding such knowledge within the stakeholders’ operating environments to address problems that the national stakeholder and WFP have identified together. It can refer to instances where:

(a) WFP or its cooperating partner is the lead (primary) provider of the knowledge, delivered directly –i.e., WFP/CP staff deliver trainings or convene, chair and facilitate, other events related to knowledge transfer and achievement of learning outcomes;

(b) WFP is the supporting (secondary) provider of knowledge offering back-stopping support to other stakeholders who lead the design or delivery of the country capacity strengthening initiatives in institutional contexts. Such lead stakeholders may include national government counterparts or third parties (i.e. national civil society, private sector, academic institution, partner government from another developing country, etc.).

Examples of activities that can be included in this definition encompass trainings – such as stakeholder Training-of-Trainers – workshops, presentations, focus group discussions, group-work, conferences and events related to advocacy, knowledge transfer and achievement of learning outcomes. It can also include on-the-job learning through i.e. national stakeholder staff “shadowing” WFP staff, WFP staff coaching and mentoring national stakeholder staff who are carrying out activities, or WFP participation in technical advisory groups and other formalized advocacy arrangements. Accordingly, such initiatives may be time bound, such as trainings, workshops, or a South-South Triangular Cooperation organized visit, or extended engagements, such as people receiving ongoing coaching and mentoring.

WFP capacity strengthening can also include the provision of capital inputs to national institutions as part of broader CCS activities with the intention that they will manage, maintain and utilize the assets or infrastructure provided with limited or no WFP support.

RATIONALE

The indicator highlights institutions that are a part of a capacity strengthening engagement. The participation of partners is a prerequisite to outcome level capacity changes in the national system.

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This indicator may be used to capture results under any strategic outcome for any activity that uses the capacity strengthening modality for institutional capacity strengthening.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from programme implementation records provided by partners or WFP, or through formal partnership agreements such as Memoranda of Understanding.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow-up values of selected detailed indicators. COMET then adds up those values to show at the level of relevant detailed indicators.

Keynote:

This indicator is not cumulative, so should count all institutions engaged in a reporting year. If institutions are engaged in multiple initiatives under the same activity, they should only be counted once. If they are engaged across activities, they may be counted once per activity.

Institutions should only be counted if WFP is actively engaged. For example, if WFP works with a Ministry (1) to conduct a training-of-trainers, but is not involved in further rollout, then it would not count the additional institutions the Ministry reached. If, however, WFP was involved in the further rollout, then they could count all institutions (such as cities, or individual schools), that they reached. Refer to the definition of 'WFP capacity strengthening activities' above.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

The indicator targets are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP).

The indicator follow-up values are to be reported in WFP and/or cooperating partners' completion reports in the system. Those reports are linked to specific partnerships created in COMET. Targets in those partnerships are informed by the Other Output Plan (OOP).

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into 30 detailed indicators grouped into eight intermediate categories. COs are free to select all detailed indicators that are relevant to their context and implementation.

Each detailed indicator can be further detailed by:

- Geographical location
- Relevant activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags at the output indicator level

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Ongoing, should be monitored throughout the intervention through good record keeping. Data should be consolidated and reported at minimum annually in COMET completion report.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target values should be determined by activity managers in discussion/collaboration with key stakeholders at the beginning of the CCS engagement based on expectations, need and WFP capacity to facilitate (as per above definition). These targets should be informed by stakeholder internal capability development plans as available (i.e. in their internal capacity development policies or strategies) and any existing partnership agreements (such as MoUs), and then reviewed with the stakeholders at the beginning of each reporting year, when planning values should be entered in COMET OOP.

The target for this indicator is set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation. Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator complements other Category C output indicators, all of which can be used as part of the results chain for Capacity Strengthening outcome indicators.

In particular, the following output indicators are usually relevant to tell the broader story of the CCS engagement and are recommended to be monitored together with C.16 whenever possible.

- C.4 Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs- As this indicator focuses measuring on number of people supported
- C.5 Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs – As it focuses on measuring the number of capacity strengthening initiatives
- C.6 Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening- As it focuses on measuring the number of tools ad products developed/revised
- C.8 Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support- As it focuses on measuring the value of assets handed over

In addition, Country offices that brokered South–South Triangular Cooperation - SSTC activities (i.e. study visits, policy dialogues, etc.) are encouraged to select SSTC-specific detailed output indicators in the Other Output Plan/partnerships such as C.17 Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South–South and triangular cooperation (SSTC).

INTERPRETATION

This indicator highlights the number of institutions reached by capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP in the context of enhancing national systems (at all levels).

The number of institutions engaged in CCS on its own does not adequately tell the story of the significance of CCS engagements. To give meaning to this figure, along with other complementary indicators, it is important to provide a narrative analysis that links to the broader objective of the intervention and includes further details of interest.

In such a narrative, it is useful to be clear about how the institution is engaged in a capacity strengthening activity, which level is the engagement aimed at (national and/or subnational) and to what extent. It will help to be specific about whose capacities are being strengthened (e.g. staff in Ministry of Health and government health facilities; link also to indicator C.4), what capacities are targeted (i.e. to design, deliver and manage acute malnutrition treatment and prevention in line with national protocols) and for what purpose (e.g. to effectively contribute to achieving national targets on reduced global acute malnutrition rates), and explain the type of CCS initiative in question (see also indicator C.5). It is also useful to describe the broader capacity strengthening engagement with the national stakeholder and other partners, in particular to describe any complementary inputs or activities.

Whenever possible, it is recommended that the narrative explain how the CCS initiative aims to ensure that the institutions provided with WFP capacity strengthening support will be able to retain, maintain and utilise the capacities created through the engagement.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Below are two examples of how this indicator could be reported in the Annual Country Report.

The first narrative example shows an WFP capacity strengthening engagement with a national stakeholder that aims to be targeted at a national level, (a National Ministry), what the structure of the engagement was (technical advice on the development of a flood information system and advocacy for resource mobilization), and how it was used (to monitor extent of

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flood damage). In this example, WFP was not involved in supporting the rollout, and therefore no subnational institutions were counted.

“WFP collaborated with the local NGO to support the National Ministry (NM) with the development of a flood information system for deployment nationwide. This took place at the request of the National Ministry, after an emergency preparedness capacity index exercise in 2020 which identified the strategic importance of a flood information system for the NM. This engagement involved technical support and advocacy to release funding for the development of the flood information system from the national budget. The flood information system assisted the NM in monitoring the extent of exposure and estimating the extent of damage to croplands, houses, populations affected, schools, etc., and supports planning activities by the NM. The flood information system will be expanded to include early warning functionalities to aid in preparedness activities.”

The second example provides a WFP capacity-strengthening engagement with a national stakeholder to provide technical assistance aimed at strengthening FSN guidelines across the respective country (national level) and a implementing engagement targeted at sub-national level (local/district government and officials).

“WFP collaborated with the regional government through the Ministry of Health to develop and implement a new nutrition program (which included a national training programme and curriculum) in accordance with the new Maternal, Newborn, Infant, and Young Child Health and Nutrition guidelines. WFP together with the Ministry, conducted training sessions for local health workers, educators, local government officials, and civic society organization representatives (NGOs_ across 5 different regions of the country. In total, these training sessions reached more than 1,080 local government officials, health workers, educators and workers, and NGOs. ”

LIMITATIONS

This indicator does not showcase the scope or purpose of engagement and relies on complementary indicators and qualitative analysis in the reporting. The “umbrella” indicator covers both national and sub-national level institutions and should be disaggregated using detailed indicators to obtain more meaningful data for different administrative levels.

FURTHER INFORMATION Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework, and additional CCS M&E [guidance at this link](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

C.17 Number of national southern solutions contributing to Zero Hunger captured and packaged for South–South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	C.17
INDICATOR TYPE AND OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 4.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: C. Capacity and development and technical support provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 4.1 for interventions targeting national stakeholders/institutions involved with capacity strengthening initiatives/activities facilitated by WFP.</p> <p>Recommended: Under other standard outputs if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Global Unit on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) (PROT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	Potentially all activity tags which are relevant for institutional capacity strengthening interventions are applicable.
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of solutions
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of captured and national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger.</p> <p>This output indicator is reported on in COMET through nine detailed indicators grouped into through intermediate indicators. This is to show the type of national southern solution provided. COs can report on any of those detailed indicators according to the CO context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national southern technologies contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South–South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) (Detailed indicator codes will be added once generated in COMET) • Number of national southern policy frameworks contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South–South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) (Detailed indicator codes will be added once generated in COMET) • Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South–South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) (Detailed indicator codes will be added once generated in COMET) <p>Below are some terminologies related to the indicator</p> <p>South-South and Triangular Cooperation: A process whereby two or more developing countries pursue their individual and/or shared national [...] objectives through exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how, and through regional and inter-</p>

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regional collective actions, including partnerships involving governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, for their individual and/or mutual benefit within and across regions. South–South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North–South cooperation. When traditional donor countries and multilateral organizations (such as WFP) facilitate South–South initiatives through the provision of funding, training, and management and technological systems as well as other forms of support, this is considered Triangular Cooperation⁵⁸.

National: This refers to all domestic stakeholders operating on national territory (including also sub-national and local levels), acknowledging a “Whole of Society” approach. This includes state, civil society (whether formally or informally incorporated), private sector, and communities. In addition, this indicator can include regional (supranational) governing bodies and entities native to and operating in their regions (such as the African Union, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Southern African Development Community, the Association of South-East Asian Nations etc.). However, the indicator does not apply to other international/external entities (e.g., UN, World Bank, IMF, donors, international NGOs etc).

Southern: The concept of Global South is used to describe a grouping of countries along socio-economic and political characteristics. As such, the term does not inherently refer to a geographical south, but it includes developing countries, least-developed countries, underdeveloped countries, low-income economies from both hemispheres. The collaboration amongst countries of the Global South is guided by a specific set of characteristics and principles including solidarity, national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit. As of early 2022, the Global South list includes 78 countries, which are referred to as the “[Group of 77 and China](#)”.

Solutions: A solution is a methodology developed or enhanced by a country from the Global South that contributes and is relevant to Sustainable Development Goal n.2. In this context, solutions may entail a technology (e.g. the creation and/or application of apps, software, equipment, and machinery); a policy (e.g. development and/or improvement of regional, national, or subnational plans, commitments, and normative frameworks); and a programme or programme component (e.g. the development of enhancement of a national programme or programme component such as single registry for enhancing targeting and cross-sectorial coordination). The term ‘solution’ is used broadly in WFP and refers to both *lessons learned* intended as experiences distilled from past activities that are considered relevant for future actions and behaviours, as well as good practices (or best practices) intended as approaches proven to show a consistent record of results. In relation to this indicator, solution refers to lessons learned and/or good practices developed not by WFP but by a national stakeholder from a country in the Global South. National stakeholders who developed or enhanced the solution are considered “solution owner” and can be of four types i) government (i.e. line ministries or government agencies); ii) civil society (i.e. local NGO or CSO); iii) academia (i.e. University) and iv) private sector (i.e. local private company).

Fig. 1: Solution typology

Solution type	Solution owners			
	Government	Civil Society	Academia	Private Sector
Technology				
Policy		NA	NA	NA

⁵⁸ Definition based on the United Nations. 2010. [Nairobi outcome document](#) of the High-level United Nations Conference on South–South Cooperation. General Assembly Resolution 64/222, and adopted in the 2015 WFP Policy on South–South Cooperation

Programme				
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Zero hunger: Term used by the United Nations in the context of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and used to define Sustainable Development Goal n.2, which broadly refers to ending hunger; achieving food security and nutrition; and promoting sustainable and resilient food production systems and practices.

Captured and packaged: Refers to two distinct processes: capturing is the action of documenting the key features of a solution including its effectiveness, relevance to SDG 2 and potential for scale-up and replicability. Documentation activities can be led by WFP in collaboration with the government or commissioned to an independent entity (i.e. research institution). Packaging refers to the action of organizing the evidence collected on the solution to make it accessible to interested stakeholders with a view at enabling a South-South exchange. A solution can be packaged through tools such as knowledge exchange platforms (e.g. [South-South Galaxy](#); [South-South Match](#)), videos, guidelines, training courses, progress and final reports, case studies, publications, fact sheets amongst others.

RATIONALE

This indicator is a key means for WFP to showcase:

1. Its work as SSTC knowledge broker in line with the [UN system-wide Strategy for SSTC](#) and the role assigned to UN agencies to facilitate SSTC as per the [Framework of operational guidelines on UN support to SSTC](#);
2. Its efforts to strengthen host governments engagement as ‘southern providers⁵⁹’ of solutions and foster their active participation in the SSTC landscape as voiced by member states during the 2nd High Level UN Conference on SSTC (BAPA+40) meeting in March 2019. The three WFP Centres of Excellence in China, Brazil and Cote d’Ivoire are a concrete example of how WFP has been effectively supporting provider countries to document, package and share their national solutions for SDG 2.
3. WFP’s contribution to enhance visibility of host governments’ progress towards SDG 2 national targets.
4. WFP’s effective role in identifying the most relevant solution offer that can meet the increasing demand from national partners for capacity strengthening at the policy, technical and grassroots level.

DATA SOURCE

Data must be obtained through Country Office records, since capturing national solutions for SSTC could fall under any of the activities in a CSP and therefore will require data collection across units.

Data sources for this data can be entries in official knowledge management platforms such as the South-South Galaxy, [South-South Match](#); [CERFAM's knowledge exchange platform \(KEPT\)](#), [Brazil CoE knowledge platform](#), [China CoE knowledge platform](#) or case studies, publications, fact sheets developed by the Government or WFP (or jointly by the Government and WFP).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of selected indicators targets/follow up values. COMET will then aggregate values at the relevant intermediate indicator.

This indicator is not cumulative, so should count all solutions captured and packaged in a reporting year.

⁵⁹ In WFP the terms SSTC ‘provider’ and SSTC ‘recipient’ (country) are commonly used as shorthand expressions to indicate the predominant relationships between countries engaged in SSTC. The terms are used with the caveat that they are an oversimplification of complex webs of SSTC interactions. For example, each country can play both roles of recipient and provider, as they can share a good practice in a specific thematic area (provider role) while benefitting from the expertise of another country on a different subject (recipient role).

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DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

The indicator targets per year are planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP).

The indicator follow-up values are to be reported in WFP and/or cooperating partners' completion reports in the system. Those reports are linked to specific partnerships created in COMET. Targets in those partnerships are informed by the Other Output Plan (OOP)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into nine detailed indicators. COs can choose all detailed indicators that are applicable to their context

The selected detailed indicator can be further detailed by :

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Ongoing, should be monitored throughout the intervention through good record keeping. Data should be consolidated at minimum quarterly and reported in COMET completion report.

PLANNED FIGURES

To determine the target value, it should be done by activity managers in discussion/collaboration with key national stakeholders based on expectations, need and WFP capacity.

These targets should be informed by agreed workplans between the government, WFP and any other partners involved. [South-South Reviews](#) carried out by the Country Office with support from the SSTC global unit and RBx, can be an additional relevant source of information for this target setting exercise.

Specifically, they provide a comprehensive profile of the country as SSTC provider and help identify strategic entry points of collaboration for evidence generation on national programmes.

In COMET, this indicator target per year is to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation. Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

N/A

INTERPRETATION

This is the only South-South Cooperation specific output indicator in the CRF. Country Offices are encouraged to use it when relevant to show their work as SSTC brokers. This is particularly relevant for Country Offices working in the context of middle-income countries, who tend to be mainly 'provider' countries, and where WFP has mainly a facilitator role supporting governments with building strategic partnerships.

Country Offices may articulate how the capturing of national solutions is linked to their broader "enabling" role vis-à-vis the host government. In this context, SSTC is leveraged by Country Offices to complement their capacity to deliver technical assistance to national partners by sourcing relevant expertise from the Global South.

To give meaning to this figure, it is important to provide a narrative analysis that links to the broader objective of the intervention and includes further details of interest. For example, it is useful to be clear about which entities – could be national, local or regional - are the owners of the solutions being promoted (i.e. the International Rice Research Institute in China; the Ministry of Health of Peru); what does the solution entail specifically or what is the capacity that could be shared with others (e.g. mobilizing resources for School Feeding Programmes; inclusive social protection; mandatory rice fortification legislation) and

whether it is relevant to the policy, technical or grassroots level. Furthermore, the Country Office may want to elaborate if the solution was captured and packaged in the context of the preparation of a SSTC initiative, or as part of a broader corporate effort to generate evidence on the results of government-led programmes across thematic areas.

The capturing and packaging of solutions offered by a 'provider' country is the first step and one of the key inputs along with financial and human resources for SSTC initiatives, as illustrated in the SSTC Theory of Change. When relevant, Country Offices are encouraged to provide information on how this/these solutions were/are planned to be leveraged for a SSTC initiative.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following is an example of how to report on the indicator at country level, where detailed information is provided on the solution (experience in using fortified rice), the thematic area of the solution (nutrition), who is the owner of the solution in the provider country (Ministry of Food), the relevance in relation to SDG 2 (reducing micronutrient malnutrition), and how it has been captured and packaged (case study and KM platform).

"Since 2013, the Ministry of Food in Bangladesh has scaled up the production of fortified rice to make it available and affordable in the commercial market for the wider population, with WFP. WFP captured the Government expertise in production plans, blending and marketing approaches for fortified rice through a dedicated [case study](#). This report, also featured on South-South Match.com, highlights the contribution of this solution to reducing micronutrient deficiencies at scale and its potential for replicability. Furthermore, WFP has mapped out countries where this expertise could be valuable and has facilitated a study visit in month x of year y from Sri Lanka to Bangladesh. Please refer to Sri Lanka ACR for further details on the exchange."

LIMITATIONS

One of the limitations of this indicator is that it can provide only the provider perspective and is limited to the capturing and packaging of a solution without elaborating on how this has been/or may be used through an SSTC exchange. When the solution has been or is planned to be shared with one or more recipient countries, the Country Office on the provider side may cross reference the Annual Country Report (ACR) of the recipient country to provide the full picture.

Secondly, since solutions can take many different formats - including case studies, brochures, events, videos, etc. - standardizing the data collection for this indicator may be challenging.

Finally, in view of the cross-cutting nature of SSTC, the data collection for this indicator requires a close consultation of the team compiling the ACR with all activity managers of the Country Office to provide a comprehensive picture.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Please consult the [online SSTC Manual](#) for more information on SSTC programming and M&E. You can refer to [South-South Match.com](#) platform for examples of solutions categorized by thematic areas.

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

C.
18

C.18 Percentage of WFP Country Offices advising governments on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [NEW]



N
E
W

VERSION	V1.0 – 2023.12
INDICATOR CODE	C.18
INDICATOR TYPE AND OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard Output 4.2) – Complementary QCPR Reported in APR</p> <p>Output Category: C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 4.2, this indicator provides a quantitative measure of WFP’s strategic role in promoting technological solutions for sustainable development through the proactive engagement of WFP COs in advising national governments.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technology Division – Government Technology Services (TEC)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage of Country Offices
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of WFP Country Offices advising governments on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs and governments utilizing the service or solution.</p> <p>Country Office: In this context, Country Offices included in the calculation of the indicator are inclusive of all Country Offices that are counted in the global count found in the High Level Targets. In the case of Multi-Country Offices (MCO), each country will <i>not</i> be counted separately and therefore if any country or more than one country in the MCO is advising a Government partner than that count is 1; however, to more accurately reflect the work with all national governments that WFP provides on on-demand services and solutions, it is recommended to describe in the narrative specifically which countries are providing this capacity strengthening as relevant.</p> <p>Government: Any government in the specified targeted countries that received the service from WFP.</p> <p>Advising on: Defined as WFP responding with context-specific options to Government requests for on-demand technology services and solutions for humanitarian and development activities and providing capabilities to use them.</p> <p>Use of new technologies and innovation: On-demand services and advisory solutions, including in the areas of supply chain, data and analytics, cash transfer services, technology services, administration and engineering are offered by WFP at the request of humanitarian partners or host Governments in return for payment (directly or indirectly). This indicator counts technology on-demand services specifically, which are often new and innovative in the context they are offered. In such instances, WFP TEC designs and / or manages services for Country Offices for onward provision, contributing to digitalization and solution enhancements in countries. All technology on-demand services aimed at supporting the use</p>

of solutions or providing advisory services are included, whether ownership rests within TEC or WFP business areas.

RATIONALE

WFP is expanding its provision of on-demand services to facilitate the full range and value of its partners' humanitarian and development activities. This is consistent with the United Nations Secretary-General's drive for United Nations development system reform and creates an opportunity to utilize WFP's proven ability in service delivery for the benefit of the larger humanitarian community in its effort to serve beneficiaries. As a provider of digital services, WFP will lead on interoperability with United Nations systems and the emerging United Nations data architecture.

The indicator shows WFP's reach and responsiveness to global humanitarian and development actors' demand for quality and innovative on-demand technology services. Digitalization is a key driver of innovative and more efficient hunger solutions and WFP's new on-demand technology services support governments' own digitally-enabled strategies and solutions to reach target populations.

5. .

DATA SOURCE

DASS Inventory, Service Catalogue, Emergency and Preparedness on-demand services

INDICATOR CALCULATION

ANNUAL CALCULATION:

Percentage of Country Offices reporting governments utilizing at least 1 on-demand technology service WFP advised them on provided in Year Y.

NOTE: Services are TEC and business-owned and on-demand only

To be calculated as follow:

If at least one technology on-demand service or solution has been used by the government based on WFP advisement in country X in Year Y, then the Country Office is counted as one in Year Y.

$$\frac{\text{Number of countries who have reported at least one technology on – demand service or solution used by the government based on WFP advisement}}{\text{Total number of Country Offices}} \times 100\%$$

Aggregation over Strategic Plan period (2022-2025): Cumulative calculation, a country is included if it is counted in at least one of the four years.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

N/A

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

TEC offers on-demand services to Country Offices to support and advise their respective governments. These services can be categorized into three main groups:

- Project Design and Implementation
- Support Strategic Engagement
 - - Knowledge Advisory and Feasibility Study

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annual

PLANNED FIGURES

For 2023, the set target is 25 countries, increasing to 30 countries in 2024. TEC aims for a cumulative increase of 5 countries per year, a goal considered feasible given the current number of countries serviced by TEC (24 at the end of Q3 2023), to reach the ultimate target

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

of at least 35 countries by 2025. The actual target percentage is dependent on the total number of recognized WFP Country Offices at time of reporting.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following indicators may be reported along with this indicator:

- HLT 5.1: Share of countries in which governments or partners avail themselves of WFP 'mandated services' out of all countries where the United Nations Country Team requests and the IASC endorses activation of 'mandated services'

HLT 5.2: Number of countries in which governments or partners request and benefit from WFP on demand solutions and services (in addition to those TEC owned addressed to governments)

INTERPRETATION

The indicator contributes to achieving Standard Output 5.2 of the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) and is driven by Strategic Outcome 5, falling under the umbrella of HLT 5, specifically. The target established by TEC in alignment with the Strategic Plan is 35 countries by 2025 (while the general target set by the Strategic Plan for HLT 5.2 is 60 countries by 2025, beyond technological services).

VISUALIZATION

As the TEC Division is engaged in supporting Country Offices in service delivery, it regularly updates a central and global inventory of projects (independently from the specific business area in the lead). This inventory will be used for reporting on the indicator, while establishing consultations with multiple business areas to ensure data is consolidated and accurate at the moment of reporting.

Examples include the WFP / Government Partnership for the Public Distribution System in Iraq, a Social Protection activity enabled by technology. Or the establishment of the Luxor Centre Knowledge Sharing Platform in Egypt, to promote resilience in Upper Egypt. Such projects are added to the inventory, categorized, then grouped by country – with the indicator as a final output.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator has a few limitations: 1) it does not count the total number of countries where WFP has provided on-demand services/solutions to Governments as a WFP Country Office can include multiple countries in its jurisdiction; 2) it only shows whether a country's government used at least one on-demand service/solution that WFP advised them on whereas WFP may have provided more than one in the reporting period; 3)it does not indicate the dollar value, quality or impact of the service provision/solution; and 4)it does not capture user satisfaction with the reported service/solution.

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A

C.19 Number of countries in which WFP supported the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action at the national and local levels (QCPR) [NEW]



VERSION	V1.0 – 2024.02
INDICATOR CODE	C.19
INDICATOR TYPE AND OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard Output 4.2) – Complementary QCPR Reported in APR</p> <p>Output Category: C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 4.2, this indicator provides a quantitative global measure of WFP's footprint in supporting governments in updating frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory actions aimed at anticipating, responding to and recovering from the impacts of disasters.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	PROTC/PROC/EMEP (TBC)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of Countries
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures WFP's country capacity support to national Governments in updating their respective frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action at both the national and local levels.</p> <p>[Countries]: A country is a distinct part of the world, such as a state or nation. This indicator is not focused on Country Offices but rather the individual countries in which WFP supports, meaning under Multi-Country Offices (MCOs) this indicator counts each country separately and not as one entity.</p> <p>[WFP support]: Refers primarily to <i>capacity strengthening engagements</i> with stakeholders that aim to create or enhance their technical, functional, or soft skills/capacities in the context of a specific solution or service contributing to Zero Hunger or other SDGs. In the context of this indicator, WFP support may also refer to <i>technical assistance that substitutes government capacity</i> in the updating of frameworks (such as drafting framework components on behalf of government). WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, and results cannot always be attributed exclusively to WFP.</p> <p>[Updating]: Refers to reviewing and revising an existing framework to make it fit for purpose to reflect best practices applicable in the national context. In the absence of an existing framework, in the context of this indicator, this may also include the creation of a new framework.</p> <p>[Government frameworks]: Refers to the rules, ideas, and priorities, as well as the structures, mechanisms, and practices through which these are organized by the political governance system and the public sector entities that enforce and implement the priorities</p>

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set. In the case of preparedness and early/anticipatory action, this includes e.g. Disaster Risk Reduction/Management legislation and policies, as well as the coordination mechanisms, platforms and related responsibilities and procedures in place to plan and implement preparedness and early/anticipatory actions.

[Preparedness]: The knowledge and capacities developed by governments to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of imminent or current disasters.

Preparedness establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective, and appropriate responses to specific potential hazardous events or emerging disaster situations that might threaten society or the environment.⁶⁰ These arrangements may target, but are not limited to, strengthening following national and local functions:

1. Informing early action and response to seasonal shocks and crisis affecting food security and nutrition (FSN) through strengthened capacity to capture, access and coordinate data, analyse, project and monitor in real time. (*Note! Actions, which are taken in anticipation of predictable hazards, are further defined below.*)
2. Ensuring coordinated and coherent integration of FSN into policies and programmes through strengthened capacity to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate critical FSN data as relevant to a wide range of sectors.
3. Ensuring appropriate and timely assistance reaching those impacted by disasters and in need through strengthened capacity to plan, choose modalities, target and design emergency assistance.
4. Delivering timely and appropriate emergency response services, through strengthened coordination and more coherent operational behaviours and practices related to humanitarian supply chain preparedness.
5. Delivering timely and appropriate emergency telecommunications services when disasters strike, through strengthened coordination, upgrade of infrastructure, prepositioning of equipment and continuously assessing capacities.
6. Ensuring clear overall Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) (non FSN specific) vision, oversight and implementation of the national emergency response strategy through strengthened institutional mandate, coordination and various other measures to operationalize the above.

[Early/Anticipatory action]: *“For many users, the term [‘early action’] has been replaced by ‘anticipatory action’ and ‘early action’ and ‘anticipatory action’ are used as synonyms. For other users, particularly those who see ‘anticipatory action’ as necessarily including pre-agreed financing and pre-agreed programmes, ‘early action’ is sometimes used to describe actions taken before the impact of a hazardous event, based on a forecast, which have not necessarily been planned or allocated funding in advance”⁶¹.*

For this indicator, **“early actions are the core of anticipatory action. They are the activities implemented in response to a forecast or early warning, before a disaster has occurred, to reduce the impact of the predicted event. Early actions aim to reduce the humanitarian impact of extreme events before they occur. They fill the gap between traditional disaster risk reduction, which seeks to reduce vulnerability to hazards over the long-term, and humanitarian response, which provides relief after an event has occurred”⁶².**

Anticipatory actions (AA) are activities implemented prior to an extreme weather event and based on a scientific forecast trigger, to mitigate the anticipated disaster impact on the food security, lives, and livelihoods of vulnerable populations. **AA is defined as acting ahead of predicted hazards to prevent or reduce acute humanitarian impacts before they fully**

⁶⁰ [WFP Emergency preparedness policy and recommendation](#) of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on terminology relating to disaster risk reduction with regard to preparedness (A/71/644, sect V)

⁶¹ https://www.early-action-reap.org/sites/default/files/2022-10/REAP_Glossary%20of%20Early%20Action%20terms_2022%20edition_FINAL.pdf

⁶² <https://www.anticipation-hub.org/experience/early-action>

unfold. This requires pre-agreed predictable financing for pre-agreed plans, released when an agreed trigger point is reached. The plans also identify partners, activities, monitoring tools, and reliable early warning information.

The components of AA are predefined actions taken (1) based on defined thresholds from forecasts and risk analyses, (2) in anticipation of predictable hazards, to (3) prevent or mitigate their risk or impact⁶³.

[National and local levels]: Both Preparedness and Early and/or Anticipatory Action can take place at different administrative or geographical levels. Relevant entities may include a National Disaster Management Agency, line ministries such as the Ministry of Interior or Meteorological Agency, Social Protection Ministry, Disaster Risk Management offices in cities or at state, province, or county levels. This indicator does not include support to only supranational or regional bodies, such as a regional development bank, or other UN Agencies.

RATIONALE

6. With the new CRF, WFP is moving towards greater United Nations alignment through the integration of quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) related indicators that are part of the 2021-24 QCPR Monitoring and Reporting Framework and measure the performance of the UN system as a whole. Given WFP's footprint in supporting countries with Emergency Preparedness and Response system strengthening, including through the enhancement of national early/anticipatory action, this QCPR indicator is relevant to monitor and report the organization's contribution in these areas as part of the UN system.

DATA SOURCE

Data will be drawn from COMET (CM-O004), looking at actual values for select Other Outputs (see indicator calculation for the indicators).

N.B. For MCOs, data will also be sourced from COMET and must therefore be included in both OOP and Actuals at the Location Country level (e.g. not aggregated in one value for the entire MCO). If not possible, disaggregation should be included at a minimum in the Notes section of the OOP.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

IF the CO has capacity strengthening and technical assistance activities related to the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action as per the above definitions as shown through a greater than zero reported value for indicator "G.7 Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based anticipatory action";

AND/OR

IF the CO has capacity strengthening and technical assistance activities related to the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action as per the above definitions as shown through a greater than zero reported value for at least one of the following Category C output indicators (C.4, C.5, C.6, C.8, C.16), **WITH** activity tags EPA_CCS, NDA_CCS, FBA_CCS, URT_CCS; **AND/OR** any of the activity categories EPA, LCS, ETC; **AND/OR** the word 'shock' appears in the Activity or Output title; **AND** excluding values from detailed output indicators showing work with non-government entities; **AND** excluding values that refer to supranational engagements based on detailed output indicators⁶⁴; **AND** excluding values where related activity/output result descriptions are not relevant to national EPR system strengthening based on a qualitative check.

THEN the CO will be marked as "yes" for the indicator for that year.

⁶³ source: [Monitoring and evaluation of anticipatory actions for fast and slow-onset hazards](#)

⁶⁴ A detailed output indicator under C.16 will be used to identify countries engaging in CCS with supranational entities. An additional check will be carried out for Category C indicator data from these county offices based on locations reported in COMET to exclude values for supranational level work. A similar check will be carried out for all Category C indicators referred to in WFP multi-country offices

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The final indicator calculation is the sum of countries marked 'yes' as having met above criteria. No country shall be counted twice even if they are involved in both emergency preparedness and anticipatory action.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM	While this indicator does not require input in any corporate system (e.g. COMET), the indicators used to calculate this indicator do require input. See methodologies for indicators G.7, C.4, C.5, C.6, C.8, and C.16.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	This indicator will not be entered into COMET, but disaggregation will be possible by country and region in other corporate reporting tools.
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data will be collected annually.
PLANNED FIGURES	An annual corporate planned value is established based on planned values entered by Country Offices in the Other Output Plans against the relevant indicators, activity categories and tags, as specified in the calculation method.
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator is calculated on the basis of results reported against the following output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G.7 Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based anticipatory action • C.4 Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger • C.5 Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs • C.6 Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening • C.8 Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP Capacity strengthening support <p>C.16 Number of national institutions engaged in WFP Capacity Strengthening Activities at national and subnational levels</p>
INTERPRETATION	This indicator will report on the geographical scope WFP's contribution in the areas of emergency preparedness and early/anticipatory action as part of the UN system. It can provide strategic insight when setting corporate priorities in the future.
VISUALIZATION	N/A (Report and analysis at corporate level only)
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
LIMITATIONS	<p>This indicator does not measure the effects of support to emergency preparedness frameworks, nor the extent of support. Results should be interpreted in the context of the Country Office reporting in the Annual Country Report or other data sources.</p> <p>Emergency preparedness and anticipatory action are distinct types of engagements. This indicator captures both.</p> <p>This indicator is used to report on UN Progress across agencies, however, standardized definitions or calculation methods across the UN system are not available.</p>

WFP capacity strengthening takes a 'Whole of Society' approach. Therefore, the indicators this draws from are not solely used for work with government. Although, where possible, detailed indicators will be used to exclude those countries working with non-government entities, in cases where detailed indicators have not been correctly applied, this will not be possible.

**FURTHER
INFORMATION**

N/A

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

C.
21

C.21 Social protection system building blocks supported



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	C.21
INDICATOR TYPE AND OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 4.2 for interventions targeting national stakeholders/institutions involved with capacity strengthening initiatives/activities to protect people against poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion.</p> <p>If outcome indicator "44. Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support)" is selected.</p> <p>Note: When WFP implements social protection programmes on behalf of Governments, those programmes are considered as provision of assistance to direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries. In this case, COs are advised, instead of selecting this indicator, to select the "Social Protection Systems" marker at the relevant output level, in order to enable reporting on tier 1 beneficiaries of social protection programmes.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under standard output 4.1 and/or any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Social Protection (PRO-S)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*All CCS activity tags
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Categorical measurement where building blocks are the unit of measurement.
DEFINITION	<p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Social protection:</p> <p>Defined as the 'policies and programmes aimed at preventing, and protecting people against, poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion throughout their life [...with] a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups' (SPIAC-B, 2019, p.1). Social protection contribution to essential needs in emergency and non-emergency contexts, one example might be cash transfer programmes that support general household consumption, which can be used for food as well as non-food items and basic services. For risk management, social protection can build resilience of HHs and communities that may reduce the scale of humanitarian needs when a shock hits, making efficient use of our resources for emergencies by not having to, 'save the same lives over and over again'.</p>

Building blocks:

WFP conceives building blocks as the components of any national social protection system. Although different governments and agencies may have different names or breakdowns of those systems, for WFP, building blocks constitute systems architecture or the enabling environment that steers the sector as a whole—the policies, institutional arrangements, financing and coordination, as well cross-cutting processes of knowledge and learning. Building blocks also cover technical support to social protection programmes (government-led) that deliver transfers to recipients.

Support can be conceived as both technical advice as well as implementation support (excluding direct delivery of transfers⁶⁵) to national social protection systems.

A social protection system is broken down into roughly twelve building blocks for which there can be a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 12 possible combinations. This means that COs are flexible to choose one or more of the twelve building blocks. Also, those building blocks are all pegged to the five Country Capacity Strengthening pathways and its subcomponents.

Those detailed indicators and their definitions are as follows:

- a C.21.1. **Social protection system building blocks supported- Policy and Legislation.** Advising on the inclusion of food security and nutrition objectives, and also on effective strategies for delivering social protection in fragile contexts, during the development of national, local and regional social protection policies and strategies.
- **C.21.2 Social protection system building blocks supported- Governance, capacity and coordination.** Promoting coordination among social protection actors as well as across sectors, offering a bridge to agencies working in e.g. disaster risk management, emergency response, food security and nutrition.
- **C.21.3 Social protection system building blocks supported- Platforms and infrastructure.** Supporting the development of mobile apps, management information systems and databases for social protection—including integrated beneficiary registries, social registries or other types.
- **C.21.4 Social protection system building blocks supported- Planning and financing.** Contributing to the integration of social protection into plans for emergency preparedness.
- **C.21.5 Social protection system building blocks supported- Assessment and analysis.** Putting our expertise in assessments and analysis at the service of national actors, including through corporate tools such as the 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' tool or the 'Shock-Responsive Social Protection Capacity Assessment tool.
- **C.21.6 Social protection system building blocks supported- Advocacy.** Supporting governments with advocacy for the inclusion of food security, nutrition and disaster risk management outcomes into social protection strategies and budgets.
- **C.21.7 Social protection system building blocks supported- Engagements and communication.** Supporting the development of modes of communication and materials adapted for remote, marginalised or crisis-affected contexts.
- **C.21.8 Social protection system building blocks supported- Monitoring, evaluation and learning.** advising on the design of monitoring and evaluation frameworks to monitor food security and nutrition outcomes in social protection interventions.

⁶⁵ This relates to technical advice and implementation support that does not include direct delivery of transfers (T1). WFP reports T1 beneficiaries through other activities and outputs that are not output category C. Technical Assistance and Capacity Strengthening.

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- **C.21.9 Social protection system building blocks supported - Design of programme features.** Supporting analysis of who needs assistance, and for which contingencies.
- **C.21.10 Social protection system building blocks supported - Registration and enrolment.** Advice on the collection and treatment of sensitive data during enrolment.
- **C.21.11 Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery^[1].** Advice on the design, selection and roll-out of mechanisms for delivering benefits.
- **C.21.12 Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance.** Integration and mainstreaming of accountability, protection and assurance considerations into social protection programmes.

Keynote:

Detailed output indicators on building blocks are binary, though we recognize there might be ambiguity on the selection of one building block against another. In cases of ambiguity select the building block that most approximates to the work WFP has done. For example, the government developed a Management Information System 10 years ago, and now is requesting WFP for support to redesign the software in two years' time – the support in this case is related to building block 'platforms and infrastructure' in place. There was a validation workshop where the government accepted.

RATIONALE

Measures whether WFP supported the social protection sector, through technical advice or implementation ^[1] support.

The purpose is to help WFP plan, monitor and report against outputs directly related to social protection system's support.

This indicator is relevant in emergency and development contexts. There are instances where WFP is providing assistance in emergency contexts while making social protection systems more responsive to shocks; where WFP is supporting national social protection systems to better support people meet their nutrition needs, build their human capital and improving their livelihoods in the name of social protection; as well as when WFP is strengthening national actors and systems on social protection and related sectors. For example, WFP's can share expertise, knowledge, and information (building block benefit delivery) to national actors on the design, selection and roll-out of payment mechanisms for delivering benefits to people and may include those that use electronic vouchers and mobile money solutions. For the same example, it could also include support for food assistance, drawing on our expertise in logistics and supply chain as well as in nutrition, food safety and food quality.

^[1] Implementation support relates to accompaniment, advice and guidance to the implementation of government-led social protection programmes but where WFP has not delivered transfers to the populations on behalf of governments.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from routine review and validation sessions with government counterparts.

Example (1): During United Nations Country Team -UNCT annual reviews, different UN agencies review annual achievements and challenges with a specific government line-ministry. The UNCT annual report drafted with government colleagues is a legitimate, valid moment of reflection used to report completion of output indicator C.21. In this example FAO, UNICEF, WFP and the World Bank supported the government with the update of their targeting mechanism (review the Proxy Means Test) and updated the Operations Manual on targeting of the flagship social protection programme. For which output detailed indicator C.21.9 is selected.

Example (2): WFP supported the government with a series of policy dialogues on nutrition-sensitive social protection culminating in the draft of a common agenda and roadmap for the social protection sector. In this case the data source is the workshop reports.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator does not require calculation. The output indicator is broken down into 12 detailed output indicators. COs can select at least one detailed output indicator up to 12 detailed indicators simultaneously.

Once detailed output indicator is achieved or completed, COs report on its achievement through a value of 'one (1)'. This means that the building block has been completed with the government counterpart and other stakeholders. If the detailed indicator has not been achieved during the reporting year, then COs report 'zero'.

COMET will then aggregate targets/follow-up values of the selected detailed output indicators to the output level. (No intermediate indicators under C.21)

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated by twelve detailed indicators each representing a system building block; policy/legislation; planning/financing; governance/capacity; platforms/infrastructure; design parameters; registration; accountability/assurance/participation; assessments; advocacy; communications; Monitoring & Evaluation where COs can select any of the detailed indicators according to their context.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is collected and reported annually in COMET completion reports.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

PLANNED FIGURES

When planning this indicator detailed targets by year, please set the annual target as 'one (1)' when it is planned to be achieved and zero when it is not planned to be achieved.

Planned figures targets require coordination with government counterparts on:

- What is needed for the next CSP cycle,
- By when, and in line with government development and emergency plans;
- WFP or WFP with other UN agencies and actors' comparative advantage and added value;
- and the expected level of contribution from WFP

Targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

N/A

INTERPRETATION

The indicator aims at reporting outputs achieved (100% of building block targets) in the country by WFP (directly or indirectly) in support of national social protection.

The output indicator measures output achievements (delivery of outputs) and contributes (directly or indirectly) to the achievement of SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO4

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Example 1.

Design (CSP)

In 2022, the government declared the state of emergency in Zambezia severely affected by a drought and where there are no government structures. The government approached WFP and requested support delivering cash transfers on behalf of their flagship government programme 'Mtukula Pakomo' in the region in the emergency context - potentially benefiting 100,000 HHs only for two payment cycles in 2023. For which WFP and the government sign an MoU to support register HHs, deliver cash, and manage complaints, grievances and updates during payments. The MoU also includes knowledge sharing and advice, design improvements to registration, definition of benefit delivery mechanisms including drafting FSP contracts, and managing complaints collected by social workers in Zambezia).

In 2022, in the CSP Log frame, under SO1, WFP selects activity 1.2 URT which is marked with the 'Social Protection Systems and Programmes' marker (meaning that the Mtukula Pakomo government programme is implemented by WFP on behalf of social protection). Next, WFP selects activity tag 'GD' and at this point also marks the activity tag GD with the 'Social Protection Systems and Programmes' marker (meaning that the general distribution is on behalf of social protection). Next, WFP selected output category A. 'resources transferred' and output indicators under A.1. Under the same activity 1.2 URT, WFP also selects output category C. 'technical assistance and capacity strengthening' and detailed output indicators C.11 'Social protection building blocks supported - registration', 'Social protection building blocks supported - benefit delivery, and 'Social protection building blocks supported - accountability, protection and assurance'. WFP by default sets three targets by 2023 for the 'three' (3) building blocks supported.

Implementation (CSP)

y 2023, WFP has only registered 50,000 HHs and reports that progress in COMET and the 2023 ACR but has supported extensively the programme with technical support on the data collection strategies and updated the registration manual. In this case WFP marks detailed output indicator 'Social protection building blocks supported - registration' as achieved. In 2024, WFP registers 110,000HHs and delivers 'two' 2 transfers in that year to 100,005 HHs, while redresses grievances for 300 HHs that felt were excluded from the programme all while supporting the programme updating the transfer manual and the case management manuals. In 2024 WFP marks achievement of detailed output target 'Social protection building blocks supported - benefit delivery', and 'Social protection building blocks supported - accountability, protection and assurance', thus 100% target achievement for all three.

Example 2.

Design (CSP)

In 2023, WFP has had a session with government and identified that WFP is in a good position and has experience to support the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour with assessing and revamping the existing management information system (MIS) by 2026. It recognized that the assessment should also look at the targeting mechanisms, data collection strategies, the inclusion of an appeals process and module, and a series of trainings for the M&E unit of government on how to do process evaluations. WFP then selects activity 1.10 'Social Protection sector support' under SO4 and selects output category C. and output indicator C.21 on social protection in their 2G CSP Log Frame. Then selects two detailed output indicators on building blocks 'Social protection building blocks supported - assessments', and 'Social protection building blocks supported - platforms and infrastructure'. In this case target number is one (1) by default with a baseline of 0 (non-cumulative). In this case WFP has not selected any other related social protection output indicator.

Implementation (CSP)

In 2025, WFP has made progress with the assessment but has not yet delivered any final report. The MIS revamp has not yet started as stakeholders are waiting for the assessment to be validated. WFP reports this progress in the 2025 ACR but cannot mark as output indicator target achieved. In 2026 the CO delivers a presentation to the Ministry with the assessment results and government gives green light to move ahead with the MIS revamp. Thus, WFP reports 'Social protection building blocks supported – assessments' as achieved. By December 2026, WFP cannot deliver (through an LTA vendor) the MIS but reports the progress in the 2026 ACR. In 2027 WFP delivers the revamped MIS and government tests and accepts the software. In 2027, WFP reports against 'Social protection building blocks supported – platforms and infrastructure' that the 'actual' is 'one' and thus 100% achieved.

VISUALIZATION

[WFP Social Protection Dashboard](#)

LIMITATIONS

This indicator does not capture the type or scope of support (i.e., the number of output indicators chosen), and should be paired with qualitative analysis and narrative in the Annual Country Report (ACR).

Relies on stable working relationships with governments for annual review and reporting. Legitimacy and validity of the indicator relies on governments recognition that WFP delivered or contributed directly or indirectly but significantly to an output – e.g., building block.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

C.
24

C.24 Percentage of retailers with overall good performance score [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	C.24
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output Category: C. Capacity development and technical support provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard outputs 1.1 or 1.2 or 2.1 or 2,2 or 3.1 or 3.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As one retailer could be contracted for multiple activities, Country Offices (COs) are advised to select this indicator once only under the main activity that the CO is implementing (the activity with the highest number of beneficiaries). <p>This indicator should be selected for activities that involve voucher-based transfer interventions under which WFP has contracted retailers.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain (SC)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *General Distribution (GD) *Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS) *Food For training (FFT) *Food for assets (FFA) * School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) * School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) * School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage – Market level
DEFINITION	<p>Retailers with Overall Good Performance:</p> <p>The percentage of contracted retailers surveyed whose overall Retail Performance Monitoring & Evaluation (RPME) scores are above 70%, namely, whose scores fall into the category 'Good' or 'Very Good'.</p> <p>Below are some terminologies that are related to the indicator.</p> <p>Retailer: any person/organization/groceries shop who sells goods directly to consumers or end-users.</p> <p>Active Retailers: Retailers that are considered active are those who have a contractual agreement with WFP and are actively providing assistance to WFP beneficiaries.</p>

RPME Score: The overall Retailer Performance Monitoring Evaluation score.

In practice, the [RPME method](#) provides a systematic way of reviewing retailers overall performance throughout the contract period. It aims to verify and track how well and how consistently the retailer is meeting the agreed-upon contractual obligations and successfully delivers the expected services. The approach relies upon a semi-standardized survey and methodology to consistently evaluate retailers. This includes corporate performance evaluation criteria (mandatory and optional), while it also enables the inclusion of the country and context-specific questions. The approach is valid both for Value and Commodity Vouchers and it is adaptable for specific mechanisms.

RATIONALE

This indicator will allow for using RPME approach, not only to ensure that our beneficiaries have access to quality, nutritious, and affordable food that is available continuously, but also to empower local retailers and markets. The incremental business generated through WFP's programmes is significant, which means that we have the opportunity to make a real difference in the lives of these retailers and the communities they serve. By measuring their performance against the components of the customer's value equation, we can identify inefficiencies, trends, best practices, and areas for improvement. With this knowledge, we can work together to strengthen retail capacity and ensure that everyone involved in the supply chain is delivering the best possible customer experience

DATA SOURCE

Data will be collected by the Retailer Performance Monitoring Evaluation (RPME) survey. The analysed data will be available in DataBridges and displayed in the retail Contract Management System ([link](#)).

Data collection tool: The full RMPE survey can be found at this link: [RMPE Guidance](#)

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator aims to determine the percentage of retailers surveyed at a specific round and scored over 70% and can be calculated through the below formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of retailers who score } > 70\% \text{ in the same round}}{\text{Total number of retailers surveyed in the same round}} \times 100\%$$

The overall performance score is the consolidation of the sections scores as a weighted average, namely price (30%), assortment (20%), food quality (20%), service (15%), and compliance (15%).

Cut-off thresholds are applied to the RPME to classify retailers into four groups: 'Unsatisfactory', 'Needs Improvement', 'Good' or 'Very Good':

	Category
90% < Score <=100%	Very Good
70% < Score <=90%	Good
50% < Score <=70%	Needs Improvement
0 <= Score <=50%	Unsatisfactory

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

C. Capacity Development and Technical Support Provided

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into one detailed indicator that reads the same as the title.

The detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The indicator follow-up values of this indicator are collected and reported in COMET completion reports.

The recommended frequency of shop data collection and reporting of this indicator is at least quarterly, as this indicator is using data collected during the Retailer Performance Monitoring Evaluation (RPME). The data then expected to be reported every quarter once the RPME survey is conducted.

PLANNED FIGURES

Sampling requirement: Only WFP contracted retailers. Each individual retailer should be surveyed at least once in the life-cycle of the contract or representative percentage of stores, when contracting large retail chain networks. Sampling follows RPME sampling guidelines ([link](#)).

Baseline: The baseline will be based on the value calculated from the first RPME data collection.

Annual targets should be set at 90% having a good/very good performance

CSP targets should be set to 100% as the goal is to enhance the performance of the WFP contracted retailers, so that they can meet the required standards and provide better services to the beneficiaries.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is collected allowing with following outcome indicators:

- 88. Retail Average Price Deviation from Market Benchmark for the monitored basket of Essential Needs Items
- 87. Percentage of Contracted Shops with all Essential Need Items Available

INTERPRETATION

A higher percentage indicates that a larger proportion of the retailers have achieved a score above the acceptable level, implying that the overall performance of the retailers is good or very good.

On the other hand, a lower percentage means that the performance of the retailers is not up to the desired standard. In such cases, it is necessary to work closely with the retailers to identify the gaps in their performance and to implement measures to improve their performance. Therefore, a lower percentage number may indicate that more attention is needed to improve the performance of the contracted retailers

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

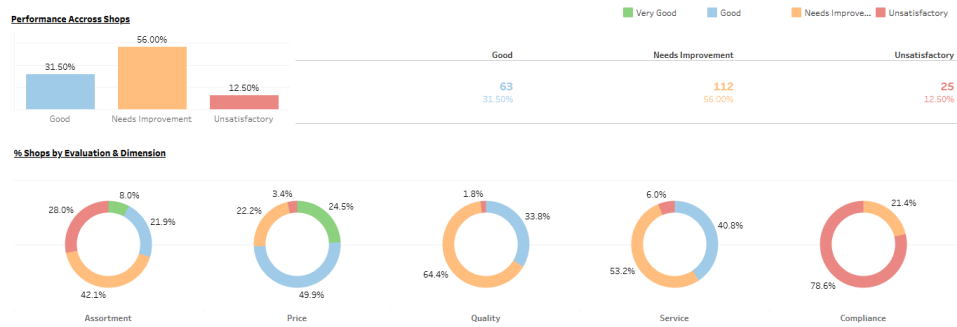
In South Sudan, among the 128 contracted shops surveyed, 92 shops met the threshold of good performance under the RPME score. The percentage of contracted shops with all essential needs items available is therefore 72%. Further analysis of the RPME score sections showed that this was largely due to a few shops rating poorly on food quality and compliance.

In 2022, among the 172 contracted evaluated shops, 131 shops (76%) met the threshold of good performance under the RPME score. Further analysis of the RPME score sections showed that this was largely due to 28% of shops scoring Needs Improvement or Unsatisfactory in Assortment, and 47.3% in Price.

VISUALIZATION

This indicator can be visualized as a time series to track the evolvement of retailer's performance over time.

Example from the retail Contract Management System ([link](#)):



LIMITATIONS

The overall score alone does not reflect what aspect that the retailers need to improve most, or which retailers do not meet the threshold. However, it is advisable for staff to evaluate the individual components of the score where/when feasible and to see if retailers are scoring low/high on particular areas of the RPME score in order to take corrective action.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Retailer Performance Monitoring & Evaluation Guidance ([Link](#))

D. ASSETS CREATED

D.
1.1

D.1.1 Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	D.1.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.1) Reported in ACR & APR Output Category: D. Assets created
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under standard output 3.1 for asset creation activities. Recommended: Under any other standard if relevant Note: This indicator should not be applied under an emergency focus area under SO1 (please use indicator D.1.2 instead).
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food assistance for asset (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of assets
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the type and number of physical assets built, restored, or maintained for households, groups or communities to improve their livelihoods and/or their natural resource base.</p> <p>Below is a key definition related to this indicator.</p> <p>The assets counted here are those built under a resilience focus area; which reduce exposure to and impact of shocks and stressors, strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and contribute to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits. This includes new assets built or existing assets restored or maintained to working condition. The FFA PGM has a full list of assets created under FFA.</p> <p>This output indicator is reported on in COMET through 62 detailed Indicators grouped into 16 intermediate categories to show the type of assets restored and/or maintained.</p> <p>Country Offices (COs) are flexible to choose any of the 62 detailed indicators according to their context and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained (D.1.1.42/D.1.1.43/D.1.1.44/D.1.1.45/D.1.1.46/D.1.1.47/D.1.1.48/D.1.1.49/D.1.1.50/D.1.1.51/D.1.1.52/D.1.1.53/D.1.1.54/D.1.1.55)• Total value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions (D.1.1.56)

- Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices (D.1.1.57/D.1.1.58)
- Total tons of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices (D.1.1.59)
- Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage (D.1.1.60/D.1.1.61/D.1.1.62)
- Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired (D.1.1.1)
- Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures (D.1.1.2/D.1.1.3/D.1.1.4/D.1.1.5/D.1.1.6/D.1.1.7/D.1.1.8/D.1.1.9/D.1.1.10/D.1.1.11/D.1.1.12)
- Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated (D.1.1.13/D.1.1.14)
- Hectares of land forested (D.1.1.15)
- Kilometers of irrigation canals (D.1.1.16)
- Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dikes built/rehabilitated (D.1.1.17/D.1.1.18)
- Number of community infrastructure (D.1.1.19/D.1.1.20/D.1.1.21)
- Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated (D.1.1.22/D.1.1.23/D.1.1.24/D.1.1.25/D.1.1.26/D.1.1.27/D.1.1.28/D.1.1.29/D.1.1.30/D.1.1.31/D.1.1.32/D.1.1.33/D.1.1.34/D.1.1.35/D.1.1.36)
- Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated (D.1.1.37/D.1.1.38)
- Number of culverts and drainage (D.1.139)
- Number of Household and School Gardens (D.1.1.40/D.1.1.41)

RATIONALE

Through the creation of household and community assets, 'Food Assistance for Assets' programmes help meet the immediate food needs of food insecure people whilst building assets that strengthen their livelihoods, reduce the risks from natural disasters, and make them and their communities more resilient to shocks. Supporting households and communities to build assets such as repairing irrigation systems, building bridges, soil and water conservation, establishing community granaries, etc. plays a pivotal role to reduce exposure to and impact of shocks and stressors, strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and contribute to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the implementation reports of WFP's Cooperating Partners. WFP staff may also provide data (in case of direct implementation). Since most assets are built, restored or maintained as joint efforts with partners, it is important that reporting captures both WFP's specific contribution and the type and nature of the partnership. For instance, a report on labour-based school-repair activity supported through food assistance for assets should include the person/days worked, the number of classrooms repaired and the number of children benefiting from the activity, as well as partners' contributions to the activity such as construction materials.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow up values of selected detailed indicators under the related intermediate categories. COMET will automatically add those values to the overall level of intermediate output indicator(s)

For example, to report on the intermediate category - **Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dikes built/rehabilitated** the following detailed indicators are aggregated: Kilometers (km) of irrigation canals constructed (D.1.1.17) + Kilometers (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated (D.1.1.17)

D. ASSETS CREATED

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

The target values for each of the detailed indicator selected against this output indicator are set in the COMET Other output plan (OOP) on a yearly basis.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and /or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into 62 detailed indicators grouped under 16 intermediate categories. COs can select any detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

Keynote:

It is important to maintain comparability between assets of the same type. For this reason, generic outputs such as 'water development' and 'volume of water available to households' should not be reported. Instead, it is useful to report on data related to specific assets.

In the case of water assets: ponds, dams, wells and cisterns would be reported separately along with their estimated volume of water they are designed to hold (m³). In addition, a distinction needs to be made between the assets built, restored and maintained: classrooms repaired and constructed are different from each other, so grouping them together as 'constructed' would amount to an overestimation of achievements while 'repaired' would be an underestimation.

Country Offices are to take special note of measurement units when entering data in COMET for the assets created, maintained or restored. For example, Hectares of community gardens created, and Number of gardens created are to be reported separately. Hectares of land reforested, and number of seedlings planted need to be reported separately.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected according to the established reporting schedule – often monthly or quarterly. Some assets may be reported on only after a specific season (for labour-based activities), or in some cases upon their completion. For example, a water reservoir may require longer than three months to construct, but data should not be collected any later than six months after starting.

PLANNED FIGURES

It is recommended that COs set their own annual targets to the best of their ability and knowledge, to reflect the specificities of their context. Some considerations CO's need to make when setting targets include: the expected funding for asset creation/rehabilitation activities, the scale of the intervention, the agro-ecological characteristics of the areas of intervention, the capacity of partners, and the needs of the communities/households targeted.

The type, number and size of assets built, restored or maintained (length, volume or size depending on the nature of the assets) should be compared to the specifications in the COs' own annual work plan. (For example: 5 water reservoirs built, 10 repaired, 15 maintained; 15 ha of trees planted; 10 km of feeder roads constructed). For assets measured by volume, the targets need to be specified both in terms of the actual number and the volume or amount of land covered (ha).

For example:

1 water reservoir (number) of 3000 m³ (volume) water capacity has been rehabilitated, supporting 200 households (beneficiaries).

5 km of irrigation canals (total volume 5000 m³) built to irrigate 50 ha of crops, supporting 200 households.

For joint targets, WFP's specific contribution should also be specified:

3 ha vegetable garden created through WFP-supported food-assistance for-assets activity for 50 women provided with tools and grains by FAO.

10 km of irrigation canals repaired through WFP-supported food-assistance for-assets activity for 1,000 households, with IFAD construction materials.

Targets need to be based on specific technical standards and work norms. These technical standards guide the development of the assets to be built, measured and reported on. For example, a feeder road located in a flood-prone area needs to have a well-designed drainage system and be integrated with watershed protection. Planning and constructing a feeder road without adequate drainage will likely result in the asset being severely damaged during the next rainy season, which will render it useless. Field-Level Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding with partners need to include context-specific technical standards for infrastructure design and construction to ensure that the assets are relevant to communities and that their impacts are sustainable. The planned number of outputs is directly linked to the planned number of participants and working days (person/days), and the total food, cash or voucher value transferred. Therefore, the planned number of outputs, person/days, participants and available resources (food, cash, vouchers) need to be consistent. For examples on units of measurement, technical specifications and work norms for various assets, see the [FFA PGM](#) Dashboard. These examples will need to be adjusted to each country's context.

In COMET, the indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicator must be reported together with D.1.11:

- D.4 Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained.

INTERPRETATION

It is important to maintain comparability between assets of the same type. In addition, a distinction needs to be made between the assets built, restored or maintained to avoid over/underestimation of achievements. When reporting on assets built, restored or maintained, we provide clear justification for any discrepancies between the planned targets and actual outputs. The report narrative should focus on assets for which WFP assistance has been significant or innovative. It should include specific information about the type of assets built, restored or maintained, and the type of assistance provided to beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2022, FFA was rolled out into hard-to-reach conflict affected locations of Greater Jonglei and Unity, reaching an additional 20,000 beneficiaries. This expansion included the implementation of pastoral FFA in Rumbek East, Kapoeta, and Awerial. Through asset creation activities implemented across project sites, 162 dykes were constructed (66 percent of target), 63,95 acres of land were cleared and cultivated with an estimated average of 300kg of cereals harvested per household; and targeted households participated in the construction of 478 km of community access roads and 273 shallow wells, representing 63 percent of the annual target. In addition, a total of 109,000 participants received skills training in various aspects of livelihoods, infrastructure development, environmental management

D. ASSETS CREATED

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator is an output level indicator providing only a count of the assets created. It does not specify how many people Benefit from the created assets.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Please see the [Monitoring Chapter](#) for the list of assets and correct measurement in the FFA PGM. For additional indicators which are country-specific and not available in the list provided, COs should reach out to the Livelihoods, Asset Creation and Resilience Team (PROR-L) before including the indicator in COMET.

- [COMET Manual](#)
- [CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)
- [How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)
- [Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

D.1.2 Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context



VERSION	V3.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	D.1.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: D. Assets created</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 for interventions of recovery and/or creation of assets in an emergency or protracted crisis context.</p> <p>Note: This indicator should not be applied for activities where resilience is the focus such as under SO3 in the CRF. (Please use indicator D.1.1 instead).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food assistance for asset (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of assets
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the type and number of physical assets built, restored, or maintained for households groups or communities to improve their livelihoods and/or their natural resource base. Emergency is considered as crisis response based on the Country Office (CO) decision while creating the associated Line of Sight (LoS).</p> <p>Below is a key definition related to this indicator.</p> <p>The assets counted here are those built under a resilience focus area; which reduce exposure to and impact of shocks and stressors, strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and contribute to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits. This includes new assets built or existing assets restored or maintained to working condition. The FFA PGM has a full list of assets created under FFA.</p> <p>This output indicator is reported on in COMET through 62 detailed indicators grouped into 16 intermediate categories to show the type of assets restored and/or maintained (which allows for grouping the indicators with the same units of measurements).</p> <p>Country Offices (COs) are flexible to choose any of the 62 detailed indicators according to their context and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained (D.1.2.42/D.1.2.43/D.1.1.44/D.1.2.45/D.1.2.46/D.1.2.47/D.1.2.48/D.1.1.49/D.1.2.50/D.1.1.51/D.1.2.52/D.1.2.53/D.1.2.54/D.1.2.55) • Total value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions (D.1.2.56)

D. ASSETS CREATED

- Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices (D.1.2.57/D.1.2.58)
- Total tons of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices (D.1.2.59)
- Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage (D.1.2.60/D.1.2.61/D.1.2.62)
- Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared (D.1.2.1)
- Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures (D.1.2.2/D.1.2.3/D.2.1.4/D.1.2.5/D.1.2.6/D.1.2.7/D.1.2.8/D.1.2.9/D.1.2.10/D.1.2.11/D.1.2.12)
- Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated (D.1.2.13/D.1.2.14)
- Hectares of land forested (D.1.2.15)
- Kilometers of irrigation canals (D.1.2.16)
- Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dikes built/rehabilitated (D.1.2.17/D.1.2.18)
- Number of community infrastructure (D.1.2.19/D.1.2.20/D.1.2.21)
- Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated (D.1.2.22/D.1.2.23/D.1.2.24/D.1.2.25/D.1.2.26/D.1.2.27/D.1.2.28/D.1.2.29/D.1.2.30/D.1.2.31/D.1.2.32/D.1.2.33/D.1.2.34/D.1.2.35/D.1.2.36)
- Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated (D.1.2.37/D.1.2.38)
- Number of culverts and drainage (D.1.2.139)
- Number of Household and School Gardens (D.1.2.40/D.1.2.41)

RATIONALE

Through the creation of household and community assets, 'Food Assistance for Assets' programmes help meet the immediate food needs of food insecure people whilst building assets that strengthen their livelihoods, reduce the risks from natural disasters, and make them and their communities more resilient to shocks. Supporting households and communities to build assets such as repairing irrigation systems, building bridges, soil and water conservation, establishing community granaries, etc. plays a pivotal role to reduce exposure to and impact of shocks and stressors, strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and contribute to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the implementation reports of WFP's cooperating partners. WFP staff may also provide data (in case of direct implementation). Since most assets are built, restored or maintained as joint efforts with partners, it is important that reporting captures both WFP's specific contribution and the type and nature of the partnership. For instance, a report on labour-based school-repair activity supported through food assistance for assets should include the person/days worked, the number of classrooms repaired and the number of children benefiting from the activity, as well as partners' contributions to the activity such as construction materials.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow up values of selected detailed indicators under the related intermediate categories. COMET will automatically add those values to the overall level of intermediate output indicator(s) in emergency context.

For example, to report on the intermediate category - **Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dikes built/rehabilitated** under emergency context, the following detailed indicators are aggregated: Kilometers (km) of irrigation canals constructed (D.1.1.17) + Kilometers (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated (D.1.1.17).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

The target values for each of the detailed indicator selected against this output indicator are set in the COMET Other output plan (OOP) on a yearly basis

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and /or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in

the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into 62 detailed indicators grouped under 16 intermediate categories. COs can select any detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

Keynote:

It is important to maintain comparability between assets of the same type. For this reason, generic outputs such as 'water development' and 'volume of water available to households' should not be reported. Instead, it is useful to report on data related to specific assets.

In the case of water assets: ponds, dams, wells and cisterns would be reported separately along with their estimated volume of water they are designed to hold (m³). In addition, a distinction needs to be made between the assets built, restored and maintained: classrooms repaired and constructed are different from each other, so grouping them together as 'constructed' would amount to an overestimation of achievements while 'repaired' would be an underestimation.

Country Offices are to take special note of measurement units when entering data in COMET for the assets created, maintained or restored. For example, Hectares of community gardens created, and Number of gardens created are to be reported separately. Hectares of land reforested, and number of seedlings planted need to be reported separately.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected according to the established reporting schedule – often monthly or quarterly. Some assets may be reported on only after a specific season (for labour-based activities), or in some cases upon their completion. For example, a water reservoir may require longer than three months to construct, but data should not be collected any later than six months after starting.

PLANNED FIGURES

It is recommended that COs set their own annual targets to the best of their ability and knowledge, to reflect the specificities of their context. Some considerations CO's need to make when setting targets include the expected funding for asset creation/rehabilitation activities, the scale of the intervention, the agro-ecological characteristics of the areas of intervention, the capacity of partners, and the needs of the communities/households targeted.

The type, number and size of assets built, restored or maintained (length, volume or size depending on the nature of the assets) should be compared to the specifications in the COs' own annual work plan. (For example: 5 water reservoirs built, 10 repaired, 15 maintained; 15 ha of trees planted; 10 km of feeder roads constructed). For assets measured by volume, the targets need to be specified both in terms of the actual number and the volume or amount of land covered (ha).

For example:

1 water reservoir (number) of 3000 m³ (volume) water capacity has been rehabilitated, supporting 200 households (beneficiaries).

5 km of irrigation canals (total volume 5000 m³) built to irrigate 50 ha of crops, supporting 200 households.

For joint targets, WFP's specific contribution should also be specified:

3 ha vegetable garden created through WFP-supported Food Assistance for Assets activity for 50 women provided with tools and grains by FAO.

10 km of irrigation canals repaired through WFP-supported food-assistance for-assets activity for 1,000 households, with IFAD construction materials.

Targets need to be based on specific technical standards and work norms. These technical standards guide the development of the assets to be built, measured and reported on. For example, a feeder road located in a flood-prone area needs to have a well-designed

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drainage system and be integrated with watershed protection. Planning and constructing a feeder road without adequate drainage will likely result in the asset being severely damaged during the next rainy season, which will render it useless. Field-level agreements and memoranda of understanding with partners need to include context-specific technical standards for infrastructure design and construction to ensure that the assets are relevant to communities and that their impacts are sustainable. The planned number of outputs is directly linked to the planned number of participants and working days (person/days), and the total food, cash or voucher value transferred. Therefore, the planned number of outputs, person/days, participants and available resources (food, cash, vouchers) need to be consistent. For examples on units of measurement, technical specifications and work norms for various assets, see the [FFA PGM](#) Dashboard. These examples will need to be adjusted to each country's context.

In COMET, the indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicator must be reported together with D.1.2:

- D.4 Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained.

INTERPRETATION

It is important to maintain comparability between assets of the same type. In addition, a distinction needs to be made between the assets built, restored or maintained to avoid over/underestimation of achievements. When reporting on assets built, restored or maintained, we provide clear justification for any discrepancies between the planned targets and actual outputs. The report narrative should focus on assets for which WFP assistance has been significant or innovative. It should include specific information about the type of assets built, restored or maintained, and the type of assistance provided to beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2022, FFA was rolled out into hard-to-reach conflict affected locations of Greater Jonglei and Unity, reaching an additional 20,000 beneficiaries. This expansion included the implementation of pastoral FFA in Rumbek East, Kapoeta, and Awerial. Through asset creation activities implemented across project sites, 162 dykes were constructed (66 percent of target), 63,95 acres of land were cleared and cultivated with an estimated average of 300kg of cereals harvested per household; and targeted households participated in the construction of 478 km of community access roads and 273 shallow wells, representing 63 percent of the annual target. In addition, a total of 109,000 participants received skills training in various aspects of livelihoods, infrastructure development, environmental management

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator is an output level indicator providing only a count of the assets created. It does not specify how many people Benefit from the created assets.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Please see the [Monitoring Chapter for](#) the list of assets and correct measurement in the [FFA PGM](#). For additional indicators which are country-specific and not available in the list provided, COs should reach out to the Livelihoods, Asset Creation and Resilience Team (PROR-L) before including the indicator in COMET.

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

D.1.3 Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure (*country-specific*)



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	D.1.3
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output country specific indicator</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: D. Assets created</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>This indicator can be selected under standard output 3.1 for asset creation activities if relevant.</p> <p>Note: This indicator should not be applied under an emergency focus area under SO1 (please use indicator D.1.4 instead).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Li Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)</p> <p>*Other Climate Adaptation and Risk Management Activities (CAR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of assets
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the type and number of physical resources constructed, rebuilt, or maintained for households and communities to improve their livelihoods and/or their natural resource base and complements output indicator D.1.1 “Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure” for Country Offices wishing to display/report on specific assets not covered under D.1.1.</p> <p>Below are key terminologies related to this indicator:</p> <p>The assets counted here are those built under a resilience focus area, which reduce exposure to and impact of shocks and stressors, strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and contribute to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits. This includes new assets built or existing assets restored or maintained to working condition.</p> <p>This output indicator is reported on in COMET through 20 detailed Indicators where three of twenty detailed indicators are grouped into one intermediate category. Those details show the type of assets constructed, rebuilt and/or maintained.</p> <p>Country Offices (COs) are flexible to choose any of the 22 detailed indicators according to their context and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D.1.3.1 Hectares (ha) of land planted with forage (e.g. grasses, shrubs, legumes) • D.1.3.2 Kilometers (Km) of firewall established/maintained/rehabilitated

D. ASSETS CREATED

- D.1.3.3 Kilometers (Km) of sand dams/sub-surface dams constructed/rehabilitated
- D.1.3.4 Kilometers (Km) of retention walls and river embankments built/rehabilitated
- D.1.3.5 Kilometers (Km) of drinking water supply lines constructed/rehabilitated/maintained
- D.1.3.6 Kilometers (Km) of live fencing created/rehabilitated/maintained
- D.1.3.7 Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated/maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc...)
- D.1.3.8 Number of fish ponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained
- D.1.3.9 Number of fuel-efficient stoves produced/distributed
- D.1.3.10 Number of hand washing facilities constructed/rehabilitated (using concrete/masonry etc...)
- D.1.3.11 Number of hives distributed
- D.1.3.12 Number of household and/or public latrines constructed/rehabilitated
- D.1.3.13 Number of roof water harvesting structures constructed
- D.1.3.14 Number of tree nurseries established/supported.
- D.1.3.15 Number of tree seedlings produced/provided
- D.1.3.16 Volume (m3) of compost produced
- D.1.3.17 Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster-stricken settlements removed (roads, channels, schools, etc.)

Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated (detailed indicators: D.1.3.18/D.1.4.19/D.1.4.20)

- D.1.3.18 Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed
- D.1.3.19 Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed.
- D.1.3.20 Design capacity (m3) of water harvesting systems (dams, ponds, earth dams, weir dams, etc...) built/rehabilitated/maintained

RATIONALE

The indicator is applicable under those activities implemented where resilience is the focus area, such as SO.3 in the CRF.

Through the creation of household and community assets, Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes help meet the immediate food needs of food insecure people whilst building assets that strengthen their livelihoods, reduce the risks from natural disasters, and make them and their communities more resilient to shocks. Supporting households and communities to build or repair assets (such as dams, retention walls and river embankments, water supply lines, live fencing, etc.) plays a pivotal role to reduce exposure to and impact of shocks and stressors, strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and contribute to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the implementation reports of WFP's cooperating partners.

WFP staff may also provide data (in case of direct implementation).

Since most assets are constructed, rebuilt or maintained as joint efforts with partners, it is important that reporting captures both WFP's specific contribution and the type and nature of the partnership. For instance, an activity that has animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated/maintained, should include person/days worked, number of dip tanks, number cattle crush, number of chicken houses, number of goat houses, etc...) that are repaired or constructed, as well as partners' contributions to the activity such as construction materials.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow up values of selected detailed indicators. For three detailed indicators grouped under one intermediate category, COMET will automatically add their values to the overall level of intermediate output indicator.

For example, to report on the intermediate category **Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated** the following detailed indicators are aggregated: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed (D.1.18)+ Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed (D.1.19) + Design capacity (m3) of water harvesting systems (dams, ponds, earth dams, weir dams, etc...) built/rehabilitated/maintained (D.1.20).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

The target values for each of the detailed indicators selected against this output indicator are set in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP) on a yearly basis.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and /or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into 20 detailed indicators. Only 3 indicators out of 20 are grouped into one intermediate category. COs can select any detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected according to the established reporting schedule – often monthly or quarterly. Some assets may be reported on only after a specific season (for labour-based activities), or in some cases upon their completion. For example, drinking water supply lines may require longer than three months to construct, but data should not be collected any later than six months after starting.

PLANNED FIGURES

It is recommended that COs set their own annual targets to the best of their ability and knowledge, to reflect the specificities of their context. Some considerations CO's need to make when setting targets include the expected funding for asset creation/rehabilitation activities, the scale of the intervention, the agro-ecological characteristics of the areas of intervention, the capacity of partners, and the needs of the communities/households targeted.

The type, number and size of assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained (length, volume or size depending on the nature of the assets) should be compared to the specifications in the COs' own annual work plan.

Additionally, targets need to be based on specific technical standards and work norms. These technical standards guide the development of the assets to be built, measured and reported on.

D. ASSETS CREATED

For example, when creating drinking water supplies, careful design is required. The water supply should separate human from livestock intakes, fence the water pond area and undertake awareness training on water management and WASH. Field-level agreements (FLAs) and memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with partners need to include context-specific technical standards for infrastructure design and construction to ensure that the assets are relevant to communities and that their impacts are sustainable. The planned number of outputs is directly linked to the planned number of participants and working days (person/days), and the total food, cash or voucher value transferred. Therefore, the planned number of outputs, person/days, participants and available resources (food, cash, vouchers) need to be consistent. For examples on units of measurement, technical specifications and work norms for various assets. These examples will need to be adjusted to each country's context.

In COMET, the indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicator must be reported together with D.1.3:

- D.4 Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained. (Applicable where Country Offices are subscribed to the AIMS service)
- D.1.1 Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure.

INTERPRETATION

It is important to maintain comparability between assets of the same type. In addition, a distinction needs to be made between the assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained to avoid over/underestimation of achievements. When reporting on those assets, we provide clear justification for any discrepancies between the planned targets and actual outputs. The report narrative should focus on assets for which WFP assistance has been significant or innovative. It should include specific information about the type of assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained, and the type of assistance provided to beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE (S)

In 2022, FFA was rolled out into hard-to-reach conflict affected locations of Greater Jonglei and Unity, reaching an additional 20,000 beneficiaries. This expansion included the implementation of pastoral FFA in Rumbek East, Kapoeta, and Awerial. Through asset creation activities implemented across project sites, 162 dykes were constructed (66 percent of target), 63,95 acres of land were cleared and cultivated with an estimated average of 300kg of cereals harvested per household; and targeted households participated in the construction of 478 km of community access roads and 273 shallow wells, representing 63 percent of the annual target.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator is an output level indicator providing only a count of the assets created. It does not specify how many people benefit from the created assets.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Please see the Monitoring Chapter for list of assets and correct measurement in the [FFA PGM](#). For additional indicators which are country-specific and not available in the list

provided, COs should reach out to the Livelihoods, Asset Creation and Resilience Team (PROR-L) before including the indicator in COMET.

- [COMET Manual](#)
- [CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)
- [How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)
- [Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

D. ASSETS CREATED

D.
1.4

D.1.4 Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts (*country-specific*)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	D.1.4
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output country specific indicator Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: D. Assets created</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>This indicator can be selected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under standard output 1.1 for activities with an emergency focus that include recovery and/or creation of assets. <p>Note: this indicator should not be applied for activities where resilience is the focus such as under SO3 in the CRF (please use indicator D.1.3 instead).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of assets
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the type and number of physical resources built, restored, or maintained for households and communities to improve their livelihoods and/or their natural resource base in an emergency context and complements output indicator D.1.2 “Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context” for Country Offices wishing to display/report on specific assets not covered under D.1.2.</p> <p>Below are key terminologies related to this indicator:</p> <p>The assets counted here are those built in an emergency context to reduce exposure to and impact of shocks and stressors, strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and contribute to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits. This includes new assets built or existing assets restored or maintained to working condition.</p> <p>This output indicator is reported on in COMET through 20 detailed Indicators where three of twenty detailed indicators are grouped into one intermediate category. Those details show the type of assets constructed, rebuilt and/or maintained.</p> <p>Country Offices (COs) are flexible to choose any of the 22 detailed indicators according to their context and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D.1.4.1 Hectares (ha) of land planted with forage (e.g. grasses, shrubs, legumes) • D.1.4.2 Kilometers (Km) of firewall established/maintained/rehabilitated

- D.1.4.3 Kilometers (Km) of sand dams/sub-surface dams constructed/rehabilitated
- D.1.4.4 Kilometers (Km) of retention walls and river embankments built/rehabilitated
- D.1.4.5 Kilometers (Km) of drinking water supply lines constructed/rehabilitated/maintained
- D.1.4.6 Kilometers (Km) of live fencing created/rehabilitated/maintained
- D.1.4.7 Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated/maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc...)
- D.1.4.8 Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained
- D.1.4.9 Number of fuel-efficient stoves produced/distributed
- D.1.4.10 Number of hand washing facilities constructed/rehabilitated (using concrete/masonry etc...)
- D.1.4.11 Number of hives distributed
- D.1.4.12 Number of household and/or public latrines constructed/rehabilitated
- D.1.4.13 Number of roof water harvesting structures constructed
- D.1.4.14 Number of tree nurseries established/supported.
- D.1.4.15 Number of tree seedlings produced/provided
- D.1.4.16 Volume (m3) of compost produced
- D.1.4.17 Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster-stricken settlements removed (roads, channels, schools, etc.)

Intermediate indicator: Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated (detailed indicators: D.1.4.18/D.1.4.19/D.1.4.20)

- D.1.4.18 Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed
- D.1.4.19 Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed.
- D.1.4.20 Design capacity (m3) of water harvesting systems (dams, ponds, earth dams, weir dams, etc...) built/rehabilitated/maintained

RATIONALE

Through the creation of household and community assets, 'Food Assistance for Assets' (FFA) programmes help meet the immediate food needs of food insecure people whilst building assets that strengthen their livelihoods, reduce the risks from natural disasters, and make them and their communities more resilient to shocks. Supporting households and communities to build ~~which~~ plays a pivotal role to reduce exposure to and impact of shocks and stressors, strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and contribute to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the implementation reports of WFP's cooperating partners.

WFP staff may also provide data (in case of direct implementation).

Since most assets are constructed, rebuilt or maintained as joint efforts with partners, it is important that reporting captures both WFP's specific contribution and the type and nature of the partnership.

D. ASSETS CREATED

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow up values of selected detailed indicators. For the three detailed indicators grouped under one intermediate category, COMET will automatically add their values to the overall level of intermediate output indicator.

For example, to report on the intermediate category **Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated**, the following detailed indicators are aggregated: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed (D.1.18)+ Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed (D.1.19) + Design capacity (m3) of water harvesting systems (dams, ponds, earth dams, weir dams, etc...) built/rehabilitated/maintained (D.1.20).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

The target values for each of the detailed indicator selected against this output indicator are set in the COMET Other output plan (OOP) on a yearly basis.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into 20 detailed indicators. Only 3 indicators out of 20 are grouped into one intermediate category. COs can select any detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected according to the established reporting schedule – often monthly or quarterly. Some assets may be reported on only after a specific season (for labour-based activities), or in some cases upon their completion. For example, a water reservoir may require longer than three months to construct, but data should not be collected any later than six months after starting.

PLANNED FIGURES

It is recommended that COs set their own annual targets to the best of their ability and knowledge, to reflect the specificities of their context. Some considerations CO's need to make when setting targets include the expected funding for asset creation/rehabilitation activities, the scale of the intervention, the agro-ecological characteristics of the areas of intervention, the capacity of partners, and the needs of the communities/households targeted.

The type, number and size of assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained (length, volume or size depending on the nature of the assets) should be compared to the specifications in the COs' own annual work plan.

Additionally, targets need to be based on specific technical standards and work norms. These technical standards guide the development of the assets to be built, measured and reported on.

For example, when creating drinking water supplies, careful design is required. The water supply should separate human from livestock intakes, fence the water pond area and undertake awareness training on water management and WASH. Field-level agreements and memoranda of understanding with partners need to include context-specific technical standards for infrastructure design and construction to ensure that the assets are relevant to communities and that their impacts are sustainable. The planned number of outputs is directly linked to the planned number of participants and working days (person/days), and

the total food, cash or voucher value transferred. Therefore, the planned number of outputs, person/days, participants and available resources (food, cash, vouchers) need to be consistent. For examples on units of measurement, technical specifications and work norms for various assets, see the [FFA PGM](#) Dashboard. These examples will need to be adjusted to each country's context.

In COMET, -the indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicator must be reported together with D.1.4:

- D.4 Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained. (Applicable where Country offices are subscribed to the AIMS service)
- D.1.2 Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts.

INTERPRETATION

It is important to maintain comparability between assets of the same type. In addition, a distinction needs to be made between the assets constructed, restored or maintained to avoid over/underestimation of achievements. When reporting on assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained, we provide clear justification for any discrepancies between the planned targets and actual outputs. The report narrative should focus on assets for which WFP assistance has been significant or innovative. It should include specific information about the type of assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained, and the type of assistance provided to beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE (S)

This reporting year, WFP created several assets to improve livelihoods. Implementation included the promotion and creation of 2,500 fuel efficient stoves as an income generation activity, 70 hectares of land planted with forage seed in Chikwawa and Mangochi areas and 5 fish ponds. Additionally, 3000 households were trained on compost making to improve agricultural production.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator is an output level indicator providing only a count of the assets created. It does not specify how many people benefit from the created assets.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual should be explained in reporting.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Please see the Monitoring Chapter for list of assets and correct measurement in the [FFA PGM](#)v. For additional indicators which are country-specific and not available in the list provided, COs should reach out to the Livelihoods, Asset Creation and Resilience Team (PROR-L) before including the indicator in COMET.

- [COMET Manual](#)
- [CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)
- [How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)
- [Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

D. ASSETS CREATED

D.
2

D.2 Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	D.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: D. Assets created</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 1.1 and 3.2 for interventions facilitating access to energy products or services.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Access to Energy Services (AES)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator aims to capture the total number of people receiving energy products or facilitated access to the services provided by these products from WFP.</p> <p>The output indicator is further divided into three detailed indicators in COMET. This is to show the type of products provided. COs should choose all the detailed indicators applicable to their context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D.2.10 Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking) • D.2.11 Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting) • D.2.12 Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses) <p>Below are key terminologies that are related to the indicator:</p> <p>In the context of this indicator, facilitated access means that the following two conditions are granted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WFP is filling beneficiaries' affordability gap for energy products, or the services provided by them through subsidies (cash-based transfers). 2. WFP is making energy products or their services accessible by providing power solutions.

This indicator does not include access to energy products or services for which beneficiaries are paying the full market price for both the product and the service (access to and/or operating costs).

For beneficiaries to be reported under this indicator, WFP or its partners must have facilitated access to energy products or the services they provide, by (i) directly paying for their full or partial cost; or (ii) indirectly paying for their full or partial cost through the provision of cash-based transfers; or (iii) helping the supplier to reduce the costs to end users (for example by facilitating market penetration).

This indicator refers to three main types of **energy services** for which the most common products are as follows:

1. Food consumption

Facilitating direct access to clean cooking solutions (devices + fuel)

Products: devices (e.g. cookstoves, pressure cookers, solar water heaters, kilns, ovens); fuels (e.g. Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), biogas, kerosene, electricity, solar thermal, briquettes, pellets)

2. Communication, powering & lighting

Facilitating direct access to communication devices, lighting products, charging and powering equipment.

Products: communication devices (e.g. mobile phones, radios); Lighting devices (e.g. solar lanterns, lighting kits, solar kits); charging & powering equipment (e.g. solar chargers, charging stations, rechargeable batteries, solar photo voltaic systems, mini grids, biodigesters, windmills)

3. Productive use

Facilitating direct access to equipment for productive use (production, processing and preservation)

a. Food Production (e.g. solar irrigation, fertilizing, harvesting, tilling)

Products: solar water pumps, solar sprayers, tractors

b. Food Processing (e.g. milling, de-husking, grinding, baking, pressing, pre-cooking, fortification)

Products: millers, grinders, de-huskers

c. Food Preservation (e.g. refrigeration, freezing, smoking, drying, fermenting, pasteurizing, canning, sealing)

Products: fridges, freezers, cool boxes, cold chambers, sealing & canning equipment, drying & smoking systems, fermenting & pasteurizing equipment

RATIONALE

Meeting the energy needs of beneficiaries in vulnerable communities is important to ensure their food security and increase the ability of food systems to function effectively, safely and sustainably. Energy access is important for households and school children to be able to cook and eat the food that is provided to them by WFP, avoiding selling food rations for fuel, undercooking, or under-boiling water. This applies both to humanitarian and development settings. Energy access gives households, school children and farmers access to communication, powering and lighting, which allows them, among other opportunities, to receive weather and financial information or to study after dark. Energy access touches on all aspects of food systems, from food production, transformation to preservation and consumption. It therefore positively influences vulnerable people's nutritional and health status, the household economy, gender relations, societal development, the environment and prevailing security

D. ASSETS CREATED

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be collected by cooperating partners as well as by WFP (in case of direct implementation).

- When not directly implemented by WFP, actual figures of these indicator are provided by cooperating partners and endorsed by Activity managers before its officially shared for external reporting in corporate systems and reviewed and endorsed by programme officers/activity managers.
- When collected through WFP, data are extracted from Country Office output monitoring system by programme officers and/or when applicable

INDICATOR CALCULATION

In COMET, this indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow-up values of the selected detailed indicators. COMET then aggregates those values to the level of the output indicator.

For COs to be able to calculate the indicator values, they must follow the below described method:

A. Food consumption (Cooking)

A Total= household level beneficiaries + school level beneficiaries of cooking products, where:

- household level beneficiaries = recipients multiplied by average household size of the same target group
- school beneficiaries (total of all schools) = $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$ with:
 - "n" being the number of schools benefiting from this product/service during the relevant reporting year and
 - $a = \text{Max}(M_1, M_2, M_x)$ being M the highest monthly average of daily meals cooked provided during the reporting year in the same school and "x" the number of months assisted during the same reporting year in the same school.

B. Communication & lighting

B Total = $b_1 Z_1 + b_2 Z_2 + \dots + b_n Z_n$ where

- b_n identifies each communication product/service and Z_n the number of people benefiting from each.
- Z_n is always the number of recipients multiplied by the average size of the household reported under the same target group.

When two or more Z values are overlapping (the same households are benefiting from several products/services) the main formula should only consider the service for which the Z value is higher. In case Z values are only partially overlapping, subtract the overlapped figure from one of them.

C. Productive uses

C Total = $c_1 + c_2 + c_3$ when all three sub-service types (Production - c_1 , Processing - c_2 and Preservation - c_3) are provided to different people.

- When two or more "c" values are overlapping (referring to the same people) the main formula should only consider the service for which the "c" value is higher. In case "c" values are only partially overlapping, subtract the overlapped figure from one of them.
- For instance, it would be "c" Total would be equal to $c_1 + c_2$ if c_2 is overlapping with c_3 and c_2 is higher than c_3

c_1 , c_2 , and c_3 should be calculated separately as (cx), and overlap discounted as follows:

Total Cx = $c_{x1} Z_1 + c_{x2} Z_2 + \dots + c_{xn} Z_n$ where:

- “x” is the sub-service type (c1 or c2 or c3)
- cxn refers to the product/service “n” under the sub-service type x and Zn is the number of people benefiting from each.
- Zn is always the number of recipients multiplied by the average size of the household reported under the same target group.
- When two or more Z values are overlapping (referring to the same households) the main formula should only consider the service for which the Z value is higher. In case Z values are only partially overlapping, subtract the overlapped figure from one of them.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into 3 detailed output indicators. COs should select all of the detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected as part of the output monitoring system and consolidated at least on a yearly basis or twice a year and reported in COMET completion reports, where possible.

PLANNED FIGURES

The annual planned figure for this indicator should be the expected sum (without overlaps) of people benefiting from energy products and services to be transferred or facilitated for each reporting year.

In COMET, targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Beneficiaries of individual capacity strengthening transfers for the implementation or use of energy products and services should also be reported under the CRF output category A.

In these cases, tier 1 beneficiaries should be reported in Distribution reports using the “AES” acronym in the last part of the activity tag and using the indicator: A.1.8. “Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks”

In addition to that, CSP activities providing beneficiaries or targeted communities with **energy-efficient devices**, must also report on all applicable detailed output indicators under indicator A.5 “Quantity of **non-food items distributed**” – from detailed output indicators A.5.1 to A.5.8”.

Finally, when applicable COs are also requested to report on detailed output indicators:

D. ASSETS CREATED

- Output Indicator on “assets supporting **food production**” mainly D.1.1.50 Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained to improve or sustain food production.
- Output Indicator on “assets supporting **food processing**” mainly D.1.1.51 Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained to improve or sustain food processing.
- Output Indicators on “assets supporting **food preservation**” mainly D.1.1.52 Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained to improve or sustain food preservation.
- Output Indicator on “assets supporting **food storage**” mainly D.1.1.53 Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained to improve or sustain food storage.
- Output Indicator on “**energy storage capacity**” mainly D.1.1.60 Total annual energy storage capacity installed, restored or maintained.
- Output Indicator on “**renewable energy capacity installed**” mainly D.1.1.61 Total annual renewable energy capacity installed, restored or maintained.
- Output Indicator on “**renewable energy capacity generated**”. Mainly D.1.1.62 Total annual renewable energy capacity generated.
- Output indicator A.6.3.1. on “number of WFP-**assisted schools** with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves”
-

All indicators in the CRF output category “G” should also be reported when applicable, including G.14 “Number of tons of **CO2 equivalent emissions reduced** through improved or clean cooking solutions”.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator shows the number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services through support from WFP and/or cooperating partners.

These results are disaggregated by type of service as described in the Disaggregation section, but details on the type of products and services provided need to be added as part of the narratives in corporate reports.

For example: “Of the 5,000 people in households provided with direct access to energy products or services, 20% acquired tier 3 cookstoves, while the rest received vouchers to charge their mobile phones. 300 farmers (1,500 beneficiaries) were enabled to rent water pumps. Two cooperatives (40 members, 200 beneficiaries) acquired two milling machines”.

The higher the number of people reported under this indicator, the higher the WFP’s contribution towards improving energy access for improved food security in the area of implementation.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#).

LIMITATIONS

This indicator applies to beneficiaries directly receiving improved access to energy products and/or services from WFP or cooperating partners. It does not include details on the product or type of services under each category. This information is expected to be included in the output indicator A.5 and ACR narratives.

In addition, a low number of people reported compared to the planned figure under this indicator can indicate that: no funds were received for this activity, or that a large proportion of the target population already has access to improved energy services and/or technologies for food systems, or that there is a need for WFP to increase its energy related

activities in the area of implementation. This also needs to be clarified in the narratives of corporate reports.

EXAMPLES

Number of people having direct access to clean cooking solutions

Examples:

- For vulnerable communities to adopt efficient cooking solutions as described under ACL and/or URT (CAR)
- For the preparation of school meals (SMP)
- For vulnerable communities to 1) limit the use of cooking fuel (cookstoves) 2) increase the production of wood (reforestation) (ACL)
- For displaced people, affected populations and host communities to avoid negative impacts on environment, tension with host community over firewood resources, selling food rations for fuel, undercooking, skipping meals for not being able to cook them, spending an excessive share of household resources on fuel, under boiling water, and affecting health by inhaling toxic smoke (URT)

Number of people having direct access to communication & lighting devices including charging

Examples:

- For vulnerable communities to benefit from receiving climate info and/or climate insurance (CAR)
- For school children and the community to study after dark and benefit from digital learning and vocational training (SMP)
- For smallholder farmers and farmers cooperatives to benefit from mobile banking and receiving trade and weather information (ACL, SMS)
- For displaced people, affected populations and host communities to receive camp security messaging, remittances and reconnecting with family and friends. Instructions on pandemic. Using light to be active and safe after dark (URT)

Number of people having direct access to equipment for food production, processing and preservation.

Examples:

- For the Rural Resilience Initiative to improve food production, processing and preservation (CAR)
- For Home Grown School Feeding to improve food production, processing and preservation (SMP)

For smallholder farmers and farmers cooperatives to improve food production, processing and preservation (ACL, SMS)

FURTHER INFORMATION

[*Energy products and services – planned and actual figures.*](#)

[Energy for Food Security webpage](#)

[Energy for Food Security SharePoint page](#)

[Energy for Food Security brief](#)

[Energizing school feeding brief](#)

[Energizing Food Systems brochure](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

D. ASSETS CREATED

D.
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D.3 Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	D.3
INDICATOR TYPE AND OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 2.1 & 3.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: D. Assets created</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 2.1 & 3.2 for food for training interventions implemented with a resilience focus.</p> <p>Under other standard outputs if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food for Training (FFT)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of participants
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator counts the direct identifiable (Tier 1) number of participants who successfully completed livelihood skills training with an income generation objective, provided as part of WFP's Food Assistance for Training (FFT) programme. Most of the time, the training is complemented by a food/cash/ voucher transfer to help participants meet their essential needs while engaging in the training.</p> <p>Below are key terminologies related to the indicator.</p> <p>Participants are defined as: Those individuals who are identified by WFP as eligible for taking part in the skills development training, and who engage in such activities. For the purpose of this indicator, only those participants who successfully complete the training course will be counted. Successful completion is usually set at an 80% threshold attendance; however, this may be subject to variations depending on the context. In some cases, training completion is marked by a final assessment, which participants need to pass to show they have acquired and retained the skills taught during the training.</p> <p>FFT trainings are defined as: Training courses that equip participants with skills which they can use to generate an income or access work-based learning options.</p> <p>The types of skills provided include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic skills training – literacy, numeracy and basic digital literacy 2. Technical vocational training (not exhaustive) - wool processing, beekeeping, manufacturing, transport, utilities, masonry, construction, car mechanic, carpentry, electrical works, welding, commerce, finance, tailoring, beautician, information technology, journalism, plumbing, bakery, sweet production, handicrafts, mobile phone repair, etc).

3. Digital skills training (for example EMPACT programme) - providing digital skills training to refugees and food insecure host communities and displaced populations (refugees, IDP etc) t.
4. Business or entrepreneurship skills training, usually provided as a complement to the afore mentioned categories (the following list is not exhaustive) - Purchase of goods and services (online and offline); production of business related documents/communication (emails to customers/clients, work-related reports) usually coupled with training in digital literacy and Word document; customer service (including responding to customer complaints and problem solving); maintenance of financial records; promotion and marketing of products and services online and offline); information management (usually coupled with Excel or another database training but can include paper-based customer record keeping etc); budget management; risk management; recruitment; workflow management
5. Core or Soft Skills: [organisation of personal work priorities and time management, CV writing, job interview skills, interpersonal skills \(teamwork, communication skills etc.\), lifelong learning and other related workplace skills](#)

When reporting on FFT programmes, please note the following important differences between FFT trainings and other activity trainings:

FFT ≠ FFA: Trainings related to the creation, management, and maintenance of assets built through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes, including the development of the committees and associations required to manage these assets are considered as FFA and not FFT.

FFT ≠ SBCC: We consider it “FFT” if the training aims at equipping participants with skills that enable them to improve their livelihood by making an income. Projects that only provide Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC), such as nutrition, WASH and gender, or referral services, while important, are not regarded as FFT.

FFT ≠ SAMS: Trainings on agricultural practices to enhance production activities, on aggregation systems to support smallholders sell their produce in the markets, and on post-harvest management techniques will be considered as Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) and not FFT.

FFT ≠ CCA: The provision of climate and weather information to assist communities reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts by providing the information they need to make better decisions, whether through direct or indirect trainings (extension services), or through radio awareness initiatives, is regarded as a climate service within Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and not as FFT.

RATIONALE

The objective of skills development trainings is to help individuals build sustainable livelihoods, and ultimately achieve food security and nutrition. This is achieved by providing them skills which they can use to generate income, whether through employment or self-employment. The rationale is that income generation can help overcome food insecurity when it is underpinned by economic factors.

The indicator is applicable to activities where the purpose of the skill development training is to improve participants’ capacity to generate an income. Please refer to the “Definition” section to see the list of applicable trainings, and the ones which are out of the scope of this indicator.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be collected through monthly attendance registers which show identifiable beneficiaries who have attended and completed the planned vocational-livelihood skills training activities.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of participants attending the minimum threshold of classes set by the Country Office for successful completion of the training, and/or passing the final assessment (if applicable).

D. ASSETS CREATED

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is reported on in COMET through the intermediate indicator D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills and the associated detailed indicators are:

- D.3.1 Number of participants who completed digital skills trainings (e.g. through the EMPACT programme) (Overall)
- D.3.1F Number of participants who completed digital skills trainings (e.g. through the EMPACT programme) (Female)
- D.3.1M Number of participants who completed digital skills trainings (e.g. through the EMPACT programme) (Male)
- D.3.2 Number of participants who completed vocational skills trainings. (Overall)
- D.3.2F Number of participants who completed vocational skills trainings. (Female)
- D.3.2M Number of participants who completed vocational skills trainings. (Male)
- D.3.3 Number of participants who completed business (or entrepreneurship) skills training. (Overall)
- D.3.3F Number of participants who completed business (or entrepreneurship) skills training. (Female)
- D.3.3M Number of participants who completed business (or entrepreneurship) skills training. (Male)
- D. 3.4 Number of participants who completed core or soft skills training. (Overall)
- D. 3.4F Number of participants who completed core or soft skills training. (Female)
- D. 3.4M Number of participants who completed core or soft skills training. (Male)

Note: The criteria for successful completion are specific to the training design, as successful completion could be marked by attendance of a minimum threshold of classes, or by a final assessment. Those individuals who start the training but fail to complete it, i.e. drop-outs or people not passing the assessment as per the project design, will not be counted in this indicator.

Targets against this detailed indicator are set in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP) on a yearly basis,

Follow-up values for this indicator should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory:

- Sex

In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be gathered and reported on a monthly basis in COMET (completion reports) or based on the reporting agreed upon with partners. The data should be triangulated with Distribution Reports as FFT participants are expected to receive a resource transfer as they simultaneously attend skills' development trainings.

PLANNED FIGURES

The greatest risk to skills development programmes is non-completion of the training course, often due to inability to attend regularly, family/social/cultural factors, competing priorities and/or lacking literacy/numeracy. While the design of the activity should include approaches to manage the risk of non-completion, it is likely that there will still be some participants who will not be able to successfully complete the course. In addition, it is to be noted that the reasons for non-completion are not always negative, for examples refugees who resettle to another country or a person who gets a fulltime job.

For these reasons, a good example of target setting would be dependent on previous training completion trends; for example, targets can be set between 80%- 90% of initial training participants.

Targets against the relevant detailed indicator are set in the COMET Other output plan (OOP) on a yearly basis,

Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators should be reported together with D.3:

- A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities
- A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities
- A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities

INTERPRETATION

The indicator measures the number of participants who have successfully completed the training. The criteria for successful completion are specific to the training design, as *successful completion* could be marked by attendance of a minimum threshold of classes, or by a final assessment. Those individuals who start the training but fail to complete it, i.e. drop-outs or people not passing the assessment as per the project design, will not be counted in this indicator.

The closer the actual number of participants trained compared to the planned target, the better the result.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

EXAMPLES

In 2021, 72 refugee training participants successfully completed an FFT programme on handicrafts production, including 50 women and 22 men. This represents 90% of initial participants, which confirms that the yearly target has been met.

LIMITATIONS

The indicator measures the number of participants completing the training but does not assess the quality or relevance of the training, nor the participants' satisfaction.

Where the project design does not include a final assessment, the indicator does not reveal whether participants have actually acquired the skills, as it is simply based on class attendance.

FURTHER INFORMATION

- [COMET Manual](#)
- [CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)
- [How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)
- [Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

D. ASSETS CREATED

D.
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D.4 Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	D.4
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: D. Assets created</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 3.1 for Country Offices (COs) enrolled in the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Food assistance for asset (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of assets created through food for assets which are monitored and visible through the asset impact monitoring from space (AIMS) service through two detailed indicators.</p> <p>Below are a key terminologies related to this indicator:</p> <p>The Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service is a service that uses satellite imagery and landscape monitoring techniques to assess the long-term changes induced by Food Assistance for Assets and engineering projects on the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Assets created through FFA activities: The communities WFP assists often live in degraded and fragile contexts, therefore through FFA intervention, WFP promotes building or rehabilitation of assets that will improve long-term food security and resilience. Those assets need to be sustainable and able to withstand the exposure to climate and other shocks. The assets built or rehabilitated—such as forests, water ponds, irrigation systems and feeder roads—help stabilize and restore land, reduce disaster risks and increase food productivity.</p> <p>A complete list of relevant assets is seen under indicator D.1.1 – Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure.</p> <p>Assets created through FFA and monitored through AIMS: The types of assets monitored should be visible through satellite imagery and those that were identified earlier</p>

through satellite imagery. Those assets include a variety of landscape rehabilitation interventions, ranging from forestry to soil and water conservation, from dams and reservoirs to the construction of feeder roads and paths.

Visible or maintained assets: Assets are considered visible and when they are identified through the satellite imagery, suggesting successful implementation. Maintained assets are those that can be identified in multiple time step satellite imagery after the initial identification in previous AIMS analyses.

Percent of assets: The percentage of assets reported under this indicator is of those assets which are visible through satellite imagery. The percentage of visible and maintained assets is calculated as a proportion of the total number of assets submitted for monitoring through satellite imagery by the country office.

RATIONALE

The rationale for this indicator is to help understand whether asset implementation has been successfully completed by communities and Cooperating Partners. In addition, when older assets are detected, their visibility indicates maintenance over time, acting as a proxy for their utility to local communities.

The AIMS service has proven the potential of using satellite imagery to monitor FFA projects by producing objective and quantifiable information over large areas throughout an extended period of time. In particular, where there are limited options for monitoring FFA interventions – for example, due to lack of funding or access constraints for security reasons – the integration of satellite technology offers a solution by remotely checking asset presence and maintenance over time.

DATA SOURCE

Data for this indicator is derived from routinely acquired Very High Resolution (<1m) satellite imagery, processed and analysed by AIMS analysts on the Climate and Earth Observation (RAM-C) Unit. No additional technical analyses are required by the Country Office teams.

In order to undertake the analysis, the geographical locations, in the form of global navigation satellite system (GNSS) received coordinates, of the FFA intervention sites are needed. The coordinates will enable the AIMS analysts to access very high-resolution imagery over the sites.

Where relevant, it is important to understand the area boundaries of the intervention to carry out a more accurate assessment.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To calculate, AIMS HQ team will provide total number of assets visible and monitored through AIMS to Cos to report in COMET.

Then Cos will calculate the percentage out of the total number of assets submitted for Asset Detection analysis through AIMS.

Percentage = Total number of visible assets (provided by AIMS HQ)/total number of assets submitted by COs to HQ AIMS for monitoring

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

To report in COMET, COs have to input planned and follow-up values for two detailed indicators:

- D.4.1 Number of food assistance for assets (FFA) under monitoring visible (maintained by communities) through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite (AIMS)
- D.4.2 Total number of assets submitted by COs for monitoring through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite (AIMS) service

COMET then will calculate the percentage of assets monitored which will show in ACR/APR at the output level for the intermediate indicator: Percentage for the total number of assets visible for Asset Detection analysis through AIMS.

Follow-up values reported against this indicator should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP partnership in the system. The sum of WFP partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

D. ASSETS CREATED

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The indicator is disaggregated into two detailed indicators. COs must report on indicators to calculate the percentage of assets monitored through AIMS.

In addition to this, *each detailed indicator can be further detailed by*

- Geographical Location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags at the output level.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

It is advised to collect the indicator on a yearly basis and reported in COMET completion reports, and also beyond the project completion to allow for solid trend analysis, also taking seasonality into account.

The data collection should be timed to feed into the ACR reporting as well as to inform the following planning period.

The indicator value will be provided by the AIMS HQ team in a timely manner to enable ACR reporting.

PLANNED FIGURE

The ideal target is 'exceptional', where more than 90% assets monitored by AIMS are visible during the CSP year.

- > 90%: Exceptional
- 75 to 90% Very Good
- 50 to 75% Acceptable
- < 50% Poor

Annual targets are only informative due to (i) the multiyear nature of FFA programmes and (ii) the fact that some assets take time to mature and generate benefits.

In COMET, the indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year

INDICATORS COLLECTED AND ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators should be collected together with this indicator:

- D.1.1 Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure
- D.1.2. Number of assets built, restored or maintained in emergency contexts by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure

In addition to this, the following outcome indicators should be collected together this indicator:

- 25. Percentage of the population (%) in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (ABI)
- 26. Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits from assets created (EBI)
- 27. Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions

INTERPRETATION

The indicator is calculated based on VHR imagery interpretation by expert AIMS analysts. The value of the indicator provides information on whether the assets have been

implemented and, if they had already been detected over previous years of AIMS monitoring - if they are being maintained by communities over time.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

A WFP CO provided GPS coordinates and project details for 60 sylvo-pastoral half moons assets under the asset detection workstream of AIMS. Analysts identified 43 as visible in the satellite imagery, thus an indicator result calculated in COMET is 70% - falling within the acceptable threshold.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

- Some types of FFA activities are not easily traceable from space, depending on asset size, nature, and landscape surroundings. For this type of intervention, a case-by-case study would be recommended, using VHR imagery to follow the progression of the asset— including precise information on the location, size, and chronology—to understand its evolution.
- Satellite imagery can detect land cover changes and thus assess the presence of the asset, but it cannot assess social or economic impacts.
- Some areas of the world, especially tropical zones, are very cloudy and suffer from a lower coverage of cloud-free satellite imagery.
- Some assets may be too small to be detected from space.
- Assets under infrastructures or trees are not possible to be monitored from space.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

D. ASSETS CREATED

D.
5

D.5 Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services in emergency context



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	D.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR and APR Output Category: D. Assets created
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under standard output 1.1 for interventions facilitating access to energy products or services in an emergency or protracted crisis context. Recommended: Under any standard output if relevant.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	Access to Energy Services (AES)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator aims to capture the total number of people receiving energy products or facilitated access to the services provided by these products from WFP.</p> <p>Emergency context: Country Offices (COs) to determine during the development of the Line of Sight (LoS) whether access to energy services implemented under SO.1 are emergency interventions or regular ones.</p> <p>In the context of this indicator, facilitated access means that the following two conditions are granted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• WFP is filling beneficiaries' affordability gap for energy products, or the services provided by them through subsidies (cash-based transfers).• WFP is making energy products or their services accessible by providing power solutions. <p>This indicator does not include access to energy products or services for which beneficiaries are paying the full market price for both the product and the service (access to and/or operating costs).</p> <p>For beneficiaries to be reported under this indicator, WFP or its partners must have facilitated access to energy products or the services they provide, by (i) directly paying for their full or partial cost; or (ii) indirectly paying for their full or partial cost through the provision of cash-based transfers; or (iii) helping the supplier to reduce the costs to end users (for example by facilitating market penetration).</p>

This indicator refers to three main types of **energy services** for which the most common products are as follows:

3. Food consumption

Facilitating direct access to clean cooking solutions (devices + fuel)

Products: devices (e.g. cookstoves, pressure cookers, solar water heaters, kilns, ovens); fuels (e.g. Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), biogas, kerosene, electricity, solar thermal, briquettes, pellets)

4. Communication, powering & lighting

Facilitating direct access to communication devices, lighting products, charging and powering equipment.

Products: communication devices (e.g. mobile phones, radios); Lighting devices (e.g. solar lanterns, lighting kits, solar kits); charging & powering equipment (e.g. solar chargers, charging stations, rechargeable batteries, solar photo voltaic systems, mini grids, biodigesters, windmills)

5. Productive use

Facilitating direct access to equipment for productive use (production, processing and preservation)

Food Production (e.g. solar irrigation, fertilizing, harvesting, tilling)

Products: solar water pumps, solar sprayers, tractors

Food Processing (e.g. milling, de-husking, grinding, baking, pressing, pre-cooking, fortification)

Products: millers, grinders, de-huskers

Food Preservation (e.g. refrigeration, freezing, smoking, drying, fermenting, pasteurizing, canning, sealing)

Products: fridges, freezers, cool boxes, cold chambers, sealing & canning equipment, drying & smoking systems, fermenting & pasteurizing equipment

The indicator is reported on in COMET through three detailed indicators. This is to detail the type of services provided to people. COs should select and report in COMET on all detailed indicators relevant to the CO context and implementation.

RATIONALE

Meeting the energy needs of beneficiaries in vulnerable communities is important to ensure their food security and increase the ability of food systems to function effectively, safely and sustainably. Energy access is important for households and school children to be able to cook and eat the food that is provided to them by WFP, avoiding selling food rations for fuel, undercooking, or under-boiling water. This applies both to humanitarian and development settings. Energy access gives households, school children and farmers access to communication, powering and lighting, which allows them, among other opportunities, to receive weather and financial information or to study after dark. Energy access touches on all aspects of food systems, from food production, transformation to preservation and consumption. It therefore positively influences vulnerable people's nutritional and health status, the household economy, gender relations, societal development, the environment and prevailing security

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is often collected by Cooperating Partners as well as by WFP (in case of direct implementation).

When not directly implemented by WFP, actual figures of these indicators are provided by cooperating partners and endorsed by WFP programme officers/Activity managers before officially shared for external reporting in corporate systems.

D. ASSETS CREATED

When directly implemented by WFP, data is then collected through country office output monitoring system through programme officers.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

In COMET, this indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow-up values of the selected detailed indicators. COMET then aggregates those values to the level of the output indicator

For COs to be able to calculate the indicator values, they must follow the below described method:

2. Food consumption (Cooking)

A Total= household level beneficiaries + school level beneficiaries of cooking products, where:

- household level beneficiaries = recipients multiplied by average household size of the same target group
- school beneficiaries (total of all schools) = $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$ with:
 - "n" being the number of schools benefiting from this product/service during the relevant reporting year and
 - $a = \text{Max}(M_1, M_2, \dots, M_x)$ being M the highest monthly average of daily meals cooked provided during the reporting year in the same school and "x" the number of months assisted during the same reporting year in the same school.

3. Communication & lighting

B Total = $b_1 Z_1 + b_2 Z_2 + \dots + b_n Z_n$ where

- b_n identifies each communication product/service and Z_n the number of people benefiting from each.
- Z_n is always the number of recipients multiplied by the average size of the household reported under the same target group.

When two or more Z values are overlapping (the same households are benefiting from several products/services) the main formula should only consider the service for which the Z value is higher. In case Z values are only partially overlapping, subtract the overlapped figure from one of them.

4. Productive uses

C Total = $c_1 + c_2 + c_3$ when all three sub-service types (Production - c_1 , Processing - c_2 and Preservation - c_3) are provided to different people.

- When two or more "c" values are overlapping (referring to the same people) the main formula should only consider the service for which the "c" value is higher. In case "c" values are only partially overlapping, subtract the overlapped figure from one of them.
- For instance, it would be "c" Total would be equal to $c_1 + c_2$ if c_2 is overlapping with c_3 and c_2 is higher than c_3

c_1 , c_2 , and c_3 should be calculated separately as (c_x), and overlap discounted as follows:

Total $C_x = c_{x1} Z_1 + c_{x2} Z_2 + \dots + c_{xn} Z_n$ where:

- "x" is the sub-service type (c_1 or c_2 or c_3)
- c_{xn} refers to the product/service "n" under the sub-service type x and Z_n is the number of people benefiting from each.
- Z_n is always the number of recipients multiplied by the average size of the household reported under the same target group.

When two or more Z values are overlapping (referring to the same households) the main formula should only consider the service for which the Z value is higher. In case Z values are only partially overlapping, subtract the overlapped figure from one of them.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

To report in COMET, COs have to input planned and follow-up values for three detailed indicators:

- D.5.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)
- D.5.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)

D.5.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses) Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into 3 detailed output indicators. COs should select all of the detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected as part of the output monitoring system and consolidated at least on a yearly basis or twice a year and reported in COMET completion reports, where possible.

PLANNED FIGURES

The annual planned figure for this indicator should be the expected sum (without overlaps) of people benefiting from energy products and services to be transferred or facilitated for each reporting year.

In COMET, targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Beneficiaries of individual capacity strengthening transfers for the implementation or use of energy products and services should also be reported under the CRF output category A.

In these cases, Tier 1 beneficiaries should be reported in Distribution reports using the "AES" acronym in the last part of the activity tag and using the indicator: A.1.8. "Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks".

In addition to that, CSP activities providing beneficiaries or targeted communities with energy-efficient devices, must also report on all applicable detailed output indicators under indicator A.5 "Quantity of non-food items distributed" – from detailed output indicators A.5.1 to A.5.8".

Finally, when applicable COs are also requested to report on detailed output indicators associated to A.6 and D.1:

D. ASSETS CREATED

- D.1.1.50 Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained to improve or sustain **food production**
- D.1.1.51 Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained to improve or sustain **food processing**
- D.1.1.52 Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained to improve or sustain **food preservation**
- D.1.1.53 Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained to improve or sustain **food storage**
- D.1.1.60 Total annual **energy storage capacity** installed, restored or maintained
- D.1.1.61 Total annual **renewable energy capacity** installed, restored or maintained
- D.1.1.62 Total annual **renewable energy capacity** generated
- Output indicator A.6.3.1. on “number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves”

All indicators in the CRF output category “G” should also be reported when applicable, including G.14 “Number of tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions”.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator shows the number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services through support from WFP and/or cooperating partners.

These results are disaggregated by type of service as described in the Disaggregation section, but details on the type of products and services provided need to be added as part of the narratives in corporate reports.

For example: “Of the 5,000 people in households provided with direct access to energy products or services, 20% acquired tier 3 cookstoves, while the rest received vouchers to charge their mobile phones. 300 farmers (1,500 beneficiaries) were enabled to rent water pumps. Two cooperatives (40 members, 200 beneficiaries) acquired two milling machines”

The higher the number of people reported under this indicator, the higher the WFP’s contribution towards improving energy access for improved food security in the area of implementation.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#).

People, affected populations and host communities to receive camp security messaging, remittances and reconnecting with family and friends. Instructions on pandemic. Using light to be active and safe after dark (URT)

Number of people having direct access to equipment for food production, processing and preservation.

Examples:

- For the Rural Resilience Initiative to improve food production, processing and preservation (CAR)
- For Home Grown School Feeding to improve food production, processing and preservation (SMP)

For smallholder farmers and farmers cooperatives to improve food production, processing and preservation (ACL, SMS).

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#).

LIMITATIONS

This indicator applies to beneficiaries directly receiving improved access to energy products and/or services from WFP or cooperating partners. It does not include details on the product or type of services under each category. This information is expected to be included in the output indicator A.5 and ACR narratives.

In addition, a low number of people reported compared to the planned figure under this indicator can indicate that: no funds were received for this activity, or that a large proportion of the target population already has access to improved energy services and/or technologies for food systems, or that there is a need for WFP to increase its energy related activities in the area of implementation. This also needs to be clarified in the narratives of corporate reports.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Energy products and services – planned and actual figures.](#)

[Energy for Food Security webpage](#)

[Energy for Food Security SharePoint page](#)

[Energy for Food Security brief](#)

[Energizing school feeding brief](#)

[Energizing Food Systems brochure](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

E. SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION (SBCC) PROVIDED

E.
4

E.4 Number of people reached through interpersonal Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) approaches



VERSION	V4.0 - 2023 .06
INDICATOR CODE	E.4
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.2 & 2.2) - Complementary (with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: E. Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard outputs 1.2 and 2.2 for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries through SBCC approaches implemented under nutrition specific programming (Such as malnutrition treatment (NTA) and malnutrition prevention (NPA), and nutrition sensitive programming such as general food distribution, cash-based transfer, school feeding, and livelihood activities).</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *General distribution (GD) *Prevention of stunting (STUN) *Food assistance for asset (FFA) *Food assistance for training (FFT) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *Prevention of acute malnutrition (PREV) *HIV/TB Care & treatment (HIV/TB_C&T) *Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies (PMD) *HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN) *Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) *Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SMS) *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) *Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CAR)

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT

Number (absolute)

DEFINITION

This indicator measures the number of people that have been reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC).

Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:

- **Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) definition:** an established process for understanding drivers of behaviours of individuals, cultures and institutions within a given context, and a set of tools, activities and processes for designing appropriate strategies to create social change and influence behaviours to enable improved nutrition, health, and wellbeing. SBC is an important aspect of programming where behaviour change is required to improve nutrition and can support programmatic objectives more broadly
- **Interpersonal communication approaches definition:** used for empowering individuals by developing knowledge, capacity (self-efficacy and skills) and those who participate in these activities directly benefit through this transfer and can therefore be considered Tier 1 beneficiaries. These skills can be related to nutrition, care practices, financial planning or counselling, with intended participants ranging from caregivers, shop keepers, health workers and implementing partners etc.
- Ideally, an individual targeted by SBC strategy will be engaged by a strategic blend of interpersonal approaches, media and other non-interpersonal approaches. **Refer to indicator E.5 for more information on media and non-interpersonal approaches.**

Key notes:

- Any government or partner staff that WFP trains on conducting interpersonal SBC approaches do not count as Tier 1 and should be reported instead using output C.4
- These activities include **1) Individual counselling or training** – one-on-one nutrition counselling for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment, financial literacy training for utilization of cash assistance, Maternal Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) counselling) **2) Group education/training** or discussion/dialogue (i.e. MIYCN or WASH practices, utilization of an interactive game-based learning platform, Care Groups, nutrition support groups, dialogue or issue groups on particular topics such as gender based violence), and **3) other SBC interpersonal approaches** not captured such as educational trivia games or competitions.

RATIONALE

- Improving nutrition nearly always requires some level of behaviour change. SBC may help with the modification of current behaviours, such as nudging a person to make more nutritious food choices at the market or to adopt improved infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. It may also be used to promote the adoption of new behaviours, for instance, supporting a caretaker to add micronutrient powders to complementary foods during home fortification.
- The majority of Country Strategic Plans (CSP) now include SBC to support a broad range of programmatic objectives. These objectives go beyond nutrition objectives such as inclusion and anti-xenophobia in School-Based Programming, women's empowerment, COVID-19 prevention including hand washing.
- Interpersonal communication is required for the effective capacity building of recipients of WFP's assistance. This transfer of knowledge, skills and motivation are required to undertake and sustain desired behaviors and can ensure recipients of WFP assistance utilize resources as intended and achieve programmatic objectives including improved nutrition, safety, health and wellbeing. This applies to direct programming.

E. SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION (SBCC) PROVIDED

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from Cooperating Partners (CPs) tools and attendance data recorded by WFP/or partner organizations implementing these interpersonal SBC approaches.

Other sources include *secondary data such as nutrition monitoring reports, nutrition education attendance records, etc.*

INDICATOR CALCULATION

It is the cumulative number of WFP beneficiaries who participate in interpersonal approaches, disaggregated by type, as described in the definition section. Since interpersonal approaches are designed to build capacity, each session participated in should be recorded and reported in the CRF disaggregated by types of approaches.

- It is the highest number of WFP beneficiaries reached by WFP SBC programmes using interpersonal approaches, disaggregated by type, as described in the definition section (1) individual or group counselling, 2) individual or group education, 3) support groups, etc.). For example, within all SBCC programmes using interpersonal approaches in a particular WFP Country Office, if group nutrition education programs reached 50,000 people, while overlapped individual nutrition counselling programs reached 10,000 people, the number reported for the CRF annual report would be 50,000 people reached.
- This indicator can measure **direct** (Tier 1 Capacity Strengthening) beneficiaries if meeting the criteria for Tier 1⁶⁶, such as identifiable and recorded beneficiaries.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through another detailed indicator:

- E.4.1 Number of people reached through interpersonal Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) approaches

The indicator is planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for its indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

Keynote:

Participants under this indicator should also be reported under output category A related beneficiary indicators if they are recordable and identifiable and the training given aims at enhancing their food security and nutritious status. If this is not the case, then, those participants are only reported under E.4. When reporting on participants under E.4 as Tier 1, their planned figures have to also be entered in COMET Needs-based plan beneficiary counting section/partnership distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The detailed indicator can be planned and collected in COMET OOP and NBP and completion reports by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag
- Gender

Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags

⁶⁶ Tier 1 direct beneficiaries are identifiable and recorded individuals who receive direct transfers from WFP or from a CP, to improve their food security and nutrition status. Transfers include in-kind food, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers and/or individual capacity strengthening. More details on Tier 1 direct beneficiaries may be found in the 'Guidance Note on Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries'.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

- Frequency of measurement is based on programme objectives and timeline, but data must be consolidated annually for the CRF and reported in COMET completion reports/distribution reports.
- Bi-annual monitoring is recommended for understanding the reach of interpersonal approaches. Monitoring every 6 months will allow the country office to take corrective actions as required (i.e., expand trainings of health workers, develop more interpersonal materials, etc.) in case programme outcomes related to social norms and behaviours are not optimal

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator target per year is to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation. Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported on together with this indicator if participants are counted as Tier 1 beneficiaries:

- A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes*
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes* (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes* (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)
- A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities
- A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets* (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)
- A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks

INTERPRETATION

A variety of interpersonal approaches can be utilised as part of a comprehensive SBC strategy targeting specific behavioural objectives. Depending on the objective of the interpersonal approach, multiple activities is usually ideal, in combination with other approaches such as media and non-interpersonal approaches.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

- xxx number of pregnant and lactating mothers who participate in individual nutrition counselling
- xxx number of caregivers who participate in group nutrition training at a health centre
- xxx number of women who participate a CMAM care group

There is a possibility that one beneficiary receives several types of SBC interpersonal approach (individuals, group etc.) In that case, the highest number should be reported, not the cumulative one. For examples, within all SBCC programs using interpersonal approaches in a particular WFP Country Office, if group nutrition education programs reached 50,000 people, while an individual nutrition counselling programs reached 10,000 people, the number reported for the CRF annual report should be 50,000 people reached.

VISUALIZATION

Visualizations for this indicator are available in the following COMET dashboards:

[COMET Control](#)

E. SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION (SBCC) PROVIDED

COMET Digest [Dashboard](#) (COMET Control Panel)

[Quarterly Adjusted Beneficiaries Dashboard \(MODA/COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Beneficiary Data Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Quarterly Output Snapshot Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Trend Analysis Dashboard](#) (COMET Control Panel)

LIMITATIONS

- This indicator does not differentiate between the different interpersonal activities that an individual may have participated in or the number of times (i.e. same person reached by both care groups and individual nutrition education), nor does it measure quality of the SBC interpersonal approach (intervention fidelity) or whether the individual indeed gained the knowledge, skills and motivation as intended
- Ideally, SBC indicators are incorporated into a programme theory of change to allow for attribution of SBC approaches in achieving programmatic and behavioural objectives and enable ease of data collection
- If an SBC strategy is implemented as a standalone intervention, it is recommended to develop a comprehensive M&E framework that includes process, output, intermediate outcome, and outcome indicators as with any standard best practice for project management.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[SBCC Interim Guidance Manual](#)

[SBCC E-learning Module](#)

[WFP Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidance 2022-2025](#)

E.5 Number of people reached through Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) approaches using media



VERSION	V3.0 - 2023.06
INDICATOR CODE	E.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.2 & 2.2) - Complementary (with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)</p> <p>Reported in ACR and APR</p> <p>Output Category: E. Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard outputs 1.2 and 2.2 for interventions targeting indirect/Tier 2&3 beneficiaries through SBCC approaches that employ media, implemented under a malnutrition and/or prevention programme.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard output if relevant</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *General distribution (GD) *Prevention of malnutrition (PREV, STUN, PMD, MAM, SAM) *HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets (HIV/TB_M&SN) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) *School feeding (take-home rations)(SF_THR) *School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) *Smallholder agricultural market support Activities (SMS) *Food assistance for asset (FFA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute) - Indirect beneficiaries
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of people that have been reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC).</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) definition: an established process for understanding drivers of behaviours of individuals, cultures and institutions within a given context, and a set of tools, activities and processes for designing appropriate strategies to create social change and influence behaviours to enable improved nutrition, health, and wellbeing. SBC is an important aspect of programming where behaviour change is required to improve nutrition and can support programmatic objectives more broadly

E. SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION (SBCC) PROVIDED

- **Media and non-interpersonal approaches definition:** a variety of media used in a WFP SBCC approach (not including print media). This includes 1) mass media (e.g. national TV programme), 2) mid-sized media (i.e. community radio), 3) traditional media (e.g. songs, theatre), 4) social media (i.e. Twitter, Facebook), 5) mobile technology (e.g. SMS text messages, programmed nutrition voice calls), individuals reached through certain 6) community mobilization activities involving media (i.e. health fairs, Child Health Days), or 7) other SBCC media approaches not included here (not including print media). Media approaches can be used to influence social norms, values and expectations surrounding the behaviour, thus making it more likely to be adopted. Media and non-interpersonal approaches work in conjunction with interpersonal approaches to achieve specific behavioural objectives.
- Those who are engaged using media and non-interpersonal approaches do not directly receive skills or capacity from these typically brief/ minimal interactions and therefore would only be considered either Tier 2 or Tier 3 beneficiaries and not T1 according to the corporate definition. Tier 1 beneficiaries are not counted under this indicator as they are those identifiable and recorded individuals participating in SBC activities where capacity and skills are transferred for the improvement of their own nutrition/food security status.
- Ideally, an individual targeted by SBC strategy will be engaged by a strategic blend of interpersonal approaches to build skills, capacity and motivation, media and other non-interpersonal approaches targeting Tier 2 and 3. Therefore an SBC strategy would target a combination of T1, T2 and T3.

Note: Print media or Information Education Communication (IEC) materials (i.e. posters, fliers and pamphlets) cannot be included in this calculation due to the challenges of estimating engagement with print media accurately and these are tools to be used as aids during other activities such as counselling. However, written newspaper stories and articles can be considered as stated above.

RATIONALE

Improving nutrition nearly always requires some level of behaviour change. SBC may help with the modification of current behaviours, such as nudging a person to make more nutritious food choices at the market or to adopt improved infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. It may also be used to promote the adoption of new behaviours, for instance, supporting a caretaker to add micronutrient powders to complementary foods during home fortification.

The majority of Country Strategic Plans (CSP) now include SBC to support a broad range of programmatic objectives, beyond nutrition objectives. For example, anti-xenophobia in migration and school-based programming, HIV transmission/prevention measures, COVID-19 prevention measures, gender and women's empowerment etc.

Content disseminated by media can be easily adapted and disseminated based on feedback from audiences – however this feedback needs to be collected. Content can be borrowed from nationally approved databases and/or re-tweeted/reposted via influential channels.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from Cooperating Partners (CPs) tools and attendance data recorded by WFP/or partner organizations implementing these interpersonal SBC approaches.

Other sources include *secondary data such as nutrition monitoring reports, nutrition education attendance records, etc.*

INDICATOR CALCULATION

It is the highest number of individuals engaged by media type approaches described in the definition section. i.e. within all SBCC programs using media in a particular WFP Country Office, if WFP supported radio programs reached 300,000 people, a health fair reached 20,000, while text-messaging campaigns reached 30,000 people, the number reported for the CRF would be 300,000 people.

Note: Ideally, SBC indicators are incorporated into a programme theory of change to allow for attribution of SBC approaches in achieving programmatic and behavioural objectives and enable ease of data collection.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through another detailed indicator:

- E.5.1 Number of people reached through interpersonal Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) approaches using media.

The indicator is planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for its indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

Keynote:

Participants under this indicator should also be reported under output category A related beneficiary indicators if they are recordable and identifiable and the training given aims at enhancing their food security and nutritious status. If this is not the case, then, those participants are only reported under E.4. When reporting on participants under E.4 as tier 1, their planned figures have to also be entered in COMET Needs-based plan beneficiary counting section/partnership distribution reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The detailed indicator can be planned and collected in COMET OOP and NBP and completion reports by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag
- Gender (recommended)

Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Frequency of measurement is based on programme objectives and timeline, but data must be consolidated annually for the CRF and reported in COMET completion reports/distribution reports.

Bi-annual monitoring is recommended for understanding the reach of interpersonal approaches. Monitoring every 6 months will allow the country office to take corrective actions as required (i.e., expand trainings of health workers, develop more interpersonal materials, etc.) in case programme outcomes related to social norms and behaviours are not optimal.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator target per year is to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation. Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

N/A

INTERPRETATION

This measure is a conservative estimate, as it estimates the highest number of people exposed to a particular type of media within an SBC strategy, not all those exposed to all media with SBC strategies.

E. SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION (SBCC) PROVIDED

The decision to include only the highest number of individuals reached was chosen in order to eliminate double counting of individuals and reduce the burden on reporting.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

- xxx number of pregnant and lactating mothers listen to a community radio program.
- xxx number of caregivers (men and women) who attended a community theatre show.
- xxx number of refugees (men and women) who received an audio message explaining the benefits of a healthy diet through a text/SMS on their mobile phones through an SBC-enhanced CBT program.
- xxx number of customers (men and women) who visit a store where nudging intervention is in place at the point of sale.
- xxx Number of PLHIV (men and women) listen to radio messages around HIV transmission and HIV treatment recommendations.

In case CO implements SBC using several media to the same population, the highest number of exposures should be reported, not the cumulative one. For example, if WFP supported radio programs reached 300,000 people, while text-messaging campaigns reached 30,000 people, the number reported for the CRF, E.4 category should be 300,000 people.

VISUALIZATION

Visualizations for this indicator are available in the following COMET dashboards:

[COMET Control](#)

COMET Digest [Dashboard](#) (COMET Control Panel)

[Quarterly Adjusted Beneficiaries Dashboard \(MODA/COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Beneficiary Data Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Quarterly Output Snapshot Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)

[Trend Analysis Dashboard](#) (COMET Control Panel)

LIMITATIONS

Measurement of intended target audiences engaged by media versus planned is necessary in order to determine whether activities were carried out as planned and if the channel was appropriate to reach intended target audience, however alone this indicator cannot attribute SBC contributions to achieving programme impact pathways.

This indicator represents an estimation of people who were likely to be exposed to messaging through media channel or other non-interpersonal approach. It does not capture number of times an individual may have been exposed to a single media channel, nor if an individual was exposed to multiple types of media channels (i.e. same person reached by radio, TV, and SMS).

It does not measure quality of engagement- recall, retention of information, impact emotionally or otherwise, and therefore no causal relationship can be inferred with regards to behavior change. It is possible to determine changes in intermediate outcomes (such as knowledge and attitudes) through Knowledge Attitudes Practices survey and behavior change measurement requires mixed methods, and sometimes observational methods.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[SBCC Interim Guidance Manual](#)

[SBCC E-learning Module](#)

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

F.
1

F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs equipment and infrastructure



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.3) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 3.3 when WFP implements interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries related to value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of smallholder farmers
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number of individual smallholder farmers supported by the smallholder market support programme to improve production, reduce post-harvest losses and improve access to markets.</p> <p>N.B.: This indicator was used to be reported as an “Other Output” indicator/completion reports until 2022 reporting cycle. From 2023 onwards, F.1 is measured through figures in the Needs Based Plan (NBPs) and reported in Monthly data for Capacity strengthening (CS) in COMET⁶⁷.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: the definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific as there is no unambiguous global definition. Scale, measured in terms of farm size, is often used to classify smallholder farmers. For example, smallholders are often those who farm less than a threshold size of 2 hectares. However, in most cases multiple factors characterise a smallholder farmer and other parameters specific to each country can be used, including volume of production, source of labour, which in most cases is family labour, capital and technology/inputs used, etc.</p>

⁶⁷ For further background and guidance on the change, consult this [brief](#) and this [guidance note](#).

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

Supported: refers to smallholder farmers that have participated in a training activity and/or that have benefited from access to physical items, such as agricultural inputs, equipment or infrastructure, to support production and or post-harvest management practices.

The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.

Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to finance. The trainings use resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources.

Inputs, equipment and infrastructure refers to inputs, machinery, devices and facilities promoted for the smallholder farmers to improve production and post-harvest management practices.

Inputs to be considered for this indicator can include but are not limited to: fertilizers, improved seeds, dips, veterinary drugs and herbicides.

Equipment to be captured under this indicator can include but are not limited to: planters, harvesters, shellers, dryers, ploughs, planters, knapsacks, irrigation sprinklers, water pumps, moisture meters, metal and plastic silos, hermetic bags, tarpaulins, combine harvesters, grain threshers, grain sorters, shellers, extruders, collapsible dry cases, and sampling spears.

Infrastructure refers to immovable physical facilities and can include but are not limited to: granaries, drying hangars, warehouses, drying platforms, and charcoal evaporative coolers.

Key notes:

This indicator **F.1** differs from indicator **F.2**⁶⁸ in that F.1 measures identifiable and recorded individual farmers participating in training activities and/or receiving/ accessing inputs, equipment or infrastructure to support production and/or post-harvest management practices.

On the other hand, F.2 measures the entire membership of the aggregation system supported by WFP, who benefit either directly or indirectly from the capacity strengthening intervention provided at the aggregation system level.

Therefore, indicator F.1 is intended for Tier 1 (direct) beneficiaries, while indicator F.2 is intended for Tier 2 (indirect) beneficiaries.

Indicator **F.1** differs from indicator **D.3**⁶⁹ in that F.1 applies to smallholder farmers participating in training activities without the provision of a resource transfer (food or cash). On the other hand, D.3 applies where vocational and/or digital skills training is provided to participants along with a resource transfer (food or cash), with the objective to enable participants to generate an income. D.3 applies to Food Assistance for Trainings (FFT) programmes.

RATIONALE

Providing trainings and facilitating access to agricultural inputs, equipment or infrastructure to improve production, post-harvest management practices, marketing skills etc. are the most common activities implemented to strengthen the capacity of targeted farmers. Measuring the number of individual smallholder farmers supported with these activities

⁶⁸ F.2 Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems.

⁶⁹ D.3 Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities.

gives indication of programme's scale and the number of individual farmers impacted by the intervention.

DATA SOURCE Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records, as well as distribution records of the inputs/ equipment.

INDICATOR CALCULATION This indicator is calculated through a simple count of unique male and female smallholder farmers who attended training or were supported with inputs/equipment/infrastructure.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS As this indicator measures Tier 1 direct beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening with the activity tag SMS, it is planned per year and per activity tag (SMS) in COMET in the Needs-based plan (NBP) beneficiary counting section, as a capacity strengthening Tier 1.

Actual follow-up values are reported in monthly data section of COMET as capacity strengthening Tier 1. Figures can be added in COMET only after the creation of WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnerships in the system.

Quarterly, beneficiaries' figures are adjusted to remove overlaps and are reported in MoDa Estimated quarterly beneficiary counting exercise.

By the end of the year, follow-up values are adjusted to show unique SMS Tier 1 beneficiaries and are reported in the actual beneficiary counting section in COMET.

Adjustments level to exclude double counting in COMET include the following:

- CSP output, activity tag (Level 1)
- CSP output (Level 2)
- Programme Area (Level 2)
- Standard output, activity tag (Level 2)
- Standard output (Level 3)
- CRF Strategic Outcome (Level 4)
- CSP (Level 5)

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY) This indicator is further disaggregated in COMET NBP and distribution reports by:

- Sex
- Age
- Beneficiary Group
- Activity tag
- Location
- Residence status

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET This indicator is reported monthly in monthly distribution reports in COMET. monthly figures are to be adjusted to remove duplication quarterly through MoDa and annually through COMET actual beneficiary counting section

For more info on Quarterly Beneficiary adjustments MoDa exercise and on COMET actual adjustments, see the field "Further information"

PLANNED FIGURES This indicator's planned targets per year per activity tag are to be set in COMET needs-based plan/ the beneficiary counting section as capacity strengthening tier 1. Targets are set in COMET prior to the approval of the CSP/ICSP and reported in 'table One' in CSP/ICSP narrative.

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

Planned Targets in the NBP could be revisited when there is a budget revision which triggers a change (increase/decrease) in the beneficiaries planned under this indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

There are some other corporate output indicators that must be collected and reported along F.1, depending on relevance and application. The other output indicators are the following:

- F.8, F.9, F.10, F.11, F.12 (and related gender detailed indicators), when the CO provides trainings to individual smallholder farmers in any of the relevant training modules.
- F.13; F.13_M; F.13_F, when the CO provides/ facilitates access to agricultural inputs and equipment for targeted individual smallholder farmers.
- F.14; F.14_M; F.14_F, when the CO provides/ facilitates access to post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure for targeted individual smallholder farmers.

Those other output indicators provide a greater granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items), thematic area of support, and typology of input/equipment and infrastructure received by the farmers reported under F.1.

You can access the indicator list from the Annex 3 of the CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist hyperlinked in the "Further information" field.

Also, it is optional in parallel to report on outcome indicators under programme area "smallholder agricultural market support"/smallholder productivity and sales". As they complement information provided through F.1 indicator.

Relevant outcome indicators are listed below:

- 29. Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems
- 30. Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage
- 31. Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops
- 48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)
- 49. Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)

INTERPRETATION

The indicator shows how many smallholder farmers have access to knowledge, skills, inputs, equipment and infrastructure and are potentially able to improve their production, post-harvest management and marketing practices.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

- [COMET Control](#)
- COMET Digest [Dashboard](#) (COMET Control Panel)
- [Quarterly Adjusted Beneficiaries Dashboard \(MODA/COMET Control Panel\)](#)
- [Beneficiary Data Dashboard \(COMET Control Panel\)](#)
- [Quarterly Output Snapshot](#) Dashboard (COMET Control Panel)
- [Trend Analysis Dashboard](#) (COMET Control Panel)

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmers who participated in trainings to acquire skills and/or received/ accessed inputs, equipment or infrastructure but does not

measure the number of participants that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired or are using appropriately the inputs, equipment or infrastructure provided.

Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Update on F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment, and infrastructure \(June 2023\)](#)

[Category F \(Smallholder Farmers\) selection in the NBP](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[WFP Guidance Note on Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries](#)

[WFP Tier 1 \(Direct\) Capacity Strengthening Beneficiaries – Guidance Note and Frequently Asked Questions](#)

COMET [MoDa Users Guidance](#)

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

F.
2

F.2 Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.3) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output category: F. Smallholder Farmers Supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 3.3 when WFP and partners promote the establishment and strengthening of smallholder farmer aggregation systems, as part of value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of smallholder farmers
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number of members of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by the programme.</p> <p>This indicator is further disaggregated into two other detailed indicators in COMET. This is to show sex disaggregation and overall value. COs must report on both indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> F.2.1 Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male) F.2.2 Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female) <p><u>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</u></p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁷⁰: any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (i.e. legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to</p>

⁷⁰ The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.

Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:

- I. Direct outlets to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
- II. Intermediary aggregators, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Membership: depending on the type of aggregation system, farmers can be broadly classified as either members (i.e. for Farmers Organizations), suppliers (e.g. for traders and processors), or users (e.g. for warehouse receipt systems and satellite collection points). For the sake of consistency and simplicity, farmers are considered to be part of the membership of the aggregation systems as long as they make use of the services offered by the aggregation systems, being access to markets, inputs, credit, post-harvest handling etc.

Key notes:

Indicator **F.2** differs from indicator **F.1**⁷¹ in that F.2 measures the entire membership of the aggregation system supported by WFP, who benefit either directly or indirectly from the capacity strengthening intervention provided at the aggregation system level.

On the other hand, F.1 measures identifiable and recorded individual farmers participating in training activities and/or receiving/ accessing inputs, equipment or infrastructure to support production and/or post-harvest management practices.

Therefore, indicator F.1 is intended for Tier 1 (direct) beneficiaries, while indicator F.2 is intended for Tier 2 (indirect) beneficiaries.

RATIONALE

Engaging aggregation systems is the most effective way for value chain actors to reach smallholder farmers. Aggregators help farmers mitigate their constraints, strengthen their bargaining power, achieve economies of scale, build household capacities and access input services.

For this reason, supporting farmers to establish formal aggregation system or strengthening the capacity of existing ones are important components of value chain development and smallholder market support programmes.

It is assumed that all members of aggregation systems supported will benefit either directly or indirectly from the increased capacity invested in the system. This indicator gives a good estimation of the number of farmers who directly or indirectly benefit from the support and therefore indicates the scale of the programme.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the membership records of the aggregation systems supported, collected and maintained by the aggregators themselves. Aggregators may maintain records of their members in different forms, from paper records to more sophisticated digital systems or may even not have a record keeping system in place.

In this case, WFP and partners should strengthen the aggregators' record keeping capacity, as part of the capacity strengthening efforts.

⁷¹ F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure.

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

Guidance notes and templates to develop and implement aggregator records are available in the [SAMS M&E framework](#) and with direct link from [WFPgo](#). Guidance notes and templates to develop and implement aggregator records are available in the [SAMS M&E framework](#) and with direct link from [WFPgo](#).

Module 2: Membership DB of the [Aggregator Records database](#) can be used to collect and analyse membership data of the aggregation systems.

Whenever possible, COs are encouraged to explore the promotion of digital tools to support record keeping by aggregators. Promoting the adoption of digital tools, and strengthening the capacity of aggregators in digital record keeping would allow to:

- facilitate record keeping for all the stakeholders involved (aggregators, cooperating partners, WFP programme and M&E officers etc.) and cope with possible shocks affecting data collection (e.g. movement restrictions imposed by Covid-19)
- have real-time quality data.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the two detailed gender indicators. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/follow-up values to the level of output indicator (no intermediate indicators under F.2).

To reduce the risk of double counting, a unique identity number should be allocated to each aggregation system member.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation by sex (male/ female) in COMET

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country office programme approach (monthly, quarterly, bi-annually or annually). This is in order to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets should be based on realistic estimations of the number of smallholder farmer members of the aggregation systems reached with programmatic support.

The indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The indicator must be reported along with the indicator F.3 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.

Also, it is optional in parallel to report on outcome indicators under programme area “smallholder agricultural market support”/“smallholder productivity and sales”. That is because those outcome indicators complement information provided through F.2

Relevant outcome indicators are listed below:

- 29. Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems
- 30. Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage
- 31. Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops
- 48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)
- 49. Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation system (MT)

INTERPRETATION

Increased membership of aggregation systems supported means that an increased number of smallholder farmers are able to benefit directly or indirectly from the services offered by the aggregation systems, being for post-harvest handling, storage or value addition, access to finance or access to markets. The membership expansion may signify that:

- WFP is expanding the number of aggregation systems supported, by enrolling new aggregators and/or supporting the establishment of new aggregators;
- Aggregation systems already part of the programme are expanding their membership base, through activities aimed at showing the benefits of collective action, attracting farmers and promoting inclusion.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator only reports the membership base of aggregation systems supported by the programme, indicating the number of smallholder farmer members that may potentially benefit, directly or indirectly from the increased capacity invested in the system. It does not describe to what level the members actually benefit from participation.

Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “*Smallholder agricultural market support*” / “*Smallholder productivity and sales*” and Other Output indicators under category F (F.3) may complement this information.

To avoid double counting, the members of the aggregation systems should be assigned unique IDs.

The use of digital tools for aggregators’ record keeping can highly facilitate the assignment of unique IDs to the members of the aggregation systems.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Implement Aggregator Records for SAMS activities](#)

[GN on implementing aggregator records for SAMS activities](#)
[GN on implementing aggregator records for SAMS activities](#)

[Aggregator Records database](#)

[SAMS M&E framework](#)
[SAMS M&E framework](#)

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

[SAMS Guidance, Glossary](#)[SAMS Guidance, Glossary](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

F.3 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03									
INDICATOR CODE	F.3									
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.3) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>									
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes									
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under output 3.3 when WFP and partners promote the establishment and strengthening of smallholder farmer aggregation systems, as part of value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS).</p> <p>Recommended Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>									
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)									
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)									
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems									
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by the programme, with the aim to improve their capacity and service provision to their members.</p> <p>The output indicator is further disaggregated into other 10 detailed indicators in COMET. COs should select any of those 10 detailed indicators that is most relevant to their context, but for each supported aggregation systems only one indicator should be selected:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Detailed indicator</th> <th>Definition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>F.3.1</td> <td>Number of farmers' organizations supported</td> <td>Farmers' organizations encompass a variety of farmer groups formed at local, district, and national levels, which are either formal (i.e. registered) or informal, are voluntary and self-governing, and have a purpose of economic cooperation for the benefit of all their affiliated individual members.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F.3.2</td> <td>Number of cooperatives supported</td> <td> <p>An agricultural cooperative, also known as a farmers' co-op, is a cooperative in which farmers pool their resources in certain areas of activity.</p> <p>A broad typology of agricultural cooperatives distinguishes between agricultural service cooperatives, which provide various services to their individually-farming members, and agricultural production cooperatives in which production resources (land, machinery) are pooled and members farm jointly.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Detailed indicator	Definition	F.3.1	Number of farmers' organizations supported	Farmers' organizations encompass a variety of farmer groups formed at local, district, and national levels, which are either formal (i.e. registered) or informal, are voluntary and self-governing, and have a purpose of economic cooperation for the benefit of all their affiliated individual members.	F.3.2	Number of cooperatives supported	<p>An agricultural cooperative, also known as a farmers' co-op, is a cooperative in which farmers pool their resources in certain areas of activity.</p> <p>A broad typology of agricultural cooperatives distinguishes between agricultural service cooperatives, which provide various services to their individually-farming members, and agricultural production cooperatives in which production resources (land, machinery) are pooled and members farm jointly.</p>
Code	Detailed indicator	Definition								
F.3.1	Number of farmers' organizations supported	Farmers' organizations encompass a variety of farmer groups formed at local, district, and national levels, which are either formal (i.e. registered) or informal, are voluntary and self-governing, and have a purpose of economic cooperation for the benefit of all their affiliated individual members.								
F.3.2	Number of cooperatives supported	<p>An agricultural cooperative, also known as a farmers' co-op, is a cooperative in which farmers pool their resources in certain areas of activity.</p> <p>A broad typology of agricultural cooperatives distinguishes between agricultural service cooperatives, which provide various services to their individually-farming members, and agricultural production cooperatives in which production resources (land, machinery) are pooled and members farm jointly.</p>								

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F.3.3	Number of unions/federations supported	Higher level umbrella organizations, typically set at a higher administrative division (e.g. district, region) or at national level, comprising lower level group of farmers. Typically having higher capacity, officially registered with the national authority, and comprising a greater membership.
F.3.4	Number of farmer groups supported	Any sort of group of farmers that may gather together for several purposes, from production to marketing. Typically less formal than other typologies, set at lower administrative division (e.g. county, village etc.), having lower capacity and comprising a smaller membership.
F.3.5	Number of farmer service centers supported	Farmer Service Centers (FCSs) act as key hubs in the farming community, run by rural entrepreneurs, aggregators, farmer groups or cooperatives. They are at the core of the Farm to Market Alliance model (FtMA) and they have several income streams: agricultural inputs sales & services, mechanization services, financial services, markets, and climate-smart tech products & services.
F.3.6	Number of saving associations supported	Savings groups or associations are self-managed groups of individual members from within a community who meet regularly to save their money in a safe space, access small loans and obtain emergency insurance.
F.3.7	Number of warehouse receipt systems supported	Warehouse Receipt System features a network of licensed, professionally-run warehouses where commodities can be deposited and withdrawn according to specific regulations. Warehouse operators ensure the safety and integrity of the stored goods, while delivering a range of services to depositors, including quality enhancement, brokering, and price discovery. The system involve the issuing of documents, Warehouse Receipts (WR), as evidence that specified commodities of stated quantity and quality have been deposited at a particular location by a named depositor(s). Depositors may be a producer, a farmer group, a trader, an exporter, a processor or indeed any individual or corporate body.
F.3.8	Number of satellite collection points supported	Small-scale warehouse facilities set up to enable the aggregation of commodities and collective sales to both WFP and other markets.
F.3.9	Number of traders supported/engaged	Individuals or small, medium or large enterprises who engage in the transfer of products in any market, either for themselves, or on behalf of someone else. Typically, traders tend to hold products for short periods of time. The same detailed indicator is also available under F.7. Number of other value chain actors supported, under code F.7_2. Traders must be reported under F.3_9 when they actively offer a range of services that are beneficial to smallholder farmers (e.g., fair marketing, inputs, financial services, post-harvest handling, etc.).
F.3.10	Number of agro-dealers supported/engaged	Established private sector retail and wholesale business traders of farm inputs and other agro-chemicals.

The detailed indicators under F.3 were devised based on the most common typologies of aggregation systems that WFP and cooperating partners work with and are by no means exhaustive or mutually exclusive. In case a Country Office supports aggregation systems that are not included in the 10 listed above, the country will have to submit a request to RAMM with a draft definition. RAMM, in consultation with PROR-F will review the proposed aggregation system before adding it to the indicator list. RAMM and PROR-F, will review the country's request by assessing: 1) if there are similar existing indicators in the compendium; 2) if the aggregation system is relevant to the programme and the definition is relevant enough to require the creation of an additional indicator. If rejected, the country will be advised on how to track the data for proposed modules that will not be included in the indicator list, using existing indicators.

Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:

Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁷²: any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.

Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (e legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.

Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:

- I. Direct outlets to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
- II. Intermediary aggregators, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Supported: refers to smallholder farmer aggregation systems that have participated in a training activity and/or that have benefited from access to physical items, such as agricultural inputs, equipment or infrastructure, to support production and or post-harvest management practices.

The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff or indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.

RATIONALE

Engaging aggregation systems is the most effective way for value chain actors to reach smallholder farmers. Aggregators help farmers mitigate their constraints, strengthen their bargaining power, achieve economies of scale, build household capacities and access inputs and services.

For this reason, supporting farmers to establish formal aggregation system or strengthening the capacity of existing ones are important components of value chain development and smallholder market support programmes.

Measuring the number of aggregation systems supported gives important indication of the programme's scale and the ability of the programme to sustain, expand or decrease year by year the capacity strengthening efforts targeted at the aggregation systems.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from records of aggregation systems supported and maintained by cooperating partners or by WFP country office, depending on the country context.

Module 0: Aggregator info of the [Aggregator Records database](#) can be used to collect and analyse the data for this indicator.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow up values of the selected detailed output indicators. COMET will automatically add up those values and aggregate them to the level of output indicator. (No intermediate indicators under F.3).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

⁷² The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

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- Geographical location
- Activity tag

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into 10 different detailed indicators; COs can select any of those indicators that are applicable to their context.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually in COMET completion reports.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for these indicators; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets should be based on realistic estimations of the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems reached with programmatic support.

Targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

There are some other corporate output indicators (not in CRF) that must be collected and reported along with F.3, depending on relevance and application. The other output indicators are the following:

- F.15, F.16, F.17, F.18, F.19, when the CO provides trainings to smallholder farmer aggregation systems in any of the relevant training modules
- F.20, when the CO provides/ facilitates access to agricultural inputs and equipment for targeted smallholder farmer aggregation systems
- F.21, when the CO provides/ facilitates access to post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure for targeted smallholder farmer aggregation systems.

These indicators provide a greater granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items), thematic area of support, and typology of input/equipment and infrastructure received by the aggregation systems reported under F.3.

Also, it is optional in parallel to report on outcome indicators under programme area "smallholder agricultural market support"/smallholder productivity and sales". That is because those outcome indicators complement information provided through F.3.

Relevant outcome indicators are listed below:

- 29. Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems
- 30. Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage
- 31. Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops
- 48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)
- 49. Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation system (MT)

INTERPRETATION

The indicator shows how many smallholder aggregation systems benefit from programmatic support and are potentially able to improve service provision to their members.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	The indicator reports the number of aggregation systems supported but does not measure the increased or decreased capacity of the aggregation system, as a result of the support. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.
FURTHER INFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement Aggregator Records for SAMS activities - GN on implementing aggregator records for SAMS activities - Aggregator Records database - SAMS M&E framework - SAMS Guidance. Glossary - Detailed Output Indicators Master list - COMET Manual - CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist - How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes - Other Output Plan Brief Guidance

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F.
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F.4 Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure provided [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03															
INDICATOR CODE	F.4															
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>															
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes															
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under Standard output 3.3 when WFP and partners implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that improve individual smallholder farmers' or smallholder farmer aggregation systems' access to agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure to support production and post-harvest management practices.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>															
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)															
ACTIVITY TAGS	* Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)															
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Number of agricultural inputs, equipment, and infrastructure.</p> <p>The unit of measure will vary depending on the item under consideration. See the table in the "Definition" field for specific unit of measure.</p> <p>It is important to maintain comparability between items of the same type.</p>															
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number/volume of physical items provided by WFP and partners to smallholder farmers and/or smallholder farmers aggregation systems to support production activities and/or post-harvest management practices.</p> <p>This output indicator is further disaggregated in COMET into a list of 18 detailed indicators, grouped into 4 intermediate indicator categories. CO can select any of those 18 detailed indicators that are applicable to their context. Intermediate categories and detailed output codes are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Unit of measure</th> <th>Definition</th> <th>Example of item</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Intermediate category</td> <td>Quantity of agricultural inputs provided</td> <td>kg</td> <td>External resources (supplies or materials) used in agricultural production</td> <td>Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary drugs, dips, herbicides</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F.4.1</td> <td>Volume of seeds provided</td> <td>kg</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Indicator	Unit of measure	Definition	Example of item	Intermediate category	Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	kg	External resources (supplies or materials) used in agricultural production	Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary drugs, dips, herbicides	F.4.1	Volume of seeds provided	kg		
Code	Indicator	Unit of measure	Definition	Example of item												
Intermediate category	Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	kg	External resources (supplies or materials) used in agricultural production	Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary drugs, dips, herbicides												
F.4.1	Volume of seeds provided	kg														

F.4.2	Volume of fertilizers provided	kg		
F.4.3	Volume of pesticides provided	kg		
Intermediate category	Number of agricultural equipment provided	Number	Machinery or devices used in agricultural production	Ploughs, planters, knapsacks, irrigation sprinklers, water pumps
F.4.4	Number of agricultural equipment provided	Number		
Intermediate category	Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Number	Immovable physical facilities used for carrying out different postharvest operations or activities	
F.4.5	Number of drying infrastructure provided/constructed for grains	Number		Drying sheds, drying platforms, drying cribs
F.4.6	Number of drying infrastructure provided/constructed for fruits and vegetables	Number		Drying sheds, drying platforms
F.4.7	Number of storage infrastructure provided/constructed for grains	Number		Warehouses, improved granaries
F.4.8	Number of storage infrastructure provided/constructed for fruits and vegetables	Number		Evaporative coolers (zero energy cooling chambers/ charcoal coolers), cold rooms, packing sheds, ripening rooms
Intermediate category	Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Number	Machinery or devices used for carrying out different postharvest operations or activities	
F.4.9	Number of drying equipment provided for grains	Number		Tarpaulins, collapsible dryers
F.4.10	Number of drying equipment provided for fruits and vegetables	Number		Dehytrays, fruit dryers
F.4.11	Number of transportation equipment provided	Number		Scooters, carts, wheelbarrows
F.4.12	Number of threshing equipment provided for grains	Number		hand shellers, mechanical threshers
F.4.13	Number of storage equipment provided for grains	Number		Hermetic bags, metal silos, plastic silos,

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				grainsafes, cocoons, polypropylene/jute bags
F.4.14	Number of storage equipment provided for fruits and vegetables	Number		Cooler boxes, plastic crates
F.4.15	Number of post-harvest management accessories provided for grains	Number		Moisture meters, pallets, scales, bag stitching machines, aflatoxin test kits, sampling spears, sieves
F.4.16	Number of cleaning equipment provided for grains	Number		Blowers
F.4.17	Number of processing equipment provided for grains	Number		Dehullers, milling machines
F.4.18	Number of processing equipment provided for fruits and vegetables	Number		Blenders

Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:

Smallholder farmers: the definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific as there is no unambiguous global definition. Scale, measured in terms of farm size, is often used to classify smallholder farmers. For example, smallholders are often those who farm less than a threshold size of 2 hectares. However, in most cases multiple factors characterise a smallholder farmer and other parameters specific to each country can be used, including volume of production, source of labour, which in most cases is family labour, capital and technology/inputs used, etc.

Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁷³: are any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.

Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (i.e. legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.

Agricultural inputs: external resources (supplies or materials) used in agricultural production. Examples include fertiliser, seeds, dips, veterinary drugs and herbicides.

Agricultural equipment: machinery or devices used in agricultural production. Examples include ploughs, planters, knapsacks, irrigation sprinklers, water pumps.

Post-harvest management equipment: machinery or devices used for carrying out different post-harvest operations or activities. Examples can include but are not limited to: moisture meters, metal and plastic silos, hermetic bags, tarpaulins, combine harvesters, grain threshers, grain sorters, shellers, extruders, collapsible dry cases, and sampling spears.

Post-harvest management infrastructure: immovable physical facilities used for carrying out different postharvest operations or activities. Examples include granaries, drying hangars, warehouses, drying platforms, and charcoal evaporative coolers.

⁷³ The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

	<p>Provided: provision may entail:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Direct provision of inputs, equipment or infrastructure or distribution of vouchers/ e-vouchers to purchase the items. The distribution of the items might be done directly by WFP or through cooperating partners. 2) Indirect provision, through facilitation of connections with the private sector actors such as private sector distributors and input suppliers.
RATIONALE	Facilitating access to agricultural equipment inputs, infrastructure to improve production, post-harvest management and processing practices is among the most common activities implemented by WFP and partners to strengthen the capacity of targeted farmers.
DATA SOURCE	Data on this indicator can be extracted from distribution/utilization records of the vouchers/ e-vouchers, agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure provided, maintained by WFP or cooperating partners.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow ups of selected detailed indicators under related intermediate categories. COMET will automatically add up detailed indicators targets/follow-up values to the overall level of intermediate output indicator.
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>This indicator is planned in COMET Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.</p> <p>Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is disaggregated into 18 detailed indicators grouped under 4 intermediate categories. COs can select any detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.</p> <p>In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location • Activity tag
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion report on a frequency applicable to each country office programme approach (monthly, quarterly, bi-annually or annually). This is in order to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.</p> <p>Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>Targets should be based on realistic estimations of the number/ quantity of inputs, equipment and infrastructure that the CO and cooperating partners expect to provide, directly or indirectly, to targeted smallholder farmers/ aggregation systems.</p> <p>The indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator can be measured and reported along with indicator F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure.</p> <p>There are some other corporate output indicators (not in CRF) that must be collected and reported along with F.4, depending on relevance and application. The other output indicators are the following:</p>

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- F.13; F.13_M; F.13_F, when the CO is targeting individual smallholder farmers and provide/ facilitate access to agricultural inputs and equipment
- F.14; F.14_M; F.14_F, when the CO is targeting individual smallholder farmers and provide/ facilitate access to post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure
- F.20, when the CO is targeting smallholder farmer aggregation systems and provide/ facilitate access to agricultural inputs and equipment
- F.21, when the CO is targeting smallholder farmer aggregation systems and provide/ facilitate access to post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure.

These country specific indicators provide a greater granularity on the number of individual smallholder farmers/ smallholder farmer aggregation systems benefitting from the input, equipment and infrastructure reported under F.4.

Also, it is optional in parallel to report on outcome indicators under programme area “smallholder agricultural market support”/smallholder productivity and sales”. That is because those outcome indicators complement information provided through F.4.

Relevant outcome indicators are listed below:

- 29. Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems
- 30. Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage
- 31. Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops
- 48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)
- 49. Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation system (MT)

INTERPRETATION

The indicator shows the availability for supported smallholder farmers/ aggregation systems of items to support production and/or post-harvest management practices. Therefore, it gives indication of potential increased or decreased production and/or post-harvest management capacity.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of items provided but does not capture whether the items are functional or are used appropriately by the actor. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[SAMS Guidance, Glossary](#)
[Detailed Output Indicators Master list](#)
[COMET Manual](#)
[Guidelines for preparing CSP logframes](#) (including activity tags definitions)
[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

F.5 Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0- 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 3.3 when WFP and partners implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that promote the establishment of market connections between smallholder farmers/ smallholder aggregation systems and potential buyers.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under other standard output if relevant</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of meetings/workshops/events/fairs organized
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number of meetings, workshops, fairs or any other type of events facilitated by WFP and partners to promote market linkages between individual smallholder farmers or aggregation systems supported by the programme and potential buyers.</p> <p>This output indicator is disaggregated into another detailed indicator in order to be reported on in COMET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> F.5.1 of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Meetings, workshops, fairs and events: any sort of events organized by WFP and cooperating partners to promoted market linkages between individual smallholder farmers/ smallholder farmer aggregation systems and potential buyers. The event can take a different form depending on the purpose and country context. Meetings can be of an informal nature and be a single occurrence; as an example, they can be organized to promote information sharing or establishment of connection between an aggregator and a buyer for the negotiation of a contract. Workshops, fairs and events have a more formal structure and may have a longer duration.</p> <p>Market linkages are defined as any sort of connection or interaction aimed at facilitating a market transaction between the actors under consideration.</p>

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Smallholder farmer: the definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific as there is no unambiguous global definition. Scale, measured in terms of farm size, is often used to classify smallholder farmers. For example, smallholders are often those who farm less than a threshold size of 2 hectares. However, in most cases multiple factors characterise a smallholder farmer and other parameters specific to each country can be used, including volume of production, source of labour, which in most cases is family labour, capital and technology/inputs used, etc.

Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁷⁴: as any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.

Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (i.e. legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.

Buyers: actors who buy from smallholder farmers.

WFP Smallholder Agricultural Market Support programmes usually cluster buyers in three main groups:

- **WFP**
- **Private buyers**, operating at local, national or international level. They can span from local small-scale retailers to large enterprises operating on the national market, to multinational companies.
- **Institutional buyers**, public sector entities with presence in the domestic market that purchases large quantities/volumes of produce. Usually, an institutional buyer refers to public institutions such as food reserve authorities, the military, prisons, hospitals, food aid organizations and relief development agencies. Typically, these buyers do not have a profit motivation and are usually driven by the need to acquire food products for consumptions within their own institutions or as food donations.

RATIONALE

Facilitating access to markets is the ultimate objective of WFP value chain development and smallholder market support programmes. Measuring the number of meetings, workshops, fairs and events organized to promote market linkages gives indication of the extent to which the programme manages to establish connections between supported smallholder farmers and potential buyers that may ultimately result in fruitful market transactions.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from records of meetings, workshops, fairs or events organized.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of meetings, workshops, fairs or events facilitated within the reporting year.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

⁷⁴ The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

	<p>In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location • Activity tag
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	N/A
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country office programme approach (monthly, quarterly, bi-annually or annually). This is to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.</p> <p>Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>The indicator targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator can be measured and reported along with F.6. Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated.</p> <p>Also, it is optional in parallel to report on outcome indicators under programme area “smallholder agricultural market support”/smallholder productivity and sales”. That is because those outcome indicators complement information provided through F.5.</p> <p>Relevant outcome indicators <u>are listed below</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 29. Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems - 30. Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage - 31. Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops - 48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD) - 49. Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation system (MT)
INTERPRETATION	<p>Measuring the number of meetings, workshops, fairs and events organized to promote market linkages gives indication of the extent to which the programme manages to establish connections between supported smallholder farmers and potential buyers that may ultimately result in fruitful market transactions.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	<p>The indicator only reports the number of meetings, workshops, fairs and events organized with the intent to foster market linkages but does not indicate whether sales are performed as a result of the connections facilitated. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” and Output indicator F.6 may complement this information.</p>

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FURTHER INFORMATION

[SAMS Guidance, Glossary](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

F.6 Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated [REVISED]



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INDICATOR CODE F.6

INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY **Type:** Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF)
Reported in ACR
Output category: F. Smallholder farmers supported

INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES Yes

APPLICABILITY **Mandatory:**
Under standard output 3.3 when WFP and partners implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that aims at connecting smallholder farmers to markets.
Recommended:
Under any other standard output if relevant.

TECHNICAL OWNER Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)

ACTIVITY TAGS *Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT Number of contracts/ commercial agreements

DEFINITION This indicator intends to measure the number of contracts or commercial agreements signed or established between aggregation systems and buyers, because of the market access support provided by WFP and cooperating partners.

This output indicator is disaggregated into 2 other detailed indicators in COMET. COs can select any of the 2 indicators that are applicable to their context:

Code	Detailed indicator	Characteristics
F.6.1	Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Formal, written, legally binding
F.6.2	Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Informal, oral, not legally binding

Below are some **important terminologies** related to the indicator:

Contracts/ commercial agreements: any formal or informal agreements signed or established between smallholder aggregation systems and buyers aimed at the purchase or sale of food commodities and facilitated by WFP and partners.

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁷⁵: as any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.

Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (i.e. legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.

Buyers: actors who buy from smallholder farmers and aggregation systems.

WFP Smallholder Agricultural Market Support programmes usually cluster buyers in three main groups:

- **WFP**
- **Private buyers**, operating at local, national or international level. They can span from local small-scale retailers to large enterprises operating on the national market, to multinational companies.
- **Institutional buyers**, public sector entities with presence in the domestic market that purchases large quantities/volumes of produce. Usually, an institutional buyer refers to public institutions such as food reserve authorities, the military, prisons, hospitals, food aid organizations and relief development agencies. Typically, these buyers do not have a profit motivation and are usually driven by the need to acquire food products for consumptions within their own institutions or as food donations.

RATIONALE

Facilitating access to markets is the ultimate objective of WFP value chain development and smallholder market support programmes. Capacity building of aggregators as well as of pro-smallholder buyers in negotiation skills and contracting is an important component of such programmes. Therefore, measuring the number of contracts or commercial agreements signed or established gives indication of the performance of the programme in strengthening the negotiation and contracting skills of the actors supported.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from records of sales provided by the targeted aggregation systems (such as aggregator records) and/ or by the buyers.

Aggregators may maintain records of their sales in different forms, from paper records to more sophisticated digital systems or may even not have a record keeping system in place. In this case, WFP and partners should strengthen the aggregators' record keeping capacity, as part of the capacity strengthening efforts.

Module 4: Sales info of the [Aggregator Records database](#) can be used to collect and analyse the data for this indicator.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of the two detailed indicators. COMET will automatically add up detailed targets/follow-up values to the level of output indicator. (No intermediate indicators under F.6).

⁷⁵ The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

<p>DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS</p>	<p>This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.</p> <p>Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.</p>
<p>DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)</p>	<p>This indicator is disaggregated into 2 different detailed indicators where COs can select any of the 2 indicators that are applicable to their context.</p> <p>In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location • Activity tag
<p>FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET</p>	<p>Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country office programme approach (monthly, quarterly, bi-annually or annually). This in order to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.</p> <p>Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.</p>
<p>PLANNED FIGURES</p>	<p>Annual targets should be based on realistic sales estimations by aggregators. Historical sales from existing aggregator records can be used to establish annual targets. Annual purchase projections from WFP and other buyers who are in the network of the aggregators supported by WFP, can also represent a valuable source to define annual targets.</p> <p>In case of WFP procurement, annual targets should be set in collaboration between programme and procurement functions.</p> <p>The indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
<p>INDICATORS COLLECTED AND ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME</p>	<p>This indicator can be measured and reported along with F.5. Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages.</p> <p>Also, it is optional in parallel to report on outcome indicators under programme area "smallholder agricultural market support"/smallholder productivity and sales". That is because those outcome indicators complement information provided through F.6.</p> <p>Relevant outcome indicators are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 29. Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems - 30. Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage - 31. Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops - 48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD) - 49. Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation system (MT)

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

INTERPRETATION	Measuring the number of contracts or commercial agreements signed or established gives indication of the performance of the programme in strengthening the negotiation and contracting skills of the actors supported.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	<p>The indicator only reports the number of contracts/commercial agreement facilitated but does not measure the value and volume of sales, nor the extent to which smallholder farmers benefit from the market transactions.</p> <p>Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.</p>
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>Implement Aggregator Records for SAMS activities</p> <p>GN on implementing aggregator records for SAMS activities</p> <p>Aggregator Records database</p> <p>COMET Manual</p> <p>CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist</p> <p>How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes</p> <p>Other Output Plan Brief Guidance</p>

F.7 Number of other value chain actors supported [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03							
INDICATOR CODE	F.7							
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>							
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes							
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under output standard output 3.3 when WFP and partners implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that supports or collaborate with other value chain actors beyond individual smallholder farmers and smallholder farmer aggregation systems.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any standard output if relevant.</p>							
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)							
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)							
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of value chain actors							
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number of value chain actors other than smallholder farmers or smallholder aggregation systems that WFP and cooperating partners supports or collaborate with, as part of value chain development work.</p> <p>This output indicator is disaggregated into a list of 7 detailed indicators in COMET. COs can select any of those detailed indicators that are applicable to their context:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Detailed indicator</th> <th>Definition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>F.7.1</td> <td>Number of end buyers supported/engaged</td> <td> <p>Individuals or small, medium or large enterprises or institutions that are committed to procuring from smallholder farmers or smallholder aggregation systems. They are intended as the last actors in the chain before the ultimate consumers. WFP SAMS programmes usually cluster buyers in three main groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP - Private buyers, operating at local, national or international level. They can span from local small-scale retailers to large enterprises operating on the national market, to multinational companies. Retailers of CBT interventions would also fit in this category - Institutional buyers, public sector entities with presence in the domestic market that purchases large quantities/volumes of produce. Usually, an institutional buyer refers to public </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Code	Detailed indicator	Definition	F.7.1	Number of end buyers supported/engaged	<p>Individuals or small, medium or large enterprises or institutions that are committed to procuring from smallholder farmers or smallholder aggregation systems. They are intended as the last actors in the chain before the ultimate consumers. WFP SAMS programmes usually cluster buyers in three main groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP - Private buyers, operating at local, national or international level. They can span from local small-scale retailers to large enterprises operating on the national market, to multinational companies. Retailers of CBT interventions would also fit in this category - Institutional buyers, public sector entities with presence in the domestic market that purchases large quantities/volumes of produce. Usually, an institutional buyer refers to public
Code	Detailed indicator	Definition						
F.7.1	Number of end buyers supported/engaged	<p>Individuals or small, medium or large enterprises or institutions that are committed to procuring from smallholder farmers or smallholder aggregation systems. They are intended as the last actors in the chain before the ultimate consumers. WFP SAMS programmes usually cluster buyers in three main groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP - Private buyers, operating at local, national or international level. They can span from local small-scale retailers to large enterprises operating on the national market, to multinational companies. Retailers of CBT interventions would also fit in this category - Institutional buyers, public sector entities with presence in the domestic market that purchases large quantities/volumes of produce. Usually, an institutional buyer refers to public 						

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

		institutions such as schools, food reserve authorities, the military, prisons, hospitals, food aid organizations and relief development agencies. Typically, these buyers do not have a profit motivation and are usually driven by the need to acquire food products for consumptions within their own institutions or as food donations.
F.7.2	Number of traders supported/engaged	Individuals or small, medium or large enterprises who engage in the transfer of products in any market, either for themselves, or on behalf of someone else. Typically, traders tend to hold products for short periods of time. The same detailed indicator is also available under F.3. Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported, under code F.3_9. Traders must be reported under F.7_2 when they merely play the role of intermediaries, without actively offering services that are beneficial to smallholder farmers.
F.7.3	Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Agribusinesses that manufacture, distribute and/or sell the inputs and equipment used in agricultural production such as seeds, fertilizers, hoes, threshers, and irrigation systems.
F.7.4	Number of transporters supported/engaged	Businesses that deal with transportation and logistics services within a food value chain. They take care of the efficient movement of products from one location to another, from the start to the end of the value chain.
F.7.5	Number of financial service providers supported/engaged	Businesses that manage money on behalf of customers. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - banks, credit unions and other consumer finance companies - credit-card companies, e-money issuers and other payment institutions - insurance companies - investment firms (e.g. stock brokers, asset managers, portfolio managers or investment advisers)
F.7.6	Number of processors supported/engaged	Businesses that deal with food processing, that is the transformation of agricultural products into food, or of one form of food into other forms. Food processing includes many forms of processing foods, from grinding grain to make raw to complex industrial methods used to make tertiary processed food.
F.7.7	Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Providers of agricultural extension services that are defined as the entire set of organizations that facilitate and support people engaged in agricultural activities to solve problems and to obtain information, skills, and technologies to improve their livelihoods and well-being. Typically they are responsible for conducting training sessions and demonstrations for farmers to explain various agricultural practices and use of a variety of agricultural machineries, tools, implements and equipment. Agricultural extension service providers assist the farmers in establishing forward and backward linkages and increase agricultural production.

The detailed indicators under F.7 were devised based on the most common typologies of value chain actors that WFP and cooperating partners work with and are by no means exhaustive or mutually exclusive. In case a country office support/ engage with value chain actors that are not included in the 7 listed above, the country will have to submit a request to RAMM with a draft definition. RAMM, in consultation with PROR-F will review the proposed value chain actor before adding it to the indicator list. RAMM and PROR-F, will review the country's request by assessing: 1) if there are similar existing indicators in the compendium; 2) if the value chain actor is relevant to the programme and the definition is relevant enough to require the creation of an additional indicator. If rejected, the country will be advised on how to track the data for proposed modules that will not be included in the indicator list, using existing indicators.

Below are some **important terminologies** related to the indicator:

Value chain actors are those stakeholders involved in the activities required to bring a product from conception, through the different phases of production, delivery to final consumers and disposal after use. Usually, value chain actors are divided into direct actors and indirect actors.

Direct value chain actors are the core actors involved in production, post-harvest, processing, and commercialization.

Indirect value chain actors are those who offer services to the direct actors at various points in the chain, such as input or service suppliers.

Indicator F.7 is intended to measure value chain actors besides smallholder farmers and aggregation systems, which are measured by indicator F.1 and F.3 respectively. These other value chain actors can include individuals, institutions, private companies, etc.

A typical example of other value chain actor with which WFP collaborates is the “trader”, a player that has become key with the approval of the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFPP). In the LRFPP framework, traders are those individuals, small, medium, or large enterprises contracted by WFP under indirect modalities to purchase food from smallholder farmers or aggregation systems.

Supported: this can entail support and collaboration or engagement.

RATIONALE

WFP value chain development work adopts a holistic approach by which all the actors participating in a value chain needs to collaborate and strengthen their performance to the benefit of the entire value chain.

By measuring the number of value chain actors, other than smallholder farmers and aggregation systems, with which WFP collaborates, this indicator gives an indication of WFP's capacity to engage and catalyse other market players that are essential for the appropriate functioning of the value chain.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from records of meetings, engagement sessions organized with the value chain actors.

In cases where traders are being contracted as suppliers by WFP for local and regional procurement, WINGS can represent the data source for the measurement of those value chain actors classified as “traders”.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow up values of the selected detailed output indicators. COMET will automatically add up detailed indicators targets/follow-up values to the level of output indicator. (No intermediate indicators under F.7)

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into 7 different detailed; COs can select any of those indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be further disaggregated in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country office programme approach (monthly, quarterly, bi-annually or annually). This is in order to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.</p> <p>Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>The indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED AND ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>It is optional in parallel to report on outcome indicators under programme area “smallholder agricultural market support”/smallholder productivity and sales”. That is because those outcome indicators complement information provided through F.7.</p> <p>Relevant outcome indicators are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 29. Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems- 30. Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage- 31. Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops- 48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)- 49. Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation system (MT)
INTERPRETATION	<p>The indicator shows how many value chain actors are engaged in WFP value chain development work and can indicate the scale and outreach of WFP value chain development programmes.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	<p>The indicator only reports the number of other value chain actors supported/engaged but does not measure the increased or decreased capacity of the actors, as a result of the support. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.</p>
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>SAMS Guidance, Glossary</p> <p>COMET Manual</p> <p>CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist</p> <p>How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes</p> <p>Other Output Plan Brief Guidance</p>

F.8 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.8
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Smallholder farmers) that receive trainings on good agronomic practices. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that have this type of training component aimed at improving farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in good agronomic practices.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.1 "Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure".</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator measures the number of individual smallholder farmers supported under the smallholder agricultural market support programme with training on good agronomic practices.</p> <p>This indicator is further disaggregated into two detailed indicators to show sex disaggregation.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: the definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific as there is no unambiguous global definition. Scale, measured in terms of farm size, is often used to classify smallholder farmers. For example, smallholders are often those who farm less than a threshold size of 2 hectares. However, in most cases multiple factors characterize a smallholder farmer and other parameters specific to each country can be used, including volume of production, source of labour, which in most cases is family labour, capital and technology/inputs used, etc.</p> <p>Supported: refers to smallholder farmers that have participated in a training activity. The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.</p>

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to finance. The training uses resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources. The trainings measured under these indicators include the following modules:

Good agronomic practices: good agronomic practices are a collection of principles, practices and standards to apply to on-farm production and harvest resulting in safe and healthy agricultural products. Training sessions under this module can include but are not limited to: proper field preparation and maintenance, tillage, planting techniques, irrigation, fertilization, crop rotation. Training in good agronomic practices can also pertain to the proper utilization of agricultural inputs and equipment.

RATIONALE

Providing training to farmers is one of the most efficient and effective ways to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers in production, post-harvest management practices and access to markets. Measuring the number of individual smallholder farmers supported with these trainings gives indication of programme's scale and the number of individual farmers impacted by the capacity strengthening intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records maintained by WFP and/ or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of smallholder farmers that have received training in the given module. Values must be disaggregated by male and female. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/follow-up values to the level of output indicator.

A farmer is counted if she/he has completed one or more sessions of the training module under consideration.

Each country will be required to calculate data for the indicators to capture overall farmers, total males and total females that have been supported with training.

In case an individual smallholder farmer receives training in multiple modules, she/he will have to be counted under each module. For this reason, these indicators will never be aggregated, or it may result in double counting of the same individuals. To report on unique number of smallholder farmers supported, the output indicator F.1 must be used.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

COs must report on both detailed indicators:

- F.8.1M Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)
- F.8.1F Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Indicator F.8 is part of a group of 5 output indicators that measure the number of smallholder farmers trained in 5 training modules, with the aim to improve farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and finance.

- F.8 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices
- F.9 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices
- F.10 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills
- F.11 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership
- F. 12 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance

In each country where trainings are provided to individual smallholder farmers, the indicator related to the relevant training module must be selected and reported along with indicator **F.1**. Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure.

This is because F.8 provides a greater granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and thematic area of support received by the farmers reported under F.1.

The five training modules are based on the most common trainings that WFP and cooperating partners provide to transfer knowledge and skills to improve the livelihoods of the smallholder farmers and are by no means exhaustive. In case a country office provides other training modules that are not included in the five modules listed above, and would like to add them, please contact the M&E Regional Bureau Focal Points.

INTERPRETATION

The indicator shows how many smallholder farmers have accessed knowledge and skills about good agronomic practices, and are potentially able to improve their production practices.

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmers who participated in trainings to acquire skills and knowledge but does not measure the number of participants that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.
FURTHER INFORMATION	COMET Manual CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes Other Output Plan Brief Guidance

F.9 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.9
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Smallholder farmers) that receive trainings on post-harvest management principles and practices. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that have this type of training component aimed at improving farmers' knowledge, skills and practices on post-harvest management principles and practices.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator measures the number of individual smallholder farmers supported under the smallholder agricultural market support programme with training on post-harvest management principles and practices. This indicator is further disaggregated into two detailed indicators to show sex disaggregation.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: the definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific as there is no unambiguous global definition. Scale, measured in terms of farm size, is often used to classify smallholder farmers. For example, smallholders are often those who farm less than a threshold size of 2 hectares. However, in most cases multiple factors characterize a smallholder farmer and other parameters specific to each country can be used, including volume of production, source of labour, which in most cases is family labour, capital and technology/inputs used, etc.</p> <p>Supported: refers to smallholder farmers that have participated in a training activity. The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to finance. The training uses resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized</p>

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources. The trainings measured under these indicators include the following modules:

Post-harvest management principles and practices: post-harvest management principles are universal fundamental theories or concepts that guide how commodities should be handled to manage quality and quantity along value chains, from harvesting up until the commodity is utilized.

Post-harvest practices are activities carried out at different post-harvest stages that take into consideration or apply the post-harvest principles to manage the quality and quantity of commodities, e.g., storage methods like using hermetic bags.

Knowledge and adoption of appropriate post-harvest management principles and practices are essential to reduce post-harvest losses.

RATIONALE

Providing training to farmers is one of the most efficient and effective ways to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers in production, post-harvest management practices and access to markets. Measuring the number of individual smallholder farmers supported with these training gives indication of programme's scale and the number of individual farmers impacted by the capacity strengthening intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records maintained by WFP and/ or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of smallholder farmers that have received training in the given module. Values must be disaggregated by male and female. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/follow-up values to the level of output indicator.

A farmer is counted if she/he has completed one or more sessions of the training module under consideration.

Each country will be required to calculate data for the indicators to capture overall farmers, total males and total females that have been supported with training.

In case an individual smallholder farmer receives training in multiple modules, she/he will have to be counted under each module. For this reason, these indicators will never be aggregated, or it may result in double counting of the same individuals. To report on unique number of smallholder farmers supported, the output indicator F.1 must be used.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into two detailed indicators. This is to show sex disaggregation. COs must report on both indicators:

- F.9.1M Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)
- F.9_F Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Indicator F.9 indicator is part of a group of 5 indicators that measure the number of smallholder farmers trained in 5 training modules, with the aim to improve farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and finance:

- F.8 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices
- F.9 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices
- F.10 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills
- F.11 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership
- F. 12 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance

In each country where trainings are provided to individual smallholder farmers, the indicator related to the relevant training module must be selected and reported along with indicator **F.1** Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure.

This is because F.9 provides a greater granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and thematic area of support received by the farmers reported under F.1.

The five training modules are based on the most common trainings that WFP and cooperating partners provide in order to transfer knowledge and skills that improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and are by no means exhaustive (in case a country office implements other types of trainings that are not included in the five modules listed above, please contact your relevant Regional Monitoring Advisor).

INTERPRETATION

The indicator shows how many smallholder farmers have accessed knowledge and are potentially able to improve their post-harvest management practices in order to reduce post-harvest losses.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmers who participated in trainings to acquire skills and knowledge but does not measure the number of participants that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

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F.10 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.10
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Smallholder farmers) that receive trainings in marketing and business skills. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that have this type of training component aimed at improving farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in marketing and business skills.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.1 "Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure".</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator measures the number of individual smallholder farmers supported under the smallholder agricultural market support programme with training on marketing and business skills. This indicator is further disaggregated <u>into two detailed indicators</u> to show sex disaggregation.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: the definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific as there is no unambiguous global definition. Scale, measured in terms of farm size, is often used to classify smallholder farmers. For example, smallholders are often those who farm less than a threshold size of 2 hectares. However, in most cases multiple factors characterize a smallholder farmer and other parameters specific to each country can be used, including volume of production, source of labour, which in most cases is family labour, capital and technology/inputs used, etc.</p> <p>Supported: refers to smallholder farmers that have participated in a training activity. The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to</p>

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

finance. The training uses resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources. The trainings measured under these indicators include the following modules:

Marketing and business skills: training sessions under this module can include but are not limited to: basic accounting, production and business planning, budgeting, establishment of sales targets, profit margins, prices and break-even costs, management of funds, identification and outreach of buyers, negotiation skills etc.

RATIONALE

Providing training to farmers is one of the most efficient and effective ways to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers in production, post-harvest management practices and access to markets. Measuring the number of individual smallholder farmers supported with these training gives indication of programme's scale and the number of individual farmers impacted by the capacity strengthening intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records maintained by WFP and/ or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of smallholder farmers that have received training in the given module. Values must be disaggregated by male and female. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/follow-up values to the level of output indicator.

A farmer is counted if she/he has completed one or more sessions of the training module under consideration.

Each country will be required to calculate data for the indicators to capture overall farmers, total males and total females that have been supported with training.

In case an individual smallholder farmer receives training in multiple modules, she/he will have to be counted under each module. For this reason, these indicators will never be aggregated, or it may result in double counting of the same individuals. To report on unique number of smallholder farmers supported, the output indicator F.1 must be used.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into 2 detailed indicators. This is to show sex disaggregation. COs must report on both indicators:

- F.10.1M Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)
- F.10.1F Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country office programme approach (monthly, quarterly, bi-annually or annually). This is in order to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Indicator F.10 is part of a group of 5 indicators that measure the number of smallholder farmers trained on 5 training modules that aim to improve farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and finance:

- F.8 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices
- F.9 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices
- F.10 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills
- F.11 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership
- F.12 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance

In each country where trainings are provided to individual smallholder farmers, the indicator related to the relevant training module must be selected and reported along with indicator **F.1** (Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure)

This is because F.10 provides a greater level of granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and thematic area of support received by the farmers reported under F.1.

The five training modules are based on the most common trainings that WFP and cooperating partners provide to transfer knowledge and skills to improve the livelihoods of the smallholder farmers and are by no means exhaustive. In case a country office provides other training modules that are not included in the five modules listed above, and would like to add them, please contact the M&E Regional Bureau Focal Points.

INTERPRETATION

The indicator shows how many smallholder farmers have accessed knowledge and skills and are potentially able to improve their marketing practices.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmers who participated in trainings to acquire skills and knowledge but does not measure the number of participants that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area "Smallholder agricultural market support" / "Smallholder productivity and sales" may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)
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F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

F.
11

F.11 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.10
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Smallholder farmers) that receive trainings in governance and leadership. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that have this type of training component aimed at improving farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in governance and leadership.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.1 "Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure".</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator measures the number of individual smallholder farmers supported under the smallholder agricultural market support programme with trainings in governance and leadership. This indicator is further disaggregated into two detailed indicators to show sex disaggregation.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: the definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific as there is no unambiguous global definition. Scale, measured in terms of farm size, is often used to classify smallholder farmers. For example, smallholders are often those who farm less than a threshold size of 2 hectares. However, in most cases multiple factors characterize a smallholder farmer and other parameters specific to each country can be used, including volume of production, source of labour, which in most cases is family labour, capital and technology/inputs used, etc.</p> <p>Supported: refers to smallholder farmers that have participated in a training activity. The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to finance. The training uses resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized</p>

institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources. The trainings measured under these indicators include the following modules:

Marketing and business skills: training sessions under this module can include but are not limited to: basic accounting, production and business planning, budgeting, establishment of sales targets, profit margins, prices and break-even costs, management of funds, identification and outreach of buyers, negotiation skills etc.

RATIONALE

Providing training to farmers is one of the most efficient and effective ways to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers in production, post-harvest management practices and access to markets. Measuring the number of individual smallholder farmers supported with these training gives indication of programme's scale and the number of individual farmers impacted by the capacity strengthening intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records maintained by WFP and/ or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of smallholder farmers that have received training in the given module. Values must be disaggregated by male and female. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/follow-up values to the level of output indicator.

A farmer is counted if she/he has completed one or more sessions of the training module under consideration.

Each country will be required to calculate data for the indicators to capture overall farmers, total males and total females that have been supported with training.

In case an individual smallholder farmer receives training in multiple modules, she/he will have to be counted under each module. For this reason, these indicators will never be aggregated, or it may result in double counting of the same individuals. To report on unique number of smallholder farmers supported, the output indicator F.1 must be used.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into 2 detailed indicators. This is to show sex disaggregation. COs must report on both indicators:

- F.11.1M Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)
- F.11.1F Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in in governance and leadership (Female)

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country office programme approach (monthly, quarterly, bi-annually or annually). This is in order to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise. Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

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PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Indicator F.11 is part of a group of 5 indicators that measure the number of smallholder farmers trained on 5 training modules that aim to improve farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and finance:

- F.8 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices
- F.9 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices
- F.10 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills
- F.11 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership
- F.12 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance.

In each country where trainings are provided to individual smallholder farmers, the indicator related to the relevant training module must be selected and reported along with indicator **F.1** (Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure)

This is because F.11 provides a greater level of granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and thematic area of support received by the farmers reported under F.1.

The five training modules are based on the most common trainings that WFP and cooperating partners provide to transfer knowledge and skills to improve the livelihoods of the smallholder farmers and are by no means exhaustive. In case a country office provides other training modules that are not included in the five modules listed above, and would like to add them, please contact the M&E Regional Bureau Focal Points.

INTERPRETATION

The indicator shows how many smallholder farmers have accessed knowledge and skills, and are potentially able to improve their marketing practices.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmers who participated in trainings to acquire skills and knowledge but does not measure the number of participants that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area "Smallholder agricultural market support" / "Smallholder productivity and sales" may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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F.12 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.12
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Smallholder farmers) that receive trainings in finance and insurance. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that have this type of training component aimed at improving farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in finance and insurance.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.1 "Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure".</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator measures the number of individual smallholder farmers supported under the smallholder agricultural market support programme with training on finance and insurance. This indicator is further disaggregated into two detailed indicators to show sex disaggregation.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: the definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific as there is no unambiguous global definition. Scale, measured in terms of farm size, is often used to classify smallholder farmers. For example, smallholders are often those who farm less than a threshold size of 2 hectares. However, in most cases multiple factors characterize a smallholder farmer and other parameters specific to each country can be used, including volume of production, source of labour, which in most cases is family labour, capital and technology/inputs used, etc.</p> <p>Supported: refers to smallholder farmers that have participated in a training activity. The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to</p>

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finance. The training uses resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources. The trainings measured under these indicators include the following modules:

Finance and insurance: training sessions under this module can include but are not limited to: financial literacy, risk assessment, generating and managing savings and investments, accessing and managing services like credit, loans and insurance.

RATIONALE

Providing training to farmers is one of the most efficient and effective ways to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers in production, post-harvest management practices and access to markets. Measuring the number of individual smallholder farmers supported with these training gives indication of programme's scale and the number of individual farmers impacted by the capacity strengthening intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records maintained by WFP and/ or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of smallholder farmers that have received training in the given module. Values must be disaggregated by male and female. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/follow-up values to the level of output indicator.

A farmer is counted if she/he has completed one or more sessions of the training module under consideration.

Each country will be required to calculate data for the indicators to capture overall farmers, total males and total females that have been supported with training.

In case an individual smallholder farmer receives training in multiple modules, she/he will have to be counted under each module. For this reason, these indicators will never be aggregated, or it may result in double counting of the same individuals. To report on unique number of smallholder farmers supported, the output indicator F.1 must be used.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into 2 detailed indicators. This is to show the number of male and female participants. COs must report on both detailed indicators:

- F.12.1M Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)
- F.12.1F Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Indicator F.12 is part of a group of 5 indicators that measure the number of smallholder farmers trained on 5 training modules that aim to improve farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and finance:

- F.8 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices
- F.9 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices
- F.10 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills
- F.11 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership
- F.12 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance

In each country where trainings are provided to individual smallholder farmers, the indicator related to the relevant training module must be selected and reported along with indicator **F.1** (Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure)

This is because F.12 provides a greater level of granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and thematic area of support received by the farmers reported under F.1.

The five training modules are based on the most common trainings that WFP and cooperating partners provide in order to transfer knowledge and skills that improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and are by no means exhaustive (in case a country office implements other types of trainings that are not included in the five modules listed above, please contact your relevant Regional Monitoring Advisor).

INTERPRETATION

The indicators show how many smallholder farmers have accessed knowledge and skills, and are potentially able to improve their production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and financial practices.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmers who participated in trainings to acquire skills and knowledge but does not measure the number of participants that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under

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programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

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F.13 Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.13
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Smallholder farmers) that receive agricultural inputs and equipment. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes under which agricultural inputs and equipment are provided to smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.1 “Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure”.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number of individual smallholder farmers supported by the smallholder agricultural market support programme with activities that improve access to physical items. These items include agricultural inputs and equipment that are promoted to support production.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: the definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific as there is no unambiguous global definition. Scale, measured in terms of farm size, is often used to classify smallholder farmers. For example, smallholders are often those who farm less than a threshold size of 2 hectares. However, in most cases multiple factors characterize a smallholder farmer, and other parameters can be used, including volume of production, source and volume of labour, capital and inputs, etc.</p> <p>Supported: Refers to individual farmers that have benefited from activities that involve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Direct provision of inputs and equipment or distribution of vouchers/ e-vouchers to purchase the items. The distribution of the items might be done directly by WFP or through cooperating partners. 2) Indirect provision, through facilitation of connections with the private sector actors such as private sector distributors and input suppliers.

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Agricultural inputs and equipment: external resources, such as supplies or materials, machinery or devices used in agricultural production.

Agricultural inputs to be considered for this indicator can include but are not limited to: fertilizers, improved seeds, dips, veterinary drugs and herbicides.

Agricultural equipment to be captured under this indicator can include but are not limited to: planters, harvesters, shellers, dryers, ploughs, planters, knapsacks, irrigation sprinklers, water pumps etc.

RATIONALE

Improving farmers' access to agricultural inputs and equipment, through direct or indirect provision or facilitation of connection with input suppliers, is among the most common capacity strengthening activities to improve farmers' production.

Linkages to direct or indirect sources of the inputs and equipment ensure sustainability of WFP's effort in connecting the private sector to the smallholder farmers.

Measuring the number of individual smallholder farmers supported with these activities gives indication of programme's scale, access to promoted technologies and number of individual smallholder farmers impacted by the intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from distribution records of the vouchers/ e-vouchers, agricultural inputs and equipment maintained by WFP or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of smallholder farmers benefitting from access to agricultural inputs and equipment either directly or indirectly.

The calculation for this indicator must involve computation of both female smallholder farmers and male smallholder farmers. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/follow-up values to the level of output indicator.

In a given year, the farmer will be counted once regardless of how many equipment and inputs she/he received.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into 2 detailed indicators. This is to show sex disaggregation. COs must report on both indicators:

- F.13.1M Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)
- F.13.1F Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a Cooperating Partner (CP). If through a CP, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

When relevant, this indicator must be selected and reported on along with indicator **F.1** Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure.

This is because F.13 provides a greater level of granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and on the functionality of physical items (agricultural inputs and equipment/post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure) received by the farmers reported under F.1.

Another output indicator that is optional to report on along with F.13 is corporate output indicator **F.4** "Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure provided". The F.4 detailed indicators relevant to F.13 are the following:

- F.4.1 Volume of seeds provided
- F.4.2 Volume of fertilizers provided
- F.4.3 Volume of pesticides provided
- F.4.4 Number of agricultural equipment provided

INTERPRETATION

The indicators show how many smallholder farmers have accessed agricultural inputs and equipment and are potentially able to improve their production capacity.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmers who received/ accessed inputs or equipment but does not measure the number of participants that are using appropriately the inputs or equipment provided. Outcome indicators (as mentioned above) under programme area "Smallholder agricultural market support" / "Smallholder productivity and sales" may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

F.
14

F.14 Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.14
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Smallholder farmers) that receive post-harvest equipment and infrastructure equipment. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes under which post-harvest equipment and infrastructure are provided to smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.1 “Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure”.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of individual smallholder farmers supported by the smallholder agricultural market support programme with activities that improve access to physical items. These items include post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure, that are promoted to improve adoption of post-harvest management practices to reduce post-harvest losses. This indicator is further disaggregated into two detailed indicators to show sex disaggregation.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: the definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific as there is no unambiguous global definition. Scale, measured in terms of farm size, is often used to classify smallholder farmers. For example, smallholders are often those who farm less than a threshold size of 2 hectares. However, in most cases multiple factors characterise a smallholder farmer, and other parameters can be used, including volume of production, source and volume of labour, capital and inputs, etc.</p> <p>Supported: Refers to individual farmers that have benefited from activities that involve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Direct provision of post-harvest equipment and infrastructure or distribution of vouchers/ e-vouchers to purchase the items. The distribution of the items might be done directly by WFP or through cooperating partners.

- 2) Indirect provision, through facilitation of connections with the private sector actors such as private sector distributors and input suppliers.

Post-harvest (management) equipment: refers to machinery or devices used for carrying out different post-harvest operations or activities. The equipment might be different for each CO. Examples can include but are not limited to: moisture meters, metal and plastic silos, hermetic bags, tarpaulins, combine harvesters, grain threshers, grain sorters, shellers, extruders, collapsible dry cases, and sampling spears.

Post-harvest (management) infrastructure: refers to immovable physical facilities used for carrying out different postharvest operations or activities. Examples include granaries, drying hangars, warehouses, drying platforms, and charcoal evaporative coolers.

RATIONALE

Improving farmers' access to post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure, through direct provision or facilitation of connections with suppliers, is among the most common capacity strengthening activities to improve farmers' post-harvest management practices. Linkages to direct or indirect sources of the equipment and infrastructure ensure sustainability of WFP's effort in connecting the private sector to the smallholder farmers. Measuring the number of individual smallholder farmers supported with these activities gives indication of programme's scale and the number of individual farmers impacted by the intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from distribution/utilization records of the post-harvest equipment and infrastructure maintained by WFP or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of smallholder farmers benefitting from access to post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure either directly or indirectly.

The calculation for this indicator must involve computation of female smallholder farmers and male smallholder farmers. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/ follow-up values to the level of output indicator.

In a given year, the farmer will be counted once regardless of how many equipment and infrastructure s/he received or accessed.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into 2 detailed indicators. This is to show number of male and female participants. COs must report on both detailed indicators:

- F.14.1M Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Male).
- F.14.1F Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Female).

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

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FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.</p> <p>Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.</p> <p>Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>When relevant, this indicator must be selected and reported on along with indicator, F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure.</p> <p>This is because F.14 provides a greater level of granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and on the functionality of physical items (agricultural inputs and equipment/post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure) received by the farmers reported under F.1.</p> <p>Another output indicator that is optional to report along F.14 is corporate output indicator F.4 "Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure provided".</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>The indicator shows how many smallholder farmers have accessed post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure and are potentially able to improve their post-harvest management practices.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	<p>The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmers who received/ accessed equipment and infrastructure but does not measure the number of participants that are using appropriately the equipment or infrastructure provided. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area "Smallholder agricultural market support" / "Smallholder productivity and sales" may complement this information.</p>
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>COMET Manual</p> <p>CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist</p> <p>How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes</p> <p>Other Output Plan Brief Guidance</p>

F.15 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices [REVISED]



VERSION	V3.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.15
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting smallholder farmer aggregation systems that are supported with trainings on good agronomic practices. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that have a training component aimed at improving farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in good agronomic practices.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.3 "Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported".</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator measures the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported under the smallholder agricultural market support programme with training on good agronomic practices.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁷⁶: any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favorable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (e legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p> <p>Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:</p>

⁷⁶ The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

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- I. Direct outlets to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro-dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
- II. Intermediary aggregators, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro-dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Supported: refers to smallholder farmer aggregation systems that have participated in a training activity. The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.

Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to finance. The trainings use resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources. The trainings measured under these indicators include the following modules:

Good agronomic practices: good agronomic practices are a collection of principles, practices and standards to apply to on-farm production and harvest resulting in safe and healthy agricultural products. Training sessions under this module can include but are not limited to: proper field preparation and maintenance, tillage, planting techniques, irrigation, fertilization, crop rotation. Trainings in good agronomic practices can also pertain to the proper utilization of agricultural inputs and equipment.

RATIONALE

Engaging aggregation systems is the most effective way for value chain actors to reach smallholder farmers. Aggregators help farmers mitigate their constraints, strengthen their bargaining power, achieve economies of scale, build household capacities and access inputs and services. For this reason, supporting farmers to establish formal aggregation system or strengthening the capacity of existing ones are important components of value chain development and smallholder market support programmes.

Providing training to farmers is one of the most efficient and effective way to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers in production, post-harvest management practices and access to markets. Measuring the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with these training gives indication of programme's scale and the number of aggregators impacted by the capacity strengthening intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records maintained by WFP or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of the aggregation systems that have received training in the given module.

An aggregation system is counted if they have completed one or more sessions of the training module under consideration.

In case a single aggregator receives training in multiple modules (reported through other CO specific indicators), they will have to be counted under each module. For this reason, these indicators will never be aggregated, or it may result in double counting of the same aggregators. To report on unique number of smallholder farmers supported, the output indicator F.3 must be used.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

. This indicator is reported on through a single detailed indicator:

- F.15.1 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

When relevant, this indicator must be selected and reported on along with indicator **F.3** Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.

This is because F.15 provides a greater level of granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and thematic area of support received by the farmer aggregation systems reported under F.3.

The indicator is part of a group of 5 country specific indicators that measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems trained in 5 training modules that aim to improve farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and finance:

- F.15 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices
- F.16 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices
- F.17 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills
- F.18 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership
- F.19 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance

The five training modules are based on the most common trainings that WFP and cooperating partners provide to transfer knowledge and skills to improve the livelihoods of the smallholder farmers and are by no means exhaustive. In case a country office provides

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other training modules that are not included in the five modules listed above, please contact your relevant Regional Monitoring Advisor).

INTERPRETATION

The indicators show how many smallholder farmer aggregation systems have accessed knowledge and skills, and are potentially able to improve their production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and financial practices.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems that participated in trainings to acquire skills and knowledge but does not measure the number of aggregators that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

F.16 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.16
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAME	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting smallholder farmer aggregation systems that receive post-harvest management principles and practices training. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that have a training component aimed at improving farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in post-harvest management principles and practices.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.3 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicators measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported under the smallholder agricultural market support programme with training on post-harvest management principles and practices.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁷⁷: any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favorable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (e legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favorable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p>

⁷⁷ The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

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Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:

- I. Direct outlets to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
- II. Intermediary aggregators, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Supported: refers to smallholder farmer aggregation systems that have participated in a training activity. The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.

Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to finance. The trainings use resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources. The trainings measured under these indicators include the following modules:

Post-harvest management principles and practices: post-harvest management principles are universal fundamental theories or concepts that guide how commodities should be handled to manage quality and quantity along value chains, from harvesting up until the commodity is utilized.

Post-harvest practices are activities carried out at different post-harvest stages that take into consideration or apply the post-harvest principles to manage the quality and quantity of commodities, e.g., storage methods like using hermetic bags.

RATIONALE

Engaging aggregation systems is the most effective way for value chain actors to reach smallholder farmers. Aggregators help farmers mitigate their constraints, strengthen their bargaining power, achieve economies of scale, build household capacities and access inputs and services. For this reason, supporting farmers to establish formal aggregation system or strengthening the capacity of existing ones are important components of value chain development and smallholder market support programmes.

Providing training to farmers is one of the most efficient and effective way to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers in production, post-harvest management practices and access to markets. Measuring the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with these training gives indication of programme's scale and the number of aggregators impacted by the capacity strengthening intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records maintained by WFP or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of the aggregation systems that have received training in the given module.

An aggregation system is counted if they have completed one or more sessions of the training module under consideration.

In case a single aggregator receives training in multiple modules (reported through other CO specific indicators), they will have to be counted under each module. For this reason,

these indicators will never be aggregated, or it may result in double counting of the same aggregators. To report on unique number of smallholder farmers supported, the output indicator F.3 must be used.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator has only one detailed indicator. This indicator is reported on through its detailed indicator:

- F.16.1 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Indicator F.16 is part of a group of 5 indicators that measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems trained in 5 training modules, with the aim to improve farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and finance:

- F.15 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices
- F.16 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices
- F.17 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills
- F.18 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership
- F.19 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance

In each country where trainings are provided to smallholder farmer aggregation systems, the indicator related to the relevant training module must be selected and reported along with indicator **F.3** Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.

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This is because F.16 provides a greater granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and thematic area of support received by the farmer aggregation systems reported under F.3.

The five training modules are based on the most common trainings that WFP and cooperating partners provide in order to transfer knowledge and skills that improve the livelihoods of the smallholder farmers and are by no means exhaustive. In case a country office implements other types of trainings that are not included in the five modules listed above, please contact your relevant Regional Monitoring Advisor.

INTERPRETATION

The indicators show how many smallholder farmer aggregation systems have accessed knowledge and skills, and are potentially able to improve their production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and financial practices.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems that participated in trainings to acquire skills and knowledge but does not measure the number of aggregators that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

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[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

F.17 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.17
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting smallholder farmer aggregation systems that receive training in marketing and business skills. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that have a training component aimed at improving farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in marketing and business skills.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.3 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicators measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported under the smallholder agricultural market support programme with training on marketing, and business skills.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁷⁸: any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favorable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (e legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favorable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p> <p>Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:</p>

⁷⁸ The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

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- I. Direct outlets to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
- II. Intermediary aggregators, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Supported: refers to smallholder farmer aggregation systems that have participated in a training activity. The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.

Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to finance. The trainings use resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources. The trainings measured under these indicators include the following modules:

Marketing and business skills: training sessions under this module can include but are not limited to: basic accounting, production and business planning, budgeting, establishment of sales targets, profit margins, prices and break-even costs, management of funds, identification and outreach of buyers, negotiation skills etc.

RATIONALE

Engaging aggregation systems is the most effective way for value chain actors to reach smallholder farmers. Aggregators help farmers mitigate their constraints, strengthen their bargaining power, achieve economies of scale, build household capacities and access inputs and services. For this reason, supporting farmers to establish formal aggregation system or strengthening the capacity of existing ones are important components of value chain development and smallholder market support programmes.

Providing training to farmers is one of the most efficient and effective way to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers in production, post-harvest management practices and access to markets. Measuring the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with these training gives indication of programme's scale and the number of aggregators impacted by the capacity strengthening intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records maintained by WFP or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of the aggregation systems that have received training in the given module.

An aggregation system is counted if they have completed one or more sessions of the training module under consideration.

In case a single aggregator receives training in multiple modules (reported through other CO specific indicators), they will have to be counted under each module. For this reason, these indicators will never be aggregated, or it may result in double counting of the same aggregators. To report on unique number of smallholder farmers supported, the output indicator F.3 must be used.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator has only one detailed indicator. This indicator is reported on through its detailed indicator:

- F.17.1 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Indicator F.17 is part of a group of 5 indicators that measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems trained in 5 training modules, with the aim to improve farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and finance:

- F.15 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices
- F.16 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices
- F.17 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills
- F.18 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership
- F.19 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance

In each country where trainings are provided to smallholder farmer aggregation systems, the indicator related to the relevant training module must be selected and reported along with indicator **F.3** Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.

This is because F.17 provides a greater granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and thematic area of support received by the farmer aggregation systems reported under F.3.

The five training modules are based on the most common trainings that WFP and cooperating partners provide to transfer knowledge and skills to improve the livelihoods of

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

the smallholder farmers and are by no means exhaustive. In case a country office provides other training modules that are not included in the five modules listed above, please contact your relevant Regional Monitoring Advisor).

INTERPRETATION

The indicators show how many smallholder farmer aggregation systems have accessed knowledge and skills, and are potentially able to improve their production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and financial practices.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems that participated in trainings to acquire skills and knowledge but does not measure the number of aggregators that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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F.18 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.18
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAME	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting smallholder farmer aggregation systems that are supported with trainings in governance and leadership. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that have a training component aimed at improving farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in governance and leadership.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.3 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicators measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported under the smallholder agricultural market support programme with training on governance and leadership.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁷⁹: any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (e legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p> <p>Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:</p>

⁷⁹ The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

- I. Direct outlets to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
- II. Intermediary aggregators, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Supported: refers to smallholder farmer aggregation systems that have participated in a training activity. The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.

Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to finance. The trainings use resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources. The trainings measured under these indicators include the following modules:

Governance and leadership: training sessions under this module can include but are not limited to: group formation and administration, obtainment of legal registration, definition of vision, rules and regulations, establishment of internal control mechanisms, communication processes, group dynamics, formation of leadership structures and appropriate representation and participation of women, fiscal responsibility and accountability, basic skills on numeracy and literacy as well as on record keeping and analysis.

RATIONALE

Engaging aggregation systems is the most effective way for value chain actors to reach smallholder farmers. Aggregators help farmers mitigate their constraints, strengthen their bargaining power, achieve economies of scale, build household capacities and access inputs and services. For this reason, supporting farmers to establish formal aggregation system or strengthening the capacity of existing ones are important components of value chain development and smallholder market support programmes.

Providing training to farmers is one of the most efficient and effective way to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers in production, post-harvest management practices and access to markets. Measuring the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with these training gives indication of programme's scale and the number of aggregators impacted by the capacity strengthening intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records maintained by WFP or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of the aggregation systems that have received training in the given module.

An aggregation system is counted if they have completed one or more sessions of the training module under consideration.

In case a single aggregator receives training in multiple modules (reported through other CO specific indicators), they will have to be counted under each module. For this reason, these indicators will never be aggregated, or it may result in double counting of the same aggregators. To report on unique number of smallholder farmers supported, the output indicator F.3 must be used.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator has only one detailed indicator. This indicator is reported on through its detailed indicator:

- F.18.1 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Indicator F.18 is part of a group of 5 indicators that measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems trained in 5 training modules, with the aim to improve farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and finance:

- F.15 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices
- F.16 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices
- F.17 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills
- F.18 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership
- F.19 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance

In each country where trainings are provided to smallholder farmer aggregation systems, the indicator related to the relevant training module must be selected and reported along with indicator **F.3** Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

This is because F.18 provides a greater granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and thematic area of support received by the farmer aggregation systems reported under F.3.

The five training modules are based on the most common trainings that WFP and cooperating partners provide to transfer knowledge and skills to improve the livelihoods of the smallholder farmers and are by no means exhaustive. In case a country office provides other training modules that are not included in the five modules listed above, please contact your relevant Regional Monitoring Advisor).

INTERPRETATION

The indicators show how many smallholder farmer aggregation systems have accessed knowledge and skills, and are potentially able to improve their production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and financial practices.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems that participated in trainings to acquire skills and knowledge but does not measure the number of aggregators that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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F.19 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.19
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAME	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting smallholder farmer aggregation systems that are supported with trainings in finance and insurance. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that have a training component aimed at improving farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in finance and insurance.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.3 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicators measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported under the smallholder agricultural market support programme with training on finance and insurance.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁸⁰: any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (e legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p> <p>Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:</p>

⁸⁰ The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

- I. Direct outlets to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
- II. Intermediary aggregators, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Supported: refers to smallholder farmer aggregation systems that have participated in a training activity. The support can be received either directly through the WFP staff and indirectly through cooperating partners. The duration of this support will vary for each country based on the approaches used to support smallholder farmers.

Training: refers to activities that involve the transfer of knowledge, skills and practices with the aim of strengthening the smallholder farmer's capacity to improve production, handling of produce, participation in markets, leadership and governance practices and access to finance. The trainings use resources or curricula designed or developed by recognized institutions or cooperating partners, government or WFP staff that have experience and expertise in agriculture transformation. The training's duration is guided by the training resources. The trainings measured under these indicators include the following modules:

Finance and insurance: training sessions under this module can include but are not limited to: financial literacy, risk assessment, generating and managing savings and investments, accessing and managing services like credit, loans and insurance.

RATIONALE

Engaging aggregation systems is the most effective way for value chain actors to reach smallholder farmers. Aggregators help farmers mitigate their constraints, strengthen their bargaining power, achieve economies of scale, build household capacities and access inputs and services. For this reason, supporting farmers to establish formal aggregation system or strengthening the capacity of existing ones are important components of value chain development and smallholder market support programmes.

Providing training to farmers is one of the most efficient and effective way to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers in production, post-harvest management practices and access to markets. Measuring the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with these training gives indication of programme's scale and the number of aggregators impacted by the capacity strengthening intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from training records maintained by WFP or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of the aggregation systems that have received training in the given module.

An aggregation system is counted if they have completed one or more sessions of the training module under consideration.

In case a single aggregator receives training in multiple modules (reported through other CO specific indicators), they will have to be counted under each module. For this reason, these indicators will never be aggregated, or it may result in double counting of the same aggregators.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator has only one detailed indicator. This indicator is reported on through its detailed indicator:

- F.19_1 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The indicator is part of a group of 5 country specific indicators that measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems trained in 5 training modules, with the aim to improve farmers' knowledge, skills and practices in production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and finance:

- F.15 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices
- F.16 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices
- F.17 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills
- F.18 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership
- F.19 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance

In each country where trainings are provided to smallholder farmer aggregation systems, the indicator related to the relevant training module must be selected and reported along with indicator **F.3** Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.

This is because F.19 provides a greater granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and thematic area of support received by the farmer aggregation systems reported under F.3.

The five training modules are based on the most common trainings that WFP and cooperating partners provide to transfer knowledge and skills to improve the livelihoods of the smallholder farmers and are by no means exhaustive. In case a country office provides other training modules that are not included in the five modules listed above, please contact your relevant Regional Monitoring Advisor).

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

INTERPRETATION The indicators show how many smallholder farmer aggregation systems have accessed knowledge and skills, and are potentially able to improve their production, post-harvest management, marketing, governance and financial practices.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S) N/A

VISUALIZATION N/A

LIMITATIONS The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems that participated in trainings to acquire skills and knowledge but does not measure the number of aggregators that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

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F.20 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.20
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting smallholder farmer aggregation systems that are supported with agricultural inputs and equipment. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that are supported with agricultural inputs and equipment.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.3 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicators measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by the smallholder agricultural market support programme with activities that improve access to physical items. These items include agricultural inputs and equipment that are promoted to support production.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁸¹: any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (e legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p> <p>Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:</p>

⁸¹ The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

- I. Direct outlets to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
- II. Intermediary aggregators, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Supported: Refers to aggregators that have benefited from activities that involve:

- Direct provision of inputs and equipment or distribution of vouchers/ e-vouchers to purchase the items. The distribution of the items might be done directly by WFP or through cooperating partners.
- Indirect provision, through facilitation of connections with the private sector actors such as private sector distributors and input suppliers.

Agricultural inputs and equipment: external resources, such as supplies or materials, machinery or devices used in agricultural production.

Agricultural inputs to be considered for this indicator can include but are not limited to: fertilizers, improved seeds, dips, veterinary drugs and herbicides.

Agricultural equipment to be captured under this indicator can include but are not limited to: planters, harvesters, shellers, dryers, ploughs, planters, knapsacks, irrigation sprinklers, water pumps etc.

RATIONALE

Engaging aggregation systems is the most effective way for value chain actors to reach smallholder farmers. Aggregators help farmers mitigate their constraints, strengthen their bargaining power, achieve economies of scale, build household capacities and access inputs and services. For this reason, supporting farmers to establish formal aggregation system or strengthening the capacity of existing ones are important components of value chain development and smallholder market support programmes.

Improving farmers' access to agricultural inputs and equipment, through direct or indirect provision or facilitation of connection with input suppliers, is among the most common capacity strengthening activities to improve farmers' production. Linkages to direct or indirect sources of the inputs and equipment ensure sustainability of WFP's effort in connecting the private sector to the smallholder farmers. Measuring the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with these activities gives indication of programme's scale, access to promoted technologies and number of aggregators impacted by the intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from distribution records of the vouchers/ e-vouchers, agricultural inputs and equipment maintained by WFP or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of the aggregation systems benefitting from access to agricultural inputs and equipment either directly or indirectly.

In a given year, the aggregation system will be counted once regardless of how many equipment and inputs they received.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator has only one detailed indicator. This indicator is reported on through its detailed indicator:

- F.20.1 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment

In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

In each country where agricultural inputs and equipment are provided to smallholder farmer aggregation systems, this indicator must be selected and reported along with CRF indicator **F.3** Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.

This is because F.20 provides a greater granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and on the functionality of physical items (agricultural inputs and equipment/post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure) received by the farmer aggregation systems reported under F.3.

Another output indicator that is optional to report along F.20 is corporate output indicator **F.4** "Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure provided". The F.4 detailed indicators relevant to F.20 are the following:

- F.4.1 Volume of seeds provided
- F.4.2 Volume of fertilizers provided
- F.4.3 Volume of pesticides provided
- F.4.4 Volume of agricultural equipment provided

INTERPRETATION

The indicator shows how many smallholder farmer aggregation systems have accessed agricultural inputs and equipment and are potentially able to improve their production capacity.

REPORTING EXAMPLE

N/A

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems that received/ accessed inputs or equipment but does not measure the number of participants that are using appropriately the inputs or equipment provided. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

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F.21 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	F.21
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate Indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output category: F. Smallholder farmers supported</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator is recommended under standard output 3.3 for interventions targeting smallholder farmer aggregation systems that receive post-harvest equipment and infrastructure. It is also recommended under any standard output where WFP implements value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes that are supported with post-harvest inputs and infrastructure.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is selected along with corporate output indicator F.3 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>The indicators measure the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by the smallholder agricultural market support programme with activities that improve access to physical items. These items include post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure, that are promoted to improve adoption of post-harvest management practices to reduce post-harvest losses.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer aggregation systems or aggregators⁸²: any organization that aggregates, or has the potential to aggregate, smallholder farmers' commodities in order to facilitate their sale to formal buyers at favourable conditions.</p> <p>Aggregation systems encompass a variety of organizations to which smallholder farmers have access at local, district, and national levels. These organizations are either formal (e legally registered) or informal, and membership should be voluntary. Providing market access to smallholder farmers at favourable conditions should be one of the main objectives of these organizations. In addition, they are likely to provide a range of services to their members, such as facilitating access to inputs, access to credit, improved post-harvest handling, etc.</p>

⁸² The terms aggregation systems and aggregators are used interchangeably in this indicator reference sheet.

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

Two key types of organizations are expected to play a complementary role in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets, and both are considered aggregation systems:

- I. Direct outlets to which smallholders contribute their production, including small and medium-sized farmers' organizations, small traders, agro dealers handling output aggregation, small-scale certified warehouses and Satellite Collection Points; and
- II. Intermediary aggregators, including large farmers' organizations (unions or federations), medium to large traders, large-scale processors, agro dealers handling output aggregation and private service providers and larger warehouse certified warehouses.

Supported: Refers to aggregators that have benefited from activities that involve:

- Direct provision of inputs and equipment or distribution of vouchers/ e-vouchers to purchase the items. The distribution of the items might be done directly by WFP or through cooperating partners.
- Indirect provision, through facilitation of connections with the private sector actors such as private sector distributors and input suppliers.

Post-harvest (management) equipment: refers to machinery or devices used for carrying out different post-harvest operations or activities. The equipment might be different for each CO. Examples can include but are not limited to: moisture meters, metal and plastic silos, hermetic bags, tarpaulins, combine harvesters, grain threshers, grain sorters, shellers, extruders, collapsible dry cases, and sampling spears.

Post-harvest (management) infrastructure: refers to immovable physical facilities used for carrying out different postharvest operations or activities. Examples include granaries, drying hangars, warehouses, drying platforms, and charcoal evaporative coolers.

RATIONALE

Engaging aggregation systems is the most effective way for value chain actors to reach smallholder farmers. Aggregators help farmers mitigate their constraints, strengthen their bargaining power, achieve economies of scale, build household capacities and access inputs and services. For this reason, supporting farmers to establish formal aggregation system or strengthening the capacity of existing ones are important components of value chain development and smallholder market support programmes.

Improving farmers' access to post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure, through direct provision or facilitation of connections with suppliers, is among the most common capacity strengthening activities to improve farmers' post-harvest management practices. Linkages to direct or indirect sources of the equipment and infrastructure ensure sustainability of WFP's effort in connecting the private sector to the smallholder farmers. Measuring the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with these activities gives indication of programme's scale, access to promoted technologies and number of aggregators impacted by the intervention.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from distribution/utilization records of the post-harvest equipment and infrastructure maintained by WFP or cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of the aggregation systems benefitting from access to post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure either directly or indirectly.

In a given year, the aggregation system will be counted once regardless of how many equipment and inputs they received.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in an Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator has only one detailed indicator. This indicator is reported on through its detailed indicator:

- F.21.1 Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure

In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Based on each country's programme approach, data for this indicator can be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually.

Data will be collected and submitted into COMET completion reports on a frequency applicable to each country, to have annual data to support annual country reporting exercise.

Each CO will decide on how to collect data for this indicator; this may be directly or with the support of a cooperating partner (CP). If through a cooperating partner, the CO will agree with the CP on frequency of data collection and submission to WFP.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator's targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

In each country where post-harvest equipment and infrastructure are provided to smallholder farmer aggregation systems, this country specific indicator must be selected and reported along with CRF indicator **F.3** Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported.

This is because F.21 provides a greater granularity on the typology of support (training/provision of physical items) and on the functionality of physical items (agricultural inputs and equipment/post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure) received by the farmer aggregation systems reported under F.3.

Another output indicator that is optional to report along F.20 is corporate output indicator **F.4** Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure provided.

The F.4 detailed indicators relevant to F.21 are the following:

- F.4_5 Number of drying infrastructure provided/constructed for grains
- F.4_6 Number of drying infrastructure provided/constructed for fruits and vegetables
- F.4_7 Number of storage infrastructure provided/constructed for grains
- F.4_8 Number of storage infrastructure provided/constructed for fruits and vegetables

F. SMALLHOLDER FARMERS SUPPORTED

INTERPRETATION The indicator shows how many smallholder farmer aggregation systems have accessed post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure and are potentially able to improve their post-harvest management practices.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S) N/A

VISUALIZATION N/A

LIMITATIONS The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems that received/ accessed equipment and infrastructure but does not measure the number of aggregators that are using appropriately the equipment or infrastructure provided. Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder agricultural market support” / “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

FURTHER INFORMATION [COMET Manual](#)
[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)
[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)
[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

G. SKILLS CAPACITIES AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED

G.
1

G.1 Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any relevant standard output, particularly 3.2, for all CSP activities with a climate risk insurance component as defined below for WFP supported micro, meso, and/or macro-insurance.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Macro Insurance (MAI) * Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) * Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of people (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the number of people benefiting from the coverage of an insurance policy supported by WFP including either micro, meso, and macro-insurance products.</p> <p>This output indicator is disaggregated further into six detailed indicators to be reported on in COMET and that show the type of insurance products and the type of premium payment adopted. COs should use all indicators applicable to their context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G.1.10 Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services) • G.1.11 Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash) • G.1.12 Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment) • G.1.13 Total number of people covered by livestock (meso) insurance schemes • G.1.9 Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP) • G.1.7 Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners) <p>Below are some key definitions for the purpose of this indicator:</p> <p>Participants. For microinsurance and livestock insurance products (meso insurance), it is</p>

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

important to differentiate between participants and beneficiaries. Farmers/herders that choose any of the available mechanisms to access insurance products and are thus entitled to an insurance policy are considered “participants”.

Beneficiaries. People covered by insurance policies, directly benefiting of insurance payouts when an applicable trigger occurs. In the case of micro and meso insurance, they are the members of the household of the above defined participants and for macro insurance the total number of people stated in the policy.

WFP’s insurance schemes

Micro Insurance. For interested participants, WFP facilitates access to weather-indexed, yield-indexed or mixed insurance products by making their **premiums** accessible and affordable.

When a shock covered by the insurance policy hits, the insurance provider will provide participants with a **payout** as a compensation for weather-related losses, which deters the participant from selling productive assets or resorting to other damaging coping strategies and stimulates faster recovery.

Example: After a participant worked for X number of days on asset creation activities, he receives a value voucher for services that allows him to purchase an insurance policy premium valued at USD 20 and providing him with a coverage for USD 200 (**sum insured**). This means that depending on the magnitude and occurrence of weather-related losses covered by this insurance policy and its applicable conditions, the insurance provider will transfer up to USD 200 as a compensation to the affected participant.

In microinsurance schemes, premiums can be purchased (i) fully through WFP value vouchers for services, (ii) by a combination of WFP value vouchers for services and own cash resources and (iii) fully with their own cash resources or through any other direct payment to the insurance provider.

Meso Insurance - WFP’s Livestock insurance scheme. WFP is putting in place livestock index insurance schemes integrated with social protection systems that work to protect livestock by making swift payments in case of a major drought, with the objective to support pastoralists to buy fodder for their livestock. Under this scheme, premiums are fully paid by WFP through value vouchers for services.

Macro Insurance - African Risk Capacity Replica (ARC replica). It is an index insurance product offered by ARC Ltd to WFP and other humanitarian partners to mitigate climate risk. Under ARC Replica Coverage, WFP and other partners can match the insurance coverage of ARC Member States by purchasing a ‘Replica Policy’, which offers additional protection to ARC member countries. In this scheme the premium is fully paid by WFP.

RATIONALE

The indicator reflects the level of protection offered to households from climate shocks by indicating the number of people covered by a WFP supported risk transfer product. Coverage reflects the fact of being insured and therefore the possibility of being eligible for a payout to cover losses insured against climate shocks

DATA SOURCE

For micro-and meso insurance policies, data on total number of participants holding an insurance policy of the WFP supported product can be extracted from financial institutions or insurance providers. Kindly note that the conversion factor from participants to people covered by micro-insurance and livestock insurance schemes will be aligned to the average household size used in COMET by each CO when reporting beneficiaries for the same target population.

For macro-insurance policies, data on the number of people covered by the policy is stated in the country specific ARC Replica Operational Plan. It depends on the total sum insured and the average value of transfers to be provided to WFP beneficiaries as defined in the ARC replica operational plans for each country.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To report in COMET, this indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow-ups values of the selected detailed indicators. COMET will automatically add up those values and aggregate them to the level of the output indicator. (No intermediate indicators under G.1)

To calculate targets and follow up values per detailed indicator (outside COMET), COs should follow the following methods:

Microinsurance products:

Considering the data available:

A= Number of participants accessing micro insurance through value vouchers for services only

B= Number of participants accessing microinsurance paid by a combination of value vouchers for services and own cash resources

C= Number of farmers accessing microinsurance using own cash resources

And given that:

J= average number of household members (default=5 members)

F= percentage of female members per household (default=49.6%)

M= percentage of male members per household (default=50.4%)

Calculations:

Number of people covered by microinsurance products paid through value vouchers for services only= $A * J$

Number of people covered by microinsurance products paid with a combination of value vouchers for services and own cash resources= $B * J$

Number of people covered by insurance products using own cash resources= $C * J$

Total number of people covered by a microinsurance product supported by WFP= $(A+B+C) * J$

These figures disaggregated by sex would be as follows:

Total number of females covered by a microinsurance product= $(A+B+C) * J * F$

Total number of males covered by a microinsurance product= $(A+B+C) * J * M$

Mesoinsurance products:

Considering the data available:

D= Number of participants accessing mesoinsurance

J= average number of household members (default=5 members)

Calculations:

Number of people covered by mesoinsurance products = $D * J$

These figures disaggregated by sex would be as follows:

Total number of females covered by a microinsurance product= $(D) * J * F$

Total number of males covered by a microinsurance product= $(D) * J * M$

Macroinsurance products:

Considering the data available:

S= total sum insured (discounting estimated operational costs)

R= average value of transfers per person as defined in the ARC replica operational plans

Number of people covered by ARC replica insurance= S / R

Total number of female covered by ARC replica insurance= $(S/R) * F$

Total number of male covered by ARC replica insurance= $(S/R) * M$

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE COVERED BY AN INSURANCE PRODUCT= Total number of people covered by a microinsurance product supported by WFP + Number of people covered by a mesoinsurance product supported by WFP + Number of people covered by ARC replica insurance= $(A+B+C) * J + D * J + (S/R)$

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DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Depending on the insurance scheme and how the insurance premiums are paid, this indicator is reported through 6 different detailed indicators. The CO can select any of those 6 detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision making as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available in COMET completion reports.

As for all insurance schemes, this indicator reports on data included in the insurance policies when signed up, therefore data should be entered into COMET as soon as available. As this indicator also informs the follow-up of CRF High Level Targets, RBx and COs can be regularly requested to ensure this information is up to date.

PLANNED FIGURES

The target for this indicator should be based on programme objectives.

The annual plan for the number of people covered will be based on the funding available and the premium cost of micro and meso insurance products.

For ARC replica, the sum insured (discounting estimated operational costs), and the average value of transfers per person, as defined in the ARC replica operational plans, will determine the planned value of this indicator.

Targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators must be reported together with this indicator:

- G.2- Total USD value of premiums paid through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP
- G.3- Total sum insured through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP

In addition, beneficiaries of climate insurance also benefiting of capacity strengthening transfers for the implementation of climate adaptation practices or receiving CBT transfers must also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable.

In both cases, those beneficiaries should be reported using the MMI/MAI acronym in the last part of the activity tag and as applicable along with the following output indicators:

- A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks
- A.3.5. Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks
- A.4.1. Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)

For instance, planned and actual figures of beneficiaries of micro/meso insurance premiums, satisfying the conditions for tier 1 beneficiaries, should also be reflected in the NBP and corresponding distribution reports, using the indicator A.1.8, selecting “value voucher for services” as transfer modality and using “MMI” as Activity tag.

Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category “G” should be reported when applicable.

INTERPRETATION

The number of people covered by insurance policies indicates the capacity to transfer the risk of a climatic shock to an insurance company and therefore the number of people that could better address or recover from the consequences of a climatic shock.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2020 WFP has facilitated access to microinsurance and ARC replica in Country A.

1. Microinsurance

	Type of Premium Payment			Total	
	100% Value Voucher for Services	Combination Value Voucher and Cash	100% cash or direct payment	Females	Males
Macro			10,000	5,100	4,900
Micro	5,000	5,000	1,000	5,610	5,390
TOTAL	5,000	5,000	11,000	10,710	10,290

During 2020 a total of 2,200 participants of R4 activities were insured as follows:

A=1,000 participants with premiums totally paid with value voucher

B=1,000 participants with premiums partially paid with a combination of value vouchers and own cash resources

C=200 participants with premiums paid using own cash resources

2. Macro-insurance - ARC replica

Also in 2020, WFP purchased an insurance policy for the total amount of USD 100,000 corresponding to a total sum insured of USD 1,000,000 (discounting estimated operational costs). For country A, and as defined in the ARC replica operation plan, the average value of transfers to be provided to WFP beneficiaries is USD 100/person.

Therefore the number of people covered by ARC replica is= USD 1,000,000/ (USD 100/people) = 10,000 people

Calculation:

Considering the average household size in country A is 5 and its demographic distribution is 49% male and 51% female, then the indicator G1 will be calculated as follows:

Total number of beneficiaries = total amount microinsurance + total amount macro-insurance = ((1,000 + 1,000 + 200) x 5) + 10,000 = 21,000 people

Disaggregated by type of insurance:

Microinsurance=11,000 people and Macro insurance=10,000 people

Table below can summarize the figures to be reported into COMET for 2020:

	Type of Premium Payment			Total	
	100% Value Voucher for Services	Combination Value Voucher and Cash	100% cash or direct payment	Females	Males
Macro			10,000	5,100	4,900
Micro	5,000	5,000	1,000	5,610	5,390
TOTAL	5,000	5,000	11,000	10,710	10,290

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#).

LIMITATIONS

This indicator only reports the number of beneficiaries covered by climate risk insurance schemes. It does not describe to what level participants are covered, nor the frequency or type of risks that are covered, nor whether the shocks have occurred, or participants were compensated through a premium payout.

Therefore, all complementary information that is not provided by other indicators under the CRF output category G should be mentioned in the narratives or corporate reports.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Climate insurance planned and actual figures](#)

[Microinsurance at WFP in a nutshell](#)

[ARC Replica Factsheet](#)

[Climate change & DRR](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

G.2 Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any relevant standard output, particularly 3.2, for all CSP activities with a climate risk insurance component as defined below for WFP supported micro, meso, and/or macro-insurance.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Macro Insurance (MAI) * Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) * Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the total USD value of premiums paid by WFP to financial institutions or insurance providers for policies supported by WFP's Climate Risk Management Activities.</p> <p>WFP facilitates access to three types of insurance schemes: micro, meso and macro insurance.</p> <p>This output indicator is further disaggregated into six detailed indicators to be reported on in COMET. COs can select all indicators that are applicable to their context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G2.1 Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP) • G2.2 Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services) • G2.3 Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash) • G2.4 Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Cash or Direct Payment) • G2.5 Total USD value of premiums paid under livestock (meso) insurance schemes • G2.7 Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners)

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

Below are some **key definitions** related to the indicator:

Premium: USD Payment value made to financial institutions or insurance providers in exchange for an insurance policy against losses caused by climate shocks

WFP's insurance schemes

Micro Insurance. For interested participants, WFP facilitates access to weather-indexed, yield-indexed or mixed insurance products by making their **premiums** accessible and affordable.

When a shock covered by the insurance policy hits, the insurance provider will provide participants with a **payout** as a compensation for weather-related losses, which deters the participant from selling productive assets or resorting to other damaging coping strategies and stimulates faster recovery. Example: After a participant worked for X number of days on asset creation activities, he receives a value voucher for services that allows him to purchase an insurance policy premium valued at USD 20 and providing him with a coverage for USD 200 (**sum insured**). This means that depending on the magnitude and occurrence of weather-related losses covered by this insurance policy and its applicable conditions, the insurance provider will transfer up to USD 200 as a compensation to the affected participant. In microinsurance schemes, premiums can be purchased (i) fully through WFP value vouchers for services, (ii) by a combination of WFP value vouchers for services and own cash resources and (iii) fully in own cash resources or through any other direct payment to the insurance provider.

Meso Insurance - WFP's Livestock insurance scheme. WFP is putting in place livestock index insurance schemes integrated with social protection systems that work to protect livestock by making swift payments in case of a major drought, with the objective to support pastoralists to buy fodder for their livestock. In this scheme, premiums are fully paid by WFP through value vouchers for services.

Macro Insurance - African Risk Capacity Replica (ARC replica). It is an index insurance product offered by ARC Ltd to WFP and other humanitarian partners to mitigate climate risk. Under ARC Replica Coverage, WFP and other partners can match the insurance coverage of ARC Member States by purchasing a 'Replica Policy', which offers additional protection to ARC member countries. In this scheme the premium is fully paid by WFP.

RATIONALE

This indicator reports on the USD value cost of the insurance policies purchased, with the objective of protecting communities and households from climate shocks through Climate Risk Management Activities. This indicator reports the total cost of the insurance policies disaggregated by type of Payment.

DATA SOURCE

For micro and meso insurance policies and reporting on total USD value of premiums paid to acquire the insurance policies facilitated by WFP, data can be extracted from financial institutions or insurance providers. Also, from WINGS, data on total USD of premiums paid through vouchers for service can be extracted.

For macro insurance policies, data on the total value of the premium paid is stated in the country specific ARC Replica Contract or WFP purchase order (PO) in WINGS.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

In COMET, this indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow-up values of the selected detailed indicators. COMET will automatically add up those values and aggregate them to the level of output indicator.

To calculate the indicator values, COs must sum up the total premiums paid during a given reporting year through the three above-defined insurance schemes.

For example:

In 2020, WFP has facilitated access to microinsurance and ARC replica in Country A.

1. Microinsurance

During 2020, a total of 2,200 participants of R4 activities were insured as follows:

- A=1,000 participants with premiums totally paid with value voucher
- B=100 participants with premiums partially paid with a combination of value vouchers (80%) for services and own cash resources (20%)
- C=200 participants with premiums paid with own cash resources

The value of an individual insurance premium was USD 15.

From the insurance company the total reported amount of premiums paid for the insurance products was: USD 33,000 (2,200 policies x USD 15 premium).

From WINGS, the total USD of premiums paid through vouchers for services was:

USD 27,000 [(1,000 VOUCHERS x USD 15) + (1,000 vouchers x (80% x USD 15))]

2. Macro-insurance- ARC replica

Also in 2020, WFP programme purchased an insurance policy for a total of USD 100,000 that covered 10,000 people

CALCULATION

The value against indicator G.2 will then be calculated as follows:

Total premium paid= total amount microinsurance + total amount microinsurance= USD 33,000 + USD 100,000=133,000

Disaggregated by source of payment: WFP= USD 127,000 /Cash= USD 6,000

Figures of the above-mentioned examples can be summarized as follows:

Type of Insurance	No of people receiving payouts by type of premium payment			Total
	100% Value Voucher for services	Partially Value Voucher	100% cash or direct payment	
Macro			100,000	100,000
Micro	15,000	15,000	3,000	33,000
Total	15,000	15,000	103,000	133,000

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Depending on the insurance scheme and how the insurance premiums are paid, this indicator is reported through 6 different detailed indicators. The CO can select any of those 6 detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

Note: Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags at the output indicator level

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>To inform the project implementation tracking and decision making as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available in COMET OOP and completion reports</p> <p>As for all insurance schemes, this indicator reports on data included in the insurance policies when signed up, therefore data should be entered into COMET OOP/completion reports as soon as available.</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>The target for this indicator should be based on programme objectives and funding available.</p> <p>Targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>Indicator G.2 must be reported on together with the following output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- G.1 Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP- G.3 Total sum insured through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP <p>Beneficiaries of climate insurance also benefiting of capacity strengthening transfers for the implementation of climate adaptation practices or receiving CBT transfers should also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable.</p> <p>In both cases, those beneficiaries should be reported using the MMI/MAI acronym in the last part of the activity tag and the as applicable the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks- A.3.5. Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks- A.4.1. Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) <p>Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category "G" should be reported when applicable</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>This indicator reports on the USD value of premiums paid for insurance policies facilitated by WFP under Climate Risk Management Activities. This can be understood as the total cost of insurance/protection against losses caused by climate shocks that has been transferred or subsidized to the most vulnerable communities.</p> <p>Depending on implementation mechanisms the comparison between payment modalities can also show whether the cost of insurance is mostly subsidized or afforded by beneficiaries which in turn can also be interpreted as their increased capacity to anticipate and prepare for Climate Shocks.</p> <p>A higher value of this indicator points to a greater number of vulnerable people covered against losses caused by climate hazards. Comparing the cost of insurance with the number of people insured will also inform whether the costs of insurance premiums are changing overtime.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	This information is visualized in real time in WFP analytics .

LIMITATIONS

This indicator only reports the total USD value of premiums paid for insurance products under the implementation of Climate Risk Management activities.

It does not describe to what level participants are covered, nor the frequency or type of risks that are covered, nor whether the shocks have occurred, or participants were compensated through a premium payout.

Therefore, all complementary information that is not provided by other indicators under the CRF output category G should be mentioned in the narratives or corporate reports.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Climate insurance planned and actual figures](#)

[Microinsurance at WFP in a nutshell](#)

[ARC Replica Factsheet](#)

[Climate change & DRR](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

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G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

G.
3

G.3 Total sum insured through risk management interventions



VERSION	V6.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.3
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.2)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any relevant standard output, particularly 3.2, for all CSP activities with a climate risk insurance component as defined below for WFP supported micro, meso, and/or macro-insurance.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Macro Insurance (MAI)</p> <p>*Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI)</p> <p>*Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Total USD sum
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the total sum insured through WFP-supported risk management interventions (insurance).</p> <p>WFP facilitates access to three types of insurance schemes: micro, meso and macro insurance.</p> <p>This output indicator is disaggregated into six further detailed indicators. This is to show the type of intervention provided. COs need to select all the detailed indicators applicable to their context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G.3.2 Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP) • G.3.3 Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services) • G.3.4 Total sum insured through livestock (meso) insurance schemes • G.3.5 Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash) • G.3.6 Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment) • G.3.7 Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners)

Below are some **key definitions** related to the indicator:

WFP's insurance schemes

Micro Insurance. For interested participants, WFP facilitates access to weather-indexed, yield-indexed or mixed insurance products by making their **premiums** accessible and affordable.

When a shock covered by the insurance policy hits, the insurance provider will provide participants with a **payout** as a compensation for weather-related losses, which deters the participant from selling productive assets or resorting to other damaging coping strategies and stimulates faster recovery. Example: After a participant worked for X number of days on asset creation activities, he receives a value voucher for services that allows him to purchase an insurance policy premium valued at USD 20 and providing him with a coverage for USD 200 (**sum insured**). This means that depending on the magnitude and occurrence of weather-related losses covered by this insurance policy and its applicable conditions, the insurance provider will transfer up to USD 200 as a compensation to the affected participant. In microinsurance schemes, premiums can be purchased (i) fully through WFP value vouchers for services, (ii) by a combination of WFP value vouchers for services and own cash resources and (iii) fully in own cash resources or through any other direct payment to the insurance provider.

- Meso Insurance - WFP's Livestock insurance scheme. WFP is putting in place livestock index insurance schemes integrated with social protection systems that work to protect livestock by making swift payments in case of a major drought, with the objective to support pastoralists to buy fodder for their livestock. In this scheme, premiums are fully paid by WFP through value vouchers for services.

- Macro Insurance - African Risk Capacity Replica (ARC replica). It is an index insurance product offered by ARC Ltd to WFP and other humanitarian partners to mitigate climate risk. Under ARC Replica Coverage, WFP and other partners can match the insurance coverage of ARC Member States by purchasing a 'Replica Policy', which offers additional protection to ARC member countries. In this scheme the premium is fully paid by WFP.

RATIONALE

The indicator measures the maximum level of protection offered to households from climate shocks through financial instruments. Depending on the occurrence and magnitude of a Climate shock this is the maximum amount that could be disbursed by insurance companies to cover for the losses insured.

DATA SOURCE

For micro and meso insurance policies and reporting on total sum insured during a given reporting year, data can be extracted from financial institutions or insurance providers.

For macro insurance policies, the total sum insured is stated in the country specific ARC Replica Contract or WFP purchase order (PO).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

In COMET, this indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow-up values of the selected detailed indicators. COMET will automatically add up those values and aggregate them to the level of output indicator.

To calculate the indicator values, COs must sum up the total premiums paid during a given reporting year through the three above-defined insurance schemes.

For example:

In 2020 WFP has facilitated access to microinsurance and ARC replica in Country A.

1. Microinsurance

During 2020 a total of 2,200 participants of R4 activities were insured as follows:

- A=1,000 participants with premiums totally paid with value voucher
- B=1,000 participants with premiums partially paid with a combination of value vouchers (80%) for services and cash (20%)
- C=200 participants with premiums paid in cash.

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The value of an individual insurance premium is USD 15.

The sum insured for each policy (sum insured) is USD 200.

The insurance company reported the total sum insured of USD 440,000 (2.200 policies x USD 200 sum insured)

Considering the type of premium payments described above, the disaggregation of the sum insured would be as follows:

- - for premiums paid 100% through value vouchers: USD 200,000
- - for premiums paid through a combination of value vouchers and cash: USD 200,000 - for payments in cash: USD 40,000

2. Macro-insurance product ARC replica

WFP program has purchased this year an insurance policy for the total amount of USD 100,000 for a total sum insured of USD 1,000,000 to cover 10,000 people.

CALCULATION The indicator G.3 will be then reported as follows: Total sum insured = total amount microinsurance + total amount macro-insurance = USD 440,000 + USD 1,000,000 = USD 1,400,000.

Type of Insurance	Total USD Value of Sum insured by type of			Total
	100% Value Voucher for Services	Combination Value Voucher and Cash	100% cash or direct payment	
Macro			1,000,000	1,000,000
Micro	200,000	200,000	40,000	440,000
TOTAL	200,000	200,000	1,040,000	1,440,000

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Depending on the insurance scheme and how the insurance premiums are paid, this indicator is detailed into 6 different detailed indicators. The CO can select any of those 6 detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator should be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

Note: Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags at the output indicator level

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision-making process as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available in COMET OOP and completion reports.

As for all insurance schemes, this indicator reports on data included in the insurance policies when signed up. As a result, this data should be entered into COMET OOP/completion reports as soon as available.

For micro and meso insurance, the sum insured should be collected at the stage when insurance is contracted (registration/sign-up of participant and financial contribution) and

for macro-insurance, the sum insured should be collected at the stage of signing the ARC Replica contract.

PLANNED FIGURES

The annual plan for this indicator will be based on the type of product to be purchased and the funding available for it. The type of product will inform the sum insured from a defined set of premium and risks. The final sum insured will be included in the insurance policy purchased and will be used to report on this indicator.

In COMET, targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator must be reported together with the following output indicators:

- G.1- Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP
- G.2- Total value of premiums paid through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP

Beneficiaries of climate insurance also benefiting of capacity strengthening transfers for the implementation of climate adaptation practices or receiving CBT transfers should also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable.

In both cases, those beneficiaries should be reported using the MMI/MAI acronym in the last part of the activity tag and the as applicable the following indicators:

- A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks
- A.3.5. Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks
- A.4.1. Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)

Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category “G” should be reported when applicable.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator reports the maximum amount that could be triggered and paid to beneficiaries of climate risk management insurance policies in case of a climate shock.

Comparing this value with the total value of payouts of the same policies indicates if Climate Shocks occurred and should this be the case, then also the magnitude of the shock. The smaller the difference is between the payout and the total sum insured, the bigger the insured losses and damages were.

Comparing the total sum insured with the number of people insured will also indicate the average value insured per beneficiary in a given year with the available resources and climate related information.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#).

LIMITATIONS

This indicator only reports the total sum insured under Climate Risk Management Activities, it does not describe the cost of insurance, the number of people covered, the frequency or

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type of risks that are considered, whether the shocks occurred, or participants were compensated through a premium pay out.

Therefore, all complementary information that is not provided by other indicators under the CRF output category G should be mentioned in the narratives or corporate reports.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Climate insurance planned and actual figures](#)

[Microinsurance at WFP in a nutshell](#)

[ARC Replica Factsheet](#)

[Climate change & DRR](#)

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G.4 Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP



VERSION	V5.0 - 2043.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.4
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any relevant standard output, particularly 3.2, for all CSP activities which include the promotion of saving and loans initiatives receiving WFP's technical or financial support.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Climate Risk Savings and Loans (SLA)</p> <p>*Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of participants
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the number of members of village savings and loans associations supported by WFP in the reporting year.</p> <p>A Village Savings and loans associations (VSLA) is a group of people who meet regularly to save together and take small loans from those savings. The activities of the group run in cycles of one year, after which the accumulated savings and the loan interests are distributed to the members. The purpose of a VSLA is to provide a simple savings and loan facility in a community that does not have easy access to formal financial services.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>This indicator informs the number of participants of saving and loans initiatives supported by WFP. Savings and access to credit play a key role in building resilience to shocks and helping households maintain control over their earnings. When households are affected by a shock (either covariate or idiosyncratic) savings and credit can be mobilized to better absorb the effects of the shock and protect household livelihood and ensure food security. WFP promotes saving in cash through saving and loans associations. Savings and loan groups provide members the opportunity to save frequently in small amounts, and access to credit on flexible terms, forming a basic form of insurance. VSLAs are owned, managed and operated by their members; and are, by design, financially and institutionally sustainable.</p>
DATA SOURCE	Data on this indicator can be extracted from the lists of members of all the saving and loans associations promoted by WFP programs.

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INDICATOR CALCULATION

To calculate the indicator, COs must sum up the maximum number of members of all savings and loans associations promoted by WFP programs in the reporting year considering the following:

- If the number of participants of VSLAs changes over time, the calculation should be used for each VSLA the highest number reached during the reporting year.
- In case of overlap of participants between two VSLA cycles in the same reporting year, the overlapped value should be discounted from the total.
- However, if there is overlap of VSLA participants between two different reporting years even if during the same VSLA cycle, this overlap is not discounted. In other words, each annual report refers to the number of participants reached during the corresponding year regardless of if the same people were already reported the year before.

For example:

In country X VSLA cycles go from 1st June to 31st May and restarts on 1st June.

This country has 3 VSLAs (A, B and C) with different duration and cumulative figures as follows:

- VSLA A completed one cycle and started a second one with a cumulative number of participants of 70 participants. The first cycle reported a maximum number of 55 participants because 5 new people joined at the end of the cycle. The second cycle reported a maximum number of 60 out of which 45 also participated in the first cycle (Overlap).
- VSLA B completed only one cycle with a maximum number of 35 participants out of which 1 quitted at the end of the cycle.
- VSLA C started its first cycle during the second year with a maximum number of 47 members.

Where VSLA's records are as follows:

VSLA	Maximum number of participants per period		
	Cycle 1		Cycle 2
	Year 1 1 st June – 31 st December	Year 2 1 st January – 31 st May	Year 2 1 st June – 31 st December
VSLA A	50	55	60
VSLA B	35	34	Stopped activities
VSLA C	-	-	47

Values to be reported under the G.4 indicator for each reporting year are:

- G.4 **Year 1** = 50 + 35 = 85 participants
- G.4 **Year 2** = (55 + (60 - 45)) + 34 + 47 = 151 participants

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators in COMET. This is to show number of male and female participants and overall figure of those participants. COs must report on G.4.1 by reporting on G.4.1M and G.4.1F:

- G.4.1M Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)
- G.4.1F Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)

COMET aggregates those values, as G.4.1 (Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall))

G.4.1F and G.4.1M are therefore mandatory to report on provided that the overall value (G.4.1) should be equal to the sum of the sex disaggregated values

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags at the output indicator level.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision making as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available.

Frequency of measurement is based on programme objectives and timeline, but data should be consolidated annually in COMET completion reports for corporate reporting. Quarterly monitoring is suggested, annual reporting is mandatory.

PLANNED FIGURES

The planned value of this indicator is defined as the number of people targeted for financial inclusion initiatives, mainly savings and loans associations supported by WFP.

The planning of these interventions is normally based on programme objectives, context needs and funds available.

Targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

G.4 must be reported together with the following output indicators:

- G.5 Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP
- G.6 Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP

In addition, participants benefiting of individual capacity strengthening transfers supporting climate risk saving and loans initiatives should also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable.

These participants must be reported using the "SLA" acronym in the last part of the activity tag and use indicator A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks.

Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category "G" should also be reported when applicable.

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

INTERPRETATION A higher number of members of savings and loans group reflect an improved financial inclusion and potentially higher capacity to cope with shocks and stresses.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S) N/A

VISUALIZATION This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#)

LIMITATIONS The number of people participating to a saving and loan association does not inform on the amount of saving nor the capacity to access a loan. Therefore, this indicator needs to be complemented with indicators G.5 and G.6.

FURTHER INFORMATION

- [Climate risk savings and loans - planned and actual figures](#)
- [Risk management finance and insurance](#)
- [COMET Manual](#)
- [CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)
- [How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)
- [Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

G.5 Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any relevant standard output, particularly 3.2, for all CSP activities which include the promotion of saving and loans initiatives receiving WFP's technical or financial support.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Climate Risk Savings and Loans (SLA)</p> <p>*Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the total sum of money accessed through loans by members of savings and loan associations supported by WFP during the reporting year.</p> <p>This indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators in COMET. This is to show number of male and female participants and overall figure. COs must report on G.5.1 while it is optional for Cos to also report on G.5.1M and G.5.1F:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G.5.1 Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall) • G.5.1M Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male) • G.5.1F Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female) <p>Below are some key definitions related to the indicator</p> <p>Village Savings and loans associations (VSLA): is a group of people who meet regularly to join their savings and take small loans from those savings. The activities of the group run in cycles of one year, after which the accumulated savings and the loan interests are distributed to the members. The purpose of a VSLA is to provide simple savings and loan facility in a community that does not have easy access to formal financial services.</p>
RATIONALE	Savings and access to credit play a key role in building resilience and helping household budgeting. When households are affected by a shock (either covariant or idiosyncratic), savings and credit can be mobilized to better absorb the effects of the shock and protect

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

household livelihood and ensure food security. WFP promotes saving in cash through saving and loans association. Savings and loan associations provide members the opportunity to save frequently in small amounts, access to credit on flexible terms, constitute a basic form of insurance. They are owned, managed and operated by their members; and are, by design, financially and institutionally sustainable. Having information on the amount of loans accessed through saving and loans associations informs on the investment capacity of communities supported by WFP through resilience programs.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from cooperating partners' accountability records of the saving and loans associations on a regular basis.

Cumulative records of the value of loans granted by each VSLA are required to calculate this indicator as it refers to cumulative values of loans granted during a reporting year.

Cumulative values should be higher at the end of VSLA cycles when all transactions are recorded and could be summed up for reporting. While follow-up information could be collected anytime, it is advisable to collect final figures as close as possible to the end of the VSLA cycle.

If for any reason data cannot be collected close to the end of the cycles, the narrative should explain that figures reported reflect partial achievements of uncompleted cycles that, under normal circumstances, are expected to be higher when the cycles are completed.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

In COMET, this indicator has three detailed indicators.

While G.5.1 (Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)) is mandatory to report on, G.5.1F (Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (female)) and G.5.1M (Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)) are optional to report on provided that the overall value should be equal to the sum of figures disaggregated by sex if available.

To calculate the indicator values, COs must follow the following method:

The indicator is calculated as the sum of loans provided to the members of all savings and loans initiatives promoted by WFP programs in the reporting year.

- If the cumulative value is reported more than once by the same VSLA, only the latest (highest) value in a given reporting year should be used to calculate this indicator.
- If the same VSLA cycle is active in more than one reporting year, each annual report should report only the cumulative value of loans granted during the reporting year (no overlap).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators in COMET. This is to show number of male and female participants and overall figure of those participants. COs must report on G.5.1 by reporting on G.5.1M and G.5.1F:

- G.5.1F: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)
- G.5.1M: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)

COMET aggregates those values as G.5.1 (N Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall))

G.5.1F and G.5.1M are therefore mandatory to report on provided that the overall value (G.5.1) should be equal to the sum of the sex disaggregated values.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/REPORTING

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision making as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available.

Frequency of measurement is based on programme objectives and timeline, but data should be consolidated annually in COMET completion reports for corporate reporting. Quarterly monitoring is suggested, annual reporting is mandatory.

PLANNED FIGURES

The planned value of this indicator will be estimated based on the number of savings associations that will be promoted. For each association, this value is estimated as proportion (20-30%) of the total expected savings in the reporting year.

Targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

- G.5 must be reported together with the following output indicators:
- G.4 - Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP
- G.6 - Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP

In addition, beneficiaries of financial inclusion initiatives also benefiting of capacity strengthening transfers for the implementation must also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable.

In both cases, those beneficiaries should be reported using the SLA acronym in the last part of the activity tag and use the indicator A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks

Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category "G" should be reported when applicable

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

INTERPRETATION

A higher amount of loans accessed reflects a potentially higher capacity of beneficiaries supported by WFP to invest in their livelihoods and face shocks and stresses.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In country X VSLA cycles go from 1st June to 31st May and restart on 1st June.

This country has 3 VSLAs (A, B and C) with different duration and cumulative figures as follows:

- VSLA A completed one cycle and started a second one with a cumulative amount of loans of USD 1,600 during the first cycle and USD 300 during the second cycle (just starting) for a total of USD 1,900
- VSLA B completed only one cycle with a cumulative amount of loans of USD 5,500
- VSLA C started its first cycle during the second year with a cumulative amount of loans of USD 700

Where accountability records are as follows:

VSLA	Maximum number of participants per period		
	Cycle 1		Cycle 2
	Year 1 1 st June – 31 st December	Year 2 1 st January – 31 st May	Year 2 1 st June – 31 st December
VSLA A	100	1500	300
VSLA B	500	5,000	Stopped activities
VSLA C	-	-	700

Values to be reported under the G.5 indicator for each reporting year are:

- G.5 **Year 1** = USD 100 + USD 500 = **USD 600**
- G.5 **Year 2** = USD 1,500 + USD 5,000 + USD 300 + USD 700 = **USD 7,500**

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#).

LIMITATIONS

While accessing a loan opens the possibility to households for investment or to face a specific shock, this indicator does not show the level of indebtedness of households participating to the initiative, nor does it indicate the share of household income dedicated to loan repayment.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Climate risk savings and loans - planned and actual figures](#)

[Risk management finance and insurance](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

G.6 Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.6
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any relevant standard output, particularly 3.2 for all CSP activities which include the promotion of saving and loans initiatives receiving WFP's technical or financial support.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Climate Risk Savings and Loans (SLA)</p> <p>*Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Total USD sum
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the total sum of money saved by all members of savings and loan associations supported by WFP during the reporting year.</p> <p>A Village Savings and loans associations (VSLA) is a group of people who meet regularly to save together and take small loans from those savings. The activities of the group run in cycles of one year, after which the accumulated savings and the loan profits are distributed back to the members. The purpose of a VSLA is to provide simple savings and loan facilities in a community that does not have easy access to formal financial services.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>Savings and access to credit play a key role in building resilience and helping households maintain control over their money. When households are affected by a shock (either covariant or idiosyncratic) savings and credit can be mobilized to better absorb the effects of the shock and protect household livelihood and ensure food security.</p> <p>WFP promote saving in cash through saving and loans groups. Savings and loan groups provide members the opportunity to save frequently in small amounts, and access to credit on flexible terms and a basic form of insurance. They are owned, managed and operated by their members; and are, by design, financially and institutionally sustainable. Having information on the amount saved through saving and loans associations informs on the investment capacity of communities supported by WFP through resilience programs.</p>

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DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from cooperating partners' accountability records of the saving and loans associations supported on a regular basis.

Cumulative records of the value of savings achieved by each VSLA are required to calculate this indicator. It refers to cumulative savings achieved during a reporting year.

Cumulative values should be higher at the end of VSLA cycles when all transactions are recorded and could be summed up for reporting. While follow-up information could be collected anytime, it is advisable to collect final figures as close as possible to the end of the VSLA cycle.

If for any reason data cannot be collected close to the end of the cycles, the narrative should explain that figures reported reflect partial achievements of uncompleted cycles that, under normal circumstances, are expected to be higher when the cycles are completed.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To calculate the indicator values, COs must use the following method:

The indicator is calculated as the sum of the amount saved by all members of all savings and loans initiatives promoted by WFP programs in the reporting year.

- If the cumulative value is reported more than once by the same VSLA, only the latest (highest) value in a given reporting year should be used to calculate this indicator.
- If the same VSLA cycle is active in more than one reporting year, each annual report should refer only to the cumulative value of savings done by its members during the same reporting year (no overlap).

For example:

In country X VSLA cycles go from 1st June to 31st May and restart on 1st June.

This country has 3 VSLAs (A, B and C) with different duration and cumulative figures as follows:

- VSLA A completed one cycle and started a second one with a cumulative amount of savings of USD 1,600 during the first cycle and USD 300 during the second cycle (just starting) for a total of USD 1,900.
- VSLA B completed only one cycle with a cumulative amount of savings of USD 5,500.
- VSLA C started its first cycle during the second year with savings of USD 700.

Where accountability records are as follows:

VSLA	Amount of savings reached by members of VSLAs		
	Cycle 1		Cycle 2
	1 st June – 31 st December Year 1	1 st January – 31 st May Year 2	1 st June – 31 st December Year 2
VSLA A	100	1500	300
VSLA B	500	5,000	Stopped activities
VSLA C	-	-	700

Values to be reported under the G.6 indicator for each reporting year are:

- **G.6 Year 1 = USD 100 + USD 500 = USD 600**

G.6 **Year 2**= USD 1,500 + USD 5,000 + USD 300 + USD 700 = **USD 7,500**

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators in COMET. This is to show number of male and female participants and overall figure. COs must report on G.6.1 by reporting on G.6.1M and G.6.1F:

- G.6.1M Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)
- G.6.1F Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)

COMET aggregates those values as G.6.1 (N Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall))

G.6.1F and G.6.1M are therefore mandatory to report on provided that the overall value (G.6.1) should be equal to the sum of the sex disaggregated values.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/REPORTING

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision making as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available.

Frequency of measurement is based on programme objectives and timeline, but data should be consolidated annually in COMET completion reports for corporate reporting. Quarterly monitoring is suggested, annual reporting is mandatory.

PLANNED FIGURES

The planned value of this indicator is defined based on the number savings groups that will be promoted, the number of people trained on financial services and an estimation of average savings expected in the reporting year.

Targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is always reported together with the following indicators:

- G.4 - Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP
- G.5 - Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP

In addition, beneficiaries of financial inclusion initiatives also benefiting of capacity strengthening transfers for the implementation should also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable.

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In both cases, those beneficiaries should be reported using the SLA acronym in the last part of the activity tag and use the indicator A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks.

Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category "G" should be reported when applicable

INTERPRETATION

A higher amount of savings in a saving group reflect a potentially higher capacity of beneficiaries and communities supported by WFP to invest in their livelihoods and face shocks and stresses.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#).

LIMITATIONS

This indicator presents the total amount of money saved by members of saving and loan associations but does not indicate this figure for each group nor the average saving capacity per capita.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Climate risk savings and loans - planned and actual figures](#)

[Risk management finance and insurance](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

G.7 Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based anticipatory action



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.7
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.2) Reported in ACR and APR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any relevant standard output, particularly 3.2, for all CSP activities with Forecast-based/Anticipatory Actions planned or implemented.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Anticipatory Actions (FBA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator calculates the percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based anticipatory action.</p> <p>This output indicator is disaggregated into six detailed indicators that are grouped under one intermediate indicator⁸³ (detailed outputs). This is to show the type of shock. COs must select and report on all the six detailed indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action (G.7.1a/G.7.1b/G.7.1c/G.7.1d/G.7.1e/G.7.1f) <p>Below are some key definitions related to the indicator</p> <p>Forecast-based anticipatory actions are activities implemented prior to an extreme weather event and based on a scientific forecast trigger, in order to mitigate the anticipated disaster impact on the food security, lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations.</p> <p>This indicator reflects WFP's contribution to the development/ adjustment of key tools reflecting the status of national capacities for anticipating climate risks and mitigating their impact on food systems by using forecasting technologies and early warning systems. The indicator focuses on six main tools developed and/or revised with WFP support with the aim to strengthen national disaster risk management capacity to implement forecast-based anticipatory actions. These tools are defined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility & risk assessments: These assessments include a review of capacity gaps, risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities for the implementation and scale-up of anticipatory action in specific context, such as a review of national institutional frameworks and governance mechanisms for drought risk management, an assessment of current seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasting capacity and skills, or a

⁸³ Intermediate categories are used when the detailed indicators of a CRF indicator are of different nature/unit of measurement (i.e. Hectares of land forested & Kilometers of irrigation canals), in this case, there will be an overall value at each intermediate category level only. (no overall value at the CRF indicator level)

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scoping study determining the main hazards, exposure, vulnerability and capacities of at-risk populations.

- 2. Forecasts & Triggers:** Forecasts refer to meteorological forecasts that state the probability that in the coming days, weeks and/or months, there is a risk that a weather or climate-related phenomenon could exceed a pre-defined threshold. An issued forecast that exceeds a pre-defined danger threshold can trigger the activation of the Anticipatory Action Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Forecast triggers represent an indispensable tool for the activation of an anticipatory action mechanism and need to be co-developed together with national hydrological and meteorological agencies, government and implementing partners, as they denote when and where to act.
- 3. Implementation tools:** Country-tailored tools enable and/or enhance the design and implementation of anticipatory actions, by supporting SOPs for last-mile early warning systems or tools for data analysis and visualization. For example, the online country “Maprooms” developed in partnership with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), allow, in the form of maps and other figures, the visualization of historical climate, weather forecast and food security data, in order to assist decision-makers with the design and implementation of anticipatory actions.
- 4. Financing mechanisms:** Any financial instrument or framework that enables access to predictable funding for the implementation of anticipatory actions based on credible and tailored forecast. Examples include national/sub-national disaster risk management funds, country-based pooled funds, contingency funds or the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF). Funding is disbursed according to Anticipatory Action SOPs which outline specific forecast triggers and pre-defined actions.
- 5. M&E resources:** Any tailored tools and resources developed to assess the performance of anticipatory action within a specific context, in order to improve programme design and generate evidence on its impact. Examples include Theory of Change, evaluation methodologies, outcome reports, case studies of lessons learned.
- 6. Anticipatory Action SOPs:** Protocols for the step-by-step implementation of anticipatory actions. They include guidelines for who takes action when, where, and with what funds. The guidelines are implemented as soon as the pre-defined forecast triggers are activated.

Under its global “Forecast-based Financing (FbF)” programme, WFP provides support for the development and refinement of these tools, which must be reviewed at least once a year to ensure their functionality and identify related gaps and needs.

RATIONALE

The availability of the above-mentioned tools can be interpreted as WFP’s contribution to and progress in strengthening national capacities and systems for anticipating climate risks and mitigating their impact on food systems using forecasting technologies and early warning systems. To be fully operational, Anticipatory Action (AA) systems require the availability and effective integration of all these six components.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the following primary sources:

- Workshops with relevant stakeholders
- COs records and evidence on the above-defined tools developed and delivered
- Other available documents such as implementation reports, workshop reports, meeting minutes and action plans from consultations or coordinated actions with national and local government authorities and cooperating partners.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

In COMET, each detailed indicator is marked either as completed or not completed,

The intermediate category will count the percentage of indicators marked as completed out of all the 6 detailed indicators.

To calculate the values of this indicator, as illustrated in the table below, the final score of this indicator is simply the count of all positive answers to the question (second column and captured by six detailed output indicators) divided by six.

In this example there are in total 4 positive answers to questions related to the 6 types of tools (67%).

Type of tools	Were the reported tools developed/reviewed through WFP's support?	SCORE
1. Feasibility & risk assessments	YES	1
2. Forecasts & triggers	YES	1
3. Implementation tools	YES	1
4. Financial mechanisms	NO	0
5. M&E resources;	YES	1
6. Anticipatory Action SOPs.	NO	0
A = TOTAL No of Tools Developed/Reviewed (1+2+3+4+5+6)		4
G7 SCORE = A / 6		67%

The same type of tools can only be reported once during the same reporting year, but it can also be reported multiple years if a new tool was developed under the same category or if existing tools were reviewed and confirmed that they are still relevant and functional.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

In cases where COs develop, review or update their Anticipatory Actions SOPs for more than one type of shock (e.g., Flood, Drought, Cyclone, Multi-hazard) this indicator is disaggregated by type of shock through its six detailed indicators. To do so, the indicator must be added to the logframe as many times as required and complete the information of 6 detailed output indicators for each type of shock.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ REPORTING

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision-making process as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available.

The planned figures of this indicator must be reported every year during the Q1 in the COMET other output plan and the actual figures of each detailed indicator should be reported as soon as each tool is completed/reviewed/updated in COMET completion report.

Updates on this indicator can also be frequently required as this information is one of the key inputs of the corporate HLT "People with financial protection from climate hazards".

PLANNED FIGURES

Annual planned figures should always display an objective to further improve WFP's contribution and progress on country capacity strengthening. The planned value should be as close as feasible to 100% at the end of the CSP and are based on the time dedicated to this process during each reporting year and the level of institutional capacity in place to develop the tools defined in the AA SOPs.

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Targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

- G.7 must be reported together with the indicator G9 “Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks”.

In addition, beneficiaries and transfers (e.g. individual capacity strengthening, food, CBT) of Anticipatory Actions must also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable.

In all cases, those beneficiaries should be reported using the FBA acronym in the last part of the activity tag and as applicable the following indicators:

- A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks
- A.3.5. Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks
- A.4.1. Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)
- Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category “G” should be reported when applicable

INTERPRETATION

Standard description: Percentage of tools developed and/or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for forecast-based anticipatory action.

Interpretation: This indicator captures the percentage of tools developed and/or reviewed through WFP’s support with the aim to strengthen the in-country capacity of decision-makers and disaster risk managers to implement forecast-based anticipatory action.

Positive values signify availability of tools and information at the disposal of disaster risk management and other key decision-makers and can be interpreted to reflect increased capacity and readiness at the

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following example shows how a type of tool can refer to more than one product per category. It is assumed that the tool is still functioning in its year of development/review. As having at least one well-functioning tool is enough to positively count the corresponding category in the calculation, in this example the CO will report 100% as the actual value of this indicator. Ten (10) tools are mentioned in total in the example below:

1. Feasibility & risk assessments – Tools A and B
2. Forecasts & triggers – Tools C and E
3. Implementation tools – Tools D and F
4. Financial mechanisms – Tool H
5. M&E resources – Tool I and J
6. Anticipatory Action SOPs – Tool G

Example: Over 2019, ten new tools were generated as part of the Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions developed by WFP and partners to enhance national and sub-national capacity for anticipatory action to drought. A capacity gaps and needs assessment (**Tool A**) was conducted in country to identify priority areas where WFP’s technical support for the development of an FbF system is needed. Based on the assessment’s findings, the CO procured the technical services of the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) to conduct a risk and vulnerability assessment (**Tool B**) in the project’s target districts and develop tailored seasonal and sub-seasonal forecast products (**Tool C**) for the

national hydromet institutions. Together with IRI and the national hydromet institutions, an online platform was developed (**Tool D**) linking climate forecasts with pre-defined triggers (**Tool E**) to facilitate the implementation of anticipatory action by the national disaster risk management authorities.

Repositories of anticipatory actions (**Tool F**) were developed in the southern belt of the country characterized by persistent food insecurity and high vulnerability of food systems to recurrent droughts. In agreement with all stakeholders and the project donor, Anticipatory Action SOPs (**Tool G**) were developed and linked with crisis modifier funding (**Tool H**) that should finance their implementation in the case of a trigger activation. An evaluation methodology (**Tool I**) was designed through the consultancy services of an M&E expert to capture the Return on Investment (ROI) ratio of the anticipatory actions, which will be included in a case study report (**Tool J**) to be developed after a trigger activation.

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#)

LIMITATIONS

Since the total figure for this indicator does not indicate which type of tools are new or just reviewed and updated, this should be clarified in the ACR narrative when referring to the performance of this indicator.

It is assumed that reviewed tools are also adjusted with WFP support as required and that their well-functioning status will be maintained during the reporting year. Annual follow-up is required to confirm that all types of tools are still functioning appropriately.

A WFP CO can develop several tools under each category but having at least one working properly is considered enough to positively count the corresponding category in the calculation of this indicator. Details on products developed/reviewed under the same type of tools are expected to be provided in the ACR narratives

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information please visit:

[Anticipatory Actions planned and actual figures](#)

[Red Cross FbF Practitioners Manual](#) and [WFP's Forecast-based Financing factsheet](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

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G.
8

G.8 Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks [REVISED]



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.8
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 3.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Categories: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any relevant standard output, particularly 3.2, for all CSP activities with climate information services as defined below.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Climate Information Services (CIS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of people
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts number of people who have been given improved access to information on climate and weather risks.</p> <p>This output indicator is further disaggregated into further three detailed indicators. Each describing a different type of show communication channel. COs can select any of those 3 detailed indicators that are applicable to their context discounting possible overlaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G.8.3 Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services • G.8.4 Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels • G.8.5 Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes <p>Example of people who have improved access to information on climate and weather risks;</p> <p>Beneficiaries who received information on drought/rainfall/floods and climate risks etc. Information can range from short-term early warning and seasonal forecasts and actions people can take, as well as longer-term climate change impacts and adaptation options.</p> <p>This information is considered a “climate service” with the process entailing the co-production by both the information provider (i.e. meteorological agency) and direct feedback from end-users (e.g. smallholder farmers).</p> <p>In case of “last mile” climate services, communications options frequently used include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face delivery of information from extension officers or NGO intermediaries to vulnerable communities)

- Radio programmes using community radio hubs
- Mobile phone and/or SMS services

The list is not exhaustive as it might be that other communication channels are identified (i.e. theatre).

Keynote:

As this indicator counts the number of people with direct access to information on climate and weather risks, it does not count the entire households' members in any of the channels, but only those with direct access to information on climate and weather risk.

When counting people provided with direct information through radio programmes, the figure is normally estimated based on the message's timing, duration, and frequency as well as on the expected coverage of the radio frequency and the population size in that area.

RATIONALE

To capture WFP's contribution and progress in strengthening beneficiaries' capacity to understand weather and climate information risks and options to address these risks.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is collected by cooperating partners as well as by WFP (in case of direct implementation).

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field Level Agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

If the channel used is a radio programme, the data source will be the radio station and the information they have about their own reach.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

In COMET, this indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow up values of selected detailed indicators. COMET will then sum up detailed values and aggregate at the output indicator level.

To calculate the indicator values, COs must follow the following method:

Total by Communication Channel. As the same channel could be used for more than one type of information and each type addressing different people, the total per channel will be the sum of the totals by types of information. In cases **where the same group of people receive more than one type of information through the same channel only the highest number of people should be included in this total.**

G8 Total. Likewise, the total sum of people is the SUM of people reached by each channel thus **if more than one channel was used with the same target group, this number of people should be only included in one channel.** To select the most relevant channel to report a given target group reached by multiple channels, COs should prioritize face-to-face communication channels over the other two options and prioritize SMS services over radio programmes.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is reported through 3 different detailed indicators disaggregated by communication channel. The CO must report on 3 detailed indicators as applicable to their context discounting possible overlap as explained in the calculation section. . It is mandatory to disaggregate by sex.

G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services

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G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels

G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags at the output indicator level

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision-making process as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded in the COMET other output plan/completion reports as soon as available.

PLANNED FIGURES

The target for this indicator should be based on programme objectives, needs and funding available.

Targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

- Output indicator D2 (Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services) and all other indicators in the CRF output category "G" should be reported when applicable.

Tier1 beneficiaries of individual capacity strengthening transfers receiving climate information services through face-to-face channels should also be reported under the CRF output category A. This should be done using the "CIS" acronym in the last part of the activity tag and using the indicator:

- A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator reflects WFP experience and scope in using, producing and translating climate information that countries and vulnerable communities can use to make informed decisions to manage climate related risks. Through its climate analysis work, WFP helps governments and partners to better understand the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition in a specific country. This informs the identification of the most appropriate measures that need to be included in climate change adaptation policies and planning and help to identify key activities to strengthen resilience of the most vulnerable.

WFP food security analysts translate climate and weather information into early warnings for hazards such as droughts and floods. Coupling this information with detailed analyses of household vulnerability, WFP and partners can assess how these events will affect people's food security and ensure early action.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

This indicator refers to the provision of information on drought/rainfall/floods, from seasonal forecasts to short-term early warning, which is delivered through communication channels previously identified with the end-users of the information.

The climates services process entails an approach of co-production, so the way the information is conveyed depends on the feedback provided directly by end-users. In case of last mile climate services, the communications options more frequently used are:

- Extension service/intermediary: in this case, beneficiaries directly receive a training from extension officers/intermediaries on how to interpret climate/weather

information and apply it to their livelihood options for their planning and decision making

- Radio programmes: specific programmes broadcasted through national/local radio channel, and strengthening of community radio hubs, or creation of new hubs through the project
- SMS service, enrolling the beneficiaries through their mobile phones
- The list is not exhaustive as it might be that other communication channels are identified.
- Examples of beneficiaries are:
- Number of beneficiaries who have received tailored climate services with seasonal agricultural advice through extension service
- Number of beneficiaries who use the extension worker climate advice to make DRR, agro and/or livelihood related decisions
- Number of beneficiaries reached by radio advisories
- Number of beneficiaries reached by SMS climate services

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#)

LIMITATIONS

This indicator captures the number beneficiaries reached but it does not consider whether a beneficiary is using the information transmitted to them. This type of information should be collected using the CRF outcome indicator "Climate Services Score" and by the CO specific M&E framework.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Climate information services – Planned and Actual figures](#)

[Climate services](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

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G.9 Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks [REVISED]



VERSION	V5.0- 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.9
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under Standard output 1.1 & 3.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any relevant standard output, particularly 1.1 & 3.2 for all CSP activities with Forecast-based/Anticipatory Actions planned or implemented.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Anticipatory Actions (FBA)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of people (direct beneficiaries)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator aims to capture the total number of people that benefit from forecast-based anticipatory actions founded by WFP prior to an extreme weather event, as defined in country-level Anticipatory Action SOPs for specific natural hazards.</p> <p>Key terms included in the definition:</p> <p>Forecast-based anticipatory actions are activities implemented prior to an extreme weather event and based on a scientific forecast trigger, in order to mitigate the anticipated disaster impact on the food security, lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Financing mechanisms: Any financial instrument or framework that enables access to predictable funding for the implementation of anticipatory actions based on credible and tailored forecast. Examples include national/sub-national disaster risk management funds, country-based pooled funds, contingency funds or the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF). Funding is disbursed according to Anticipatory Action SOPs which outline specific forecast triggers and pre-defined actions.</p> <p>Forecasts & Triggers: Forecasts refer to meteorological forecasts that state the probability that in the coming days, weeks and/or months, there is a risk that a weather or climate-related phenomenon could exceed a pre-defined threshold. An issued forecast that exceeds a pre-defined danger threshold can trigger the activation of the Anticipatory Action Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Forecast triggers represent an indispensable tool for the activation of an anticipatory action mechanism and need to be co-developed together with national hydrological and meteorological agencies, government and implementing partners, as they denote when and where to act.</p> <p>Anticipatory Action SOPs: Protocols for the step-by-step implementation of anticipatory actions. They include guidelines for who takes action when, where, and with what funds. The guidelines are implemented as soon as the pre-defined forecast triggers are activated.</p>

RATIONALE

This output indicator reports on the total number of people assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions implemented by WFP, as defined in available country-level Anticipatory Action SOPs against specific natural hazards.

The planned value refers to the total number of direct beneficiaries planned in an Anticipatory Action SOP document, and thus captures the scale of anticipatory assistance that can be provided by WFP before an extreme weather event to mitigate its impact on food systems.

The planned value of this indicator is already an achievement as it represents the number of people covered by Anticipatory Action Mechanisms. Indeed, the development of Anticipatory Action SOPs for a climate hazard is perceived as the last step in the development of an anticipatory action mechanism, as it requires all the other components to be present in order to be fully operational.

Due to the nature of Anticipatory Actions, the planned value is considered a provision in preparation for a climate shock that has not occurred and might not occur in which case the actual value would be zero.

The actual value is the total number of beneficiaries assisted who (received transfers from WFP - Food, CBT, Capacity Strengthening) under the implementation of anticipatory actions. This value discounts the potential overlap between beneficiaries of different transfer modalities reported under the CRF output category A, thus it is not necessarily equal to the sum of the number of people assisted under each modality.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from:

- CO's Anticipatory Action SOPs documents for planned values.
- CO's Distribution Reports for Actual Values and targeting documents such as beneficiary lists to discount overlaps between monthly figures and between transfer modalities as required.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To calculate the indicator values, COs must follow the following method:

The planned figure of this indicator is included in a CO's Anticipatory Action SOPs. Its calculation is based on factors such as the operational context of the target area(s), capacity to implement on the ground following an activation of the trigger system, and the amount of funds earmarked for the implementation of the Anticipatory Action SOPs upon an activation.

All COs implementing this mechanism will receive technical support from the FbF team in HQ to estimate this figure.

When no Anticipatory Action SOPs or financial mechanisms to implement them are available COs cannot report on this indicator.

Actual values must be calculated as per the corporate Guidance Note on Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries. This indicator will report on tier 1 direct beneficiaries only.

For CBT and in-kind transfers-based interventions, this indicator counts the number of household members. However, for individual capacity strengthening related interventions, the indicator should only count the number of participants.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners'

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partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators in COMET. This is to show number of male and female participants and overall figure. COs must report on G.9.1 by reporting on G.9.1M and G.9.1F:

- G.9.1M Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Male)
- G.9.1F Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Female)

COMET aggregates those as G.9.1 (Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall))

G.9.1F and G.9.1M are therefore mandatory to report on provided that the overall value (G.9.1) should be equal to the sum of the sex disaggregated values.

Each detailed indicator can be detailed in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags at the output indicator level.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision-making process as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available.

Planned values of this indicator must be reported whenever Anticipatory Action SOPs are developed, reviewed or adjusted in COMET other output plan.

Actual values of this indicator must be reported in COMET completion reports no later than three months after Anticipatory Actions are triggered, and the first transfer is provided to the target group.

Updates on this indicator can also be frequently required as this information is one of the key inputs of the corporate HLT "People with financial protection from climate hazards".

PLANNED FIGURES

Planned values should be reported in line with the total number of direct beneficiaries covered by the Anticipatory Action SOPs and the amount of funds available for their activation during the reporting year.

If no Anticipatory Action SOPs are available, both, planned and actual values should not be entered into COMET, in order to prevent indicators with zero values appear in corporate reports.

The planned value of this indicator is already an achievement as it does represent the number of people covered by Anticipatory Action Mechanisms. Indeed, the development of Anticipatory Action SOPs for a climate hazard is perceived as the last step in the development of an anticipatory action mechanism, as it requires all the other components to be present in order to be fully operational.

Due to the nature of Anticipatory Actions, the planned value is considered a provision in preparation for a climate shock that has not occurred and might not occur in which case the actual value would be zero.

The planning of these interventions is normally based on programme objectives, context needs and funds available.

In COMET, targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator must be reported together with the indicator G7 “Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action”.

In addition, beneficiaries and transfers (e.g., individual capacity strengthening, food, CBT) of Anticipatory Actions should also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable.

In all cases, those beneficiaries should be reported using the FBA acronym in the last part of the activity tag and as applicable the following indicators:

- A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks.
- A.3.5. Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks.
- A.4.1. Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher).

Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category “G” should be reported when applicable.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator captures both the number of people covered (planned) and assisted (actual) under CO’s Anticipatory Actions developed to mitigate the impact of climate shocks on the food security, lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations.

Positive and increasing planned values signify a larger scale of beneficiary coverage under the anticipatory action approach and can be interpreted to reflect increased capacity at the CO and national level to anticipate and mitigate the effects of climate shocks on food systems based on existing forecasting technologies and early warning systems.

Planned values can also reflect an increased amount of funding earmarked for the potential activation of the Anticipatory Action SOPs, which signifies progress in the mainstreaming and scale-up of the approach at the country level.

When the reported actual value is zero it means that the Anticipatory Action mechanism was not activated by a forecast trigger during the reporting year.

In case anticipatory actions were triggered and implemented during the reporting year, the difference between the number of people **covered** by Anticipatory Action SOPs (**planned**) and the number of people **assisted** through anticipatory actions (**actual**) can be explained, among other factors, by the impact of the weather event and challenges faced during the targeting process.

The difference between planned and actual values should be explained in narratives of corporate reports, complemented by other key information such as the amount and source of earmarked funds available, type of hazard, target area, type and timing of anticipatory actions planned, beneficiary profiles/criteria for targeting and cooperating partners.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The following narrative explains how G.9 figures can be presented together with figures reported under the CRF output category A when Anticipatory Action SOPs are activated by a forecast trigger.

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1. During the 2020 monsoon season a total of **330,000** people were covered (**G.9 Planned Value**) by the WFP Bangladesh Anticipatory Action SOPs against riverine floods in the Jamuna flood plains, developed as part of the CERF Anticipatory Action Framework and the Forecast-based Financing project implemented in the country by WFP and partners. The SOPs included earmarked funding from the CERF, the German Federal Foreign office and KOICA of USD 4.5 million in total available to reach 66,000 vulnerable households with anticipatory mobile-based cash transfers in the case of severe flood forecasts activating the trigger system in place.
2. The Anticipatory Action SOPs were activated based on severe flood forecasts issued on July 10th, leading to the distribution of unconditional cash to **150,000** beneficiaries (**G.9 Actual value**) through e-mobile banking, focusing on the most vulnerable, including families headed by women, people living with disabilities, older people and children.

Four days before the water levels at the Jamuna River exceeded the danger threshold, each household received USD 53 to help them prepare for the impact of the incoming floods, for example by purchasing essential supplies including food and medicine, strengthening their shelters, protecting their assets and moving to safer areas.

3. A total of USD 1.5 million (**Actual value of the output Indicator A.3.5**) was disbursed in total to the beneficiaries' accounts in the districts of Bogura, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Jamalpur and Sirajgon. The number of beneficiaries reached with anticipatory actions was lower than total covered due to field operational restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#)

LIMITATIONS

This indicator shows the difference between planned values as included in the Anticipatory Action SOPs and the total number of people assisted (actual value) when a forecast trigger is activated, but it does not explain the difference. It is key to include this information as part of the ACR narrative and/or corporate reports.

This indicator also shows whether a trigger occurs, and the anticipatory actions are implemented, providing an overall number of people assisted but does not disaggregate this figure by transfer modality. Disaggregation by transfer modality should be reported using indicators of the CRF output category A as appropriate.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Anticipatory Actions planned and actual figures](#)

[Red Cross FbF Practitioners Manual](#)

[WFP's Forecast-based Financing factsheet](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

G.10 Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.10
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any standard output for all CSP activities promoting climate adaptation either (i) through training sessions promoting the implementation of adaptation practices or (ii) through technical support to build assets to improve households' adaptation to climate variability.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CAP) * Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of people (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the number of people that have participated in and benefited from training on climate adaptation management practices and assets.</p> <p>Below are some key definitions related to the indicator:</p> <p>Participants. Men and women trained on adaptation practices as well as having an active role on building assets adapted to climate change.</p> <p>Beneficiaries. People benefiting from the implementation of adaptation practices and assets. They are the members of the household of the above defined participants.</p> <p>Actions to protect against climate shocks are defined as actions aligned or contributing to WFP's Climate Change policy goals to support the most vulnerable food-insecure households, communities, and governments in building their resilience and capacities to address the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>WFP climate risk management programs promote the use of climate adaptation practices to improve households' and livelihoods' capacity to withstand the effects of climatic variability and shocks. Practices are promoted through training and awareness raising campaigns oriented to farmers and herders to improve water and soil retention, reduce erosion, use adapted crop varieties, improve livestock management and increase livelihood diversification.</p> <p>In addition to these practices, specific assets can be built or rehabilitated to better protect livelihoods from climate variability and stabilize or improve household food security over time.</p>

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DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from those who are receiving training and awareness sessions on climate adaptation practices can be accessed through the attendance lists.

Attendance lists are the lists of beneficiaries participating in the creation of assets to increase adaptation to climate change. (FFA with a climate adaptation objective)

INDICATOR CALCULATION

For COs to calculate the indicator values, they need to consider that the indicator reflects the number of people in the households of participants of trainings on climate risk management practices as well as the participants of asset creation activities to enhance climate change adaptation.

Considering the data available:

A= number of people participating in trainings on climate risk management practices

B= participants of asset creation activities to enhance climate change adaptation

C= overlap of participants among both activities

And given that:

J= average number of household members (default=5)

F= percentage of female members per household (default=49.6%)

M= percentage of male members per household (default=50.4%)

Calculations:

Indicator G10 = $((A+B) - C) * J$

Indicator G.10 disaggregated by gender would be as follows:

Total number of female participants benefiting from climate adapted assets and practices = $((A+B) - C) * J * F$

Total number of male participants benefiting from climate adapted assets and practices = $((A+B) - C) * J * M$

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator target value per year and per detailed indicator is entered in the COMET Other output plan while the actual follow-up values are to be reported on in completion reports.

Completion reports are generated in the system after the creation of relevant cooperating partners' partnerships/WFP direct implementation partnerships. Targets of those partnerships are informed by the Other Output Plan (OOP)

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags at the output indicator level

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators in COMET. This is to show number of male and female beneficiaries and overall figure. COs should report on G.10.1M and G.101F:

- G.10.1M Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (male)
- G.10.1F Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (female)

G.10	Female	Male	Total
Number of people benefitting from assets and climate adapted practices facilitated by WFP under Risk Management activities			

COMET aggregates those values as G.10.1 (Number of people benefitting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall))

G.10.1F and G.10 are therefore mandatory to report on provided that the overall value (G.10.1) should be equal to the sum of figures disaggregated by sex.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision-making process as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available. Quarterly monitoring is strongly recommended and annual reporting mandatory.

PLANNED FIGURES

The planned value of this indicator is defined based on the number of people targeted for training on climate adaptation practices and the number of expected participants of asset creation activities to enhance adaptation to climate change.

In COMET, targets are set for each year in the OOP in the first quarter of the first year of the CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets per year should be revisited in the first quarter of every year of the CSP/ICSP

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category "G" should also be reported when applicable.

Tier 1 beneficiaries receiving individual capacity strengthening transfers for the implementation of climate adaptation practices should also be reported using indicator A.1.8.

To do this COs should use the "CAP" acronym in the last part of the activity tag in NBP and DRs.

INTERPRETATION

The indicator shows how many people have potentially improved their capacity to withstand climatic variability (Climate Risk Reduction).

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#).

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

An integrated risk management project in country A includes FFA activities oriented to enhance water retention in the soil with zai-pits.

1,500 farmers participated in the building of these infrastructures.

In addition, the program provided training to 5,000 farmers on climate resilient agricultural practices out of which 1200 also participated in the above-mentioned infrastructure building.

Considering the average household size in country A is 5 and that gender disaggregation considers 49% male and 51% female then the indicator G10 will be calculated as follows:

Farmers participating on both activities (overlap) = 1200

Indicator G10 = $[(1,500 + 5,000) - (1,200)] * 5 = 26,500$ people

Total number of females benefitting from climate adapted assets and practices = $26,500 * 51\% = 13,515$ female

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Total number of male participants benefiting from climate adapted assets and practices=
26,500 * 49% = 12,985 male

G10	Female	Male	Total
Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adapted practices facilitated by WFP under Risk Management activities	13,515	12,985	26,500

LIMITATIONS

The indicator presents the number of people who participated in training to acquire skills to improve their livelihoods but does not count the number of people that are effectively putting into practice the learnings.

In addition, the effectiveness of the practices is not measured with this indicator.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Climate adaptation assets and practices – Planned and Actual figures](#)

[Climate risk management](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

G.11 Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP



VERSION	V5.0- 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.11
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any standard output for all CSP activities with a climate risk insurance component as defined below for WFP supported micro, meso, and/or macro-insurance.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Macro Insurance (MAI) *Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI) *Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the number of people that during a given reporting year received a payout of any of the risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP. There are three types of insurance schemes supported by WFP (micro, meso and macro-insurance) protecting vulnerable people and helping them to better address or recover from losses or damages caused by climate shocks.</p> <p>This output indicator is disaggregated into further five detailed indicators to be reported on in COMET. COs need to select all the detailed indicators applicable to their context:</p> <p>G.11.1 Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes</p> <p>G.11.2 Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)</p> <p>G.11.3 Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)</p> <p>G.11.4 Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)</p> <p>G.11.5 Number of people benefiting from payouts of livestock (meso) insurance schemes</p> <p>Key definitions associated to this indicator are as follows:</p> <p>Payout: It is a cash payment that financial institutions or insurance providers disburse to insured participants when a Climate Shock occurs and triggers the compensation defined in the policy. In micro-insurance products, payouts are provided directly to the insured</p>

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(farmer/pastoralist), while for macro-insurance products, like ARC Replica, payouts are disbursed to WFP, who in turn will assist people affected. The total value to be disbursed as payout depends on the occurrence and severity of the shock insured and ranges from 0 to the total sum insured.

Total sum insured: Is the maximum value (in USD) that the insurance provider will provide to the beneficiaries of its insurance policies against losses or damages in case of specific Climate Shocks affecting their livelihoods.

Participants: For microinsurance and livestock insurance products (meso insurance), it is important to differentiate between participants and beneficiaries. Farmers/headers choose any of the available mechanisms to access insurance products and are thus entitled to an insurance policy are considered “participants”.

Beneficiaries: People covered by insurance policies, directly benefiting of insurance payouts when an applicable trigger occurs. In the case of micro and meso insurance, they are the members of the household of the above defined participants and for macro-insurance the total number of people stated in the policy.

WFP’s insurance schemes

Micro insurance: For interested participants, WFP facilitates access to weather-indexed, yield-indexed or mixed insurance products by making their premiums accessible and affordable.

When a shock covered by the insurance policy hits, the insurance provider will provide participants with a payout as a compensation for weather-related losses, which deters the participant from selling productive assets or resorting to other damaging coping strategies and stimulates faster recovery. e.g. After a participant worked for X number of days on asset creation activities, he receives a value voucher for services that allows him to purchase an insurance policy premium valued at USD 20 and providing him with a coverage for USD 200 (sum insured). This means that depending on the magnitude and occurrence of weather-related losses covered by this insurance policy and its applicable conditions, the insurance provider will transfer up to USD 200 as a compensation to the affected participant. In microinsurance schemes, premiums can be purchased (i) fully through WFP value vouchers for services, (ii) by a combination of WFP value vouchers for services and own cash resources and (iii) fully in own cash resources or through any other direct payment to the insurance provider.

Meso Insurance - WFP’s Livestock insurance scheme. WFP is putting in place livestock index insurance schemes integrated with social protection systems that work to protect livestock by making swift payments in case of a major drought, with the objective to support pastoralists to buy fodder for their livestock. In this scheme, premiums are fully paid by WFP through value vouchers for services.

Macro Insurance - African Risk Capacity Replica (ARC replica). It is an index insurance product offered by ARC Ltd to WFP and other humanitarian partners to mitigate climate risk. Under ARC Replica Coverage, WFP and other partners can match the insurance coverage of ARC Member States by purchasing a ‘Replica Policy’, which offers additional protection to ARC member countries. In this scheme the premium is fully paid by WFP.

RATIONALE

While related to the CRF output indicator G1, which reflects the coverage of risk transfer mechanisms in place, this indicator reflects only the number of people that during a given reporting year received an insurance payout due to the occurrence of extreme climate shocks to better address or recover from livelihood losses or damages.

DATA SOURCE

For micro and meso insurance, the total number of people that are entitled to receive and benefit from a payout after an insured shock occurred is reported to WFP by the insurance companies.

Micro and meso insurance policies, financial institutions or insurance providers will provide all information regarding the total number of participants that during a reporting year received payouts based on insurance policies supported by WFP.

The conversion factor from participants to people benefiting from payouts of micro and meso insurance policies will be done in line with the average household size used in COMET by each CO when reporting beneficiaries for the same target group.

For macro insurance policies, the number of people receiving payouts will be provided by the CSP activity manager in charge of providing the assistance to WFP beneficiaries, as defined in the ARC Replica Operational Plan (planned value) and confirmed by the corresponding WFP distribution reports (actual value).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow-up values of selected detailed Indicators. COMET then aggregates those detailed values to the output level G.11

To calculate the detailed indicator values, COs must follow the below methods:

Micro-insurance products:

Considering the following data available for the same reporting year:

- A = Number of participants that received a payout from an insurance policy acquired through WFP value vouchers for services
- B = Number of participants receiving a payout from an insurance policy acquired through a combination of WFP value vouchers for services and own cash resources
- C = Number of farmers receiving a payout from an insurance policy acquired only through own cash payments

And given that:

- J = average number of household members (default=5)
- F = percentage of female members per household (default=49.6%)
- M = percentage of male members per household (default=50.4%)

Calculations:

- Number of people benefiting from a payout covered by an microinsurance product acquired through WFP value vouchers for services = $A * J$
- Number of people benefiting from a payout covered by an microinsurance product acquired through a combination of WFP value vouchers for services and own cash resources = $B * J$
- Number of people benefiting from a payout accessing an insurance product acquired only through cash payments = $C * J$

Total number of people benefiting from micro insurance payouts supported by WFP = $(A+B+C) * J$

These figures can be further disaggregated by gender as per the example below:

- Total number of female covered by an microinsurance product = $(A+B+C) * J * F$
- Total number of male covered by an microinsurance product = $(A+B+C) * J * M$

Mesoinsurance products:

Considering the data available:

- D = Number of participants receiving mesoinsurance payouts
- J = average number of household members (default=5 members)

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Calculations:

Number of people benefiting from meso insurance payouts = $D * J$

These figures disaggregated by sex would be as follows:

Total number of females covered by a microinsurance product = $(D) * J * F$

Total number of males covered by a microinsurance product = $(D) * J * M$

Macro-insurance products:

Considering the data available:

- E= Number of beneficiaries that received macro insurance (ARC replica) payouts
- J= average number of household members (default=5 members)
- Number of people benefiting from macro insurance payouts = $E * J$

These figures **disaggregated by sex** would be as follows:

Total number of females covered by a microinsurance product = $(D) * J * F$

Total number of males covered by a microinsurance product = $(D) * J * M$

TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFITING FROM INSURANCE PAYOUTS = Total number of people benefiting from microinsurance payouts + Number of people benefiting from mesoinsurance payouts + Number of people benefiting from macro insurance payouts = $(A+B+C) * J + D * J + E * R$

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Depending on the insurance scheme and how the insurance premiums are paid, this indicator is reported through 5 different detailed indicators, the CO can select any of those 5 detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision making as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available in COMET other output plan/completion reports.

It is important to highlight that actual follow-up values are determined when the corresponding transfers are provided to the entitled beneficiaries during the same reporting year which might not necessarily be the same of the trigger. For instance, if the trigger occurs at the end of year X but all payouts are only effectively transferred to beneficiaries in year x+1, this indicator should only be reported for X+1.

PLANNED FIGURES

The annual targets for the three schemes per year can only be defined after an applicable climate and weather event has occurred and will depend on its magnitude and scope.

In micro/meso and macro-insurance, the planned figure reflects the number of people that is expected to receive payouts. These figures must be reported as soon as the policies triggered and the value of payouts is confirmed by the corresponding insurance companies.

For micro-insurance this number is communicated by the insurance company and the acceptable delay for a payout disbursement are defined in the insurance policy contract conditions.

For macro-insurance once the payout is confirmed by ARC replica, the activity manager will confirm the planned values based on the corresponding operational plan.

In COMET, targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

G.11 must be reported together with the indicator G.12 - Total USD value of payouts disbursed under risk management interventions supported by WFP

Beneficiaries of climate insurance also benefiting of capacity strengthening transfers for the implementation of climate adaptation practices or receiving CBT transfers should also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable.

In both cases, those beneficiaries should be reported using the MMI/MAI acronym in the last part of the activity tag and the as applicable the following indicators:

- A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks
- A.3.5. Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks
- A.4.1. Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)

For instance, planned and actual figures of beneficiaries of macro insurance payouts, satisfying the conditions for tier 1 beneficiaries, should also be reflected in the NBP and corresponding distribution reports, using the indicator A.1.8, selecting all applicable transfer modalities and using "MAI" as Activity tag.

Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category "G" should be reported when applicable.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator reports the number of people benefiting from a payout disbursed through risk management mechanisms supported by WFP, aiming to compensate losses of targeted households due to the occurrence of an insured climate shock.

The number of people receiving insurance payouts reflects the scope and magnitude of extreme Climate and Weather events covered by risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP. As mentioned in the section "data source" of this document, explaining the difference between planned and actual values is key. A bigger planned value reported under this indicator means that a bigger number of people was affected by a climate shock and entitled to receive a payout while a bigger actual value means that the people were also compensated by WFP supported risk management mechanisms.

Likewise, if the planned value is zero, it means that no applicable trigger occurred during the reporting year or that no WFP supported insurance policies were signed up and/or valid during the reporting year.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2020 WFP has facilitated access to microinsurance and ARC replica in Country A.

1. Micro insurance

During 2020 a total of 2,200 participants of R4 activities were insured as follows: A=1,000 participants with premiums totally paid with value voucher B=1,000 participants with premiums partially paid with a combination of value vouchers (80%) for services and own cash resources (20%) C=200 participants with premiums paid in own cash.

Given the recent drought experienced in the extension area, the insurance company informs that the total value of payouts disbursed by the microinsurance supported by WFP product equals USD 58,860 for 1,350 participants distributed as follows:

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

A=number of participants insurance receiving a payout of an insurance policy acquired through WFP value vouchers for services = 750

B=number of participants receiving a payout of an insurance policy acquired through a combination of WFP value vouchers for services and own cash resources =500

C=number of participants receiving a payout of an insurance policy acquired through own cash payments only = 100

2. Macro insurance product (ARC replica)

This year, WFP has purchased an insurance policy for the total amount of USD 100,000 for a total sum insured of USD 1,000,000 (Discounting operational costs). For country A, average value of transfers per person as defined in the ARC replica operational plan is USD 100/person. Therefore, the number of people covered by ARC replica is= USD 1,000,000 / (USD 100/person) = 10,000 people.

The ARV index triggered for the ARC replica policy purchased by WFP to provide a payout of USD 750,000. Based on the operational plan defined, WFP planned to use this payout to support 7,500 people through cash-based transfers. CBT Distribution reports confirmed that all beneficiaries received the expected cash transfer (Actual value).

CALCULATION: Considering the average household size in country A is 5 and that demographic distribution is 51% female and 49% male, the indicator G11 will be calculated as follows:

Total number of people benefiting from an insurance payout = total number of people with microinsurance payouts + total number of people with macro insurance payouts = $((750+500+100) \times 5) + 7,500 = 8,850$ people.

Table below summarizes the figures from this indicator:

Type of Insurance	No of people receiving payouts by type of premium payment			Total	
	100% Value Voucher for services	Combination value voucher and cash	100% cash or direct payment	Female	Male
Micro			7,500	3,825	3,675
Macro		2,500	500	3,443	3,308
Total	3,750	2,500	8,000	7,268	6,983

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#)

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports only on the number of people receiving payouts from WFP supported insurance policies against extreme climate and weather events.

It does not describe the sums paid to entitled beneficiaries, to what level the participant were covered, or the frequency or type of shocks that triggered the payouts.

Due to the above all complementary information that is not provided by other indicators under the CRF output category G should be mentioned in the narratives or corporate reports.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Climate insurance planned and actual figures](#)

For information regarding insurance please visit: [Microinsurance at WFP in a nutshell](#)

For information regarding ARC replica please visit: [ARC Replica Factsheet](#)

For additional please visit: [Climate change & DRR](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)



[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

G.
12

G.12 Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	G.12
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (In Annex IV of the CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any standard outputs for all CSP activities with a climate risk insurance component as defined below for WFP supported micro, meso, and/or macro-insurance.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Macro Insurance (MAI)</p> <p>*Micro / Meso Insurance (MMI)</p> <p>*Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities (CAR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Summation of USD of payouts disbursed
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator reflects the USD value of payouts disbursed during a reporting year of risk management interventions supported by WFP.</p> <p>This output indicator is further disaggregated into five detailed indicators to be reported on in COMET.</p> <p>COs should choose all detailed indicators that are applicable to their context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G.12.1 Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes G.12.2 Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services) G.12.3 Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash) G.12.4 Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment) G.12.5 Total USD value disbursed as payouts of livestock (meso) insurance schemes <p>Below are some key definitions from the above-mentioned statement.</p> <p>Payout. It is a cash payment that financial institutions or insurance providers disburse to insured participants when a Climate Shock occurs and triggers the compensation defined in the policy. In micro-insurance products, payouts are provided directly to the insured</p>

(farmer/pastoralist), while for macro-insurance products, like ARC Replica, payouts are disbursed to WFP, who in turn will assist people affected. The total value to be disbursed as payout depends on the occurrence and severity of the shock insured and ranges from 0 to the total sum insured.

Total sum insured: Is the maximum value (in USD) that the insurance provider will provide to the beneficiaries of its insurance policies against losses or damages in case of specific Climate Shocks affecting their livelihoods.

Participants. For microinsurance and livestock insurance products (meso insurance), it is important to differentiate between participants and beneficiaries. Farmers/headers choose any of the available mechanisms to access insurance products and are thus entitled to an insurance policy are considered “participants”.

Beneficiaries. People covered by insurance policies, directly benefiting of insurance payouts when an applicable trigger occurs. In the case of micro and meso insurance, they are the members of the household of the above defined participants and for macro insurance the total number of people stated in the policy.

WFP's insurance schemes

Micro insurance. For interested participants, WFP facilitates access to weather-indexed, yield-indexed or mixed insurance products by making their **premiums** accessible and affordable.

When a shock covered by the insurance policy hits, the insurance provider will provide participants with a **payout** as a compensation for weather-related losses, which deters the participant from selling productive assets or resorting to other damaging coping strategies and stimulates faster recovery.

Example: After a participant worked for X number of days on asset creation activities, he receives a value voucher for services that allows him to purchase an insurance policy premium valued at USD 20 and providing him with a coverage for USD 200 (**sum insured**). This means that depending on the magnitude and occurrence of weather-related losses covered by this insurance policy and its applicable conditions, the insurance provider will transfer up to USD 200 as a compensation to the affected participant.

In microinsurance schemes, premiums can be purchased (i) fully through WFP value vouchers for services, (ii) by a combination of WFP value vouchers for services and own cash resources and (iii) fully in own cash resources or through any other direct payment to the insurance provider.

Meso Insurance - WFP's Livestock insurance scheme. WFP is putting in place livestock index insurance schemes integrated with social protection systems that work to protect livestock by making swift payments in case of a major drought, with the objective to support pastoralists to buy fodder for their livestock. In this scheme, premiums are fully paid by WFP through value vouchers for services.

Macro Insurance - African Risk Capacity Replica (ARC replica). It is an index insurance product offered by ARC Ltd to WFP and other humanitarian partners to mitigate climate risk. Under ARC Replica Coverage, WFP and other partners can match the insurance coverage of ARC Member States by purchasing a 'Replica Policy', which offers additional protection to ARC member countries. In this scheme the premium is fully paid by WFP.

RATIONALE

The indicator aims at capturing the USD amount disbursed by insurance companies to insured farmers in case of microinsurance products and to WFP in case of meso/macro insurance products. The payout in both cases is triggered by the insurance index.

While related to the CRF output indicator G3, which reflects the maximum coverage of risk transfer mechanisms in place, this indicator reflects only the total value of payouts that

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insured people received during a given reporting year due to the occurrence of extreme climate and/or weather events.

Under the framework of Climate Risk Management activities, the total USD value reported under this indicator is received by targeted individuals allowing them to better address or recover from livelihood losses or damages caused by extreme climate and weather events.

DATA SOURCE

The total USD value to be disbursed as payout after an insured shock occurred is reported to WFP by the insurance companies.

Micro and meso insurance policies, **financial institutions, insurance providers or transfer agents** will provide all information regarding the total USD value effectively received, during a reporting year

For macro-insurance policies, the USD value of payouts transferred to WFP beneficiaries will be provided by the CSP activity manager in charge of providing the assistance to WFP beneficiaries, as defined in the **ARC Replica Operational Plan** (planned values) and confirmed in the corresponding **Distribution Reports** (actual values). This indicator only reports as actual the value effectively received by WFP beneficiaries during the given reporting year.

In all cases, if the trigger occurs at the end of year X but all payouts are only effectively transferred to beneficiaries in year x+1, this indicator should only be reported for X+1.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

In COMET, this indicator is calculated through a simple count of targets/follow-up values of selected detailed Indicators. COMET then aggregate those detailed values to the output level G.12

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Depending on the insurance scheme and how the insurance premiums are paid, this indicator is reported through 5 different detailed indicators, the CO can select any of those 5 detailed indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision-making process as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available in COMET in the other output plan/ completion reports.

For all insurance schemes, this indicator reports planned values when payouts are triggered by an applicable climate or weather event and actuals when the corresponding transfers are provided to the entitled beneficiaries during the same reporting year during which the trigger occurred.

Actuals values should be reported as soon as the reception of payouts by beneficiaries is confirmed and for the reporting year when the transfer occurs.

PLANNED FIGURES

The annual plan for this indicator can only be defined after an applicable climate and weather event has occurred and will depend on its magnitude and scope.

For micro-insurance, this number is communicated by the insurance provider and the acceptable delay for a payout disbursement is defined in the conditions of the insurance policy contract.

For Macro-insurance as soon as the payout is triggered, the activity manager will communicate the corresponding planned figures as defined in the ARC replica operational plan.

In COMET, targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

- G.12 must be reported together with the indicator G.11 “Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP”.

Beneficiaries of climate insurance also benefiting of capacity strengthening transfers for the implementation of climate adaptation practices or receiving CBT transfers should also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable.

In both cases, those beneficiaries should be reported using the MMI/MAI acronym in the last part of the activity tag and the as applicable the following indicators:

- A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks
- A.3.5. Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks
- A.4.1. Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)

INTERPRETATION

This indicator reports the total USD value of payout disbursed through risk management mechanisms supported by WFP, aiming to compensate livelihood losses of targeted households due to the occurrence of an applicable climate shock.

The total USD value of disbursed payouts reflects the scope and magnitude of extreme climate and weather events affecting targeted people that benefited from risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP. A bigger planned value reported under this indicator means that damages are bigger in scope or magnitude, while the actual value indicates the extent to which targeted people affected by these events were also compensated by WFP-supported risk management mechanisms.

Likewise, if the planned value is zero or empty, it means that no applicable trigger occurred during the reporting year or that no WFP supported insurance policy was signed up and/or valid during the reporting year.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2020 WFP has facilitated access to microinsurance and ARC replica in Country A1.

1. Microinsurance

During 2020 a total of 2,200 participants of R4 activities were insured as follows:

- A=1,000 participants with premiums totally paid with value voucher
- B=1,000 participants with premiums partially paid with a combination of value vouchers (80%) for services and own cash resources (20%)
- C=200 participants with premiums paid using own cash resources

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

Given the recent drought experienced in the extension area, the insurance company informs that the total value of payouts disbursed by the microinsurance supported by WFP product equals USD 58,860 for 1,350 participants distributed as follows:

- A=number of participants insurance receiving a payout of an insurance policy acquired through WFP value vouchers for services = 750
- B=number of participants receiving a payout of an insurance policy acquired through a combination of WFP value vouchers for services and own cash resources =500 C=number of participants receiving a payout of an insurance policy acquired through own cash payments only = 100

Considering the level of affectation, payouts were also different for each group and reported as follows:

Total USD value of payouts received by participants in group A = USD 56 x 750 = USD 42,000

Total USD value of payouts received by participants in Group B = USD 25 x 500= USD 12,500

Total USD value of payouts received by farmers in group C = USD 43.6 x 100 = USD 4,360

2. Macroinsurance product ARC replica

WFP program has purchased this year an insurance policy for the total amount of USD 100,000 for a total sum insured of USD 1,000,000 (discounting operation costs). For country A, the average value of transfers per person as defined in the operational plan is USD 100/person.

Therefore, the number of people covered by ARC replica is= USD 1,000,000 / (USD 100/person = 10,000 persons

The ARV index triggered for the ARC replica policy purchased by WFP an the total value of payout to be transferred (planned figure) to WFP beneficiaries is USD 750,000. Based on the operational plan defined, WFP will use this payout to support 7,500 people through cash-based transfers.

The corresponding WFP's **CBT Distribution Reports** confirmed that all beneficiaries received the full amount of macro-insurance payouts. (Actual value)

Calculation: The indicator G12 is calculated as follows:

Total payouts disbursed = total USD value of microinsurance payouts + total USD value of macro-insurance payouts = 58,860 + 750,000 = 808,860 USD

Table below can summarize the figures from this indicator:

Type of Insurance	Total USD Value of Payouts disbursed by type of premium payment			Total
	100% Value Voucher for Services	Combination Value Voucher and Cash	100% cash or direct payment	
Macro			750,000	750,000
Micro	42,000	12,500	4,360	58,860
TOTAL	42,000	12,500	754,360	808,860

VISUALIZATION

This information is visualized in real-time in WFP [analytics](#).

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports only on the total USD value of payouts disbursed under WFP-supported insurance policies against extreme climate and weather events. It does not describe the number of people receiving payouts, to what level the participants were covered, or the frequency or type of shocks that triggered the payouts.

Therefore, all complementary information that is not provided by other indicators under the CRF output category G should be mentioned in the narratives or corporate reports.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Climate insurance planned and actual figures](#)

[Microinsurance at WFP in a nutshell](#)

[ARC Replica Factsheet](#)

[Climate change & DRR](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

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G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

G.
13

G.13 Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective [NEW] [REVISED]



NEW

VERSION	V5.0 – 2023.09
INDICATOR CODE	G.13
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Corporate indicator (Not in the CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under any standard outputs for all CSP activities with a climate risk reduction intervention that receive financial resources from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) or the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Other Climate adaptation and risk management activities (CAR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Type
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator measures the type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (primary or secondary). This mainly includes but is not limited to funds mobilized through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the UNFCCC¹ Adaptation Fund (AF). As a multilateral accredited entity, WFP can access these funds on behalf of national governments and can also receive these funds from national governments.</p> <p>Type of funding Support: These funds are expected to be <i>available</i>, <i>timely received</i> and <i>used</i> to adequately support the achievement of results in activities with a climate risk reduction objective. As explained below in the “interpretation” section of this document, for the purpose of this indicator the type of funding support is defined by the combination of these 3 characteristics in 5 different categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type 0. Not available. Type 1. Available but not timely received nor used. Type 2. Not timely available but used. Type 3. Timely available but not used. Type 4. Timely available and used. <p>The accreditation process: The process of accreditation must be verified by official letters (No objection letter for the GCF and Endorsement letter for the AF) issued by the respective countries’ National Designated Authorities (who are the official focal points for the funds within national governments) and are submitted together with the project proposals. GCF and AF projects are always developed with government partners and implemented by them or jointly implemented with them.</p> <p>Adaptation Fund</p>

The fund was established by the UNFCCC to finance concrete climate change adaptation projects in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change with the goal to **produce visible and tangible resilience results on the ground**. WFP is the second largest multilateral implementer of the Adaptation Fund, with six approved projects to date and a total funding envelope of USD 53 million.

The Adaptation Fund supports activities that **build governments and communities capacities to adapt to and manage climate risks**. These include –but are not limited to – **climate/resilience/food security analysis, climate information and services, seasonal forecasts, early warning systems, forecast-based financial tools, food assistance for climate change adaptation assets, livelihood diversification, income generating activities, and integrated climate risk management instruments**.

The AF divides project roles into implementing and executing functions. WFP is accredited as a ‘Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)’ of the Adaptation Fund. In this role, WFP acts as fund custodian and bears the full responsibility for overall project management functions – fund management, oversight, and reporting (annual reporting, mid- and final evaluation and audit, as well as project backstopping). The first line of implementation responsibility lies with the WFP Country Office, with support from the Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Service (PRO-C) and other relevant units in HQ and respective Regional Bureaux (RBx). A national government counterpart, often for WFP the Ministry of Environment and/or Agriculture, acts as the ‘Executing Entity’ and is responsible for carrying out project activities and managing the project on a day-to-day basis.

The Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was developed **to support developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change**. WFP’s first GCF project for Senegal was approved by the GCF Board in October 2017.

The GCF divides project roles into Accredited Entity and Executing Entity. As Accredited Entity, WFP is responsible for project oversight and management including fund management, reporting and evaluation as well as audit. Executing Entities are responsible for direct implementation of project activities and reaching project outcomes using GCF funds. WFP can act as Executing Entity (EE) in some cases, provided there is a clear separation of roles and responsibilities between who will take the different roles within WFP (i.e. CO vs HQ). In cases where WFP selects government institutions as executing entities, WFP channels GCF funds to the EE for implementation of project activities and is responsible for ensuring they are effectively used. As part of its role as Accredited Entity, WFP is also encouraged to provide support to national entities, including national line ministries, to secure accreditation from the GCF. This entails supporting national entities in enhancing their basic fiduciary (procurement, M&E, project management, audit, etc.) and environmental and social standard to meet the GCF requirements, thereby enabling countries to directly access GCF funds.

RATIONALE

Funding availability and its continuity are recognized key challenges/conditions to achieve long lasting and sustainable results in activities with a climate risk reduction objective. When these activities are supported by confirmed contributions for/ over the duration of the CSP, they contribute to improve the resilience capacities (anticipatory, absorptive, adaptive, transformative) and capitals (human, financial, social, institutional, and informational) of vulnerable communities and national governments affected by climate variability and weather shocks.

When timely available and used such funding thus directly affects national government’s ability to reach SDG goals 2 “Zero Hunger” and 13 “Climate Action” by 2030.

Depending on donors’ conditions, the proposal, and synergies between CSP activities, funds with a climate risk reduction objective can be used for more than one CSP activity.

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Therefore, this indicator should be included in the logframe and reported for as many CSP activities as supported by these funds.

DATA SOURCE

The approved project proposal, backed up by Government Letters of Endorsement, should be used as the primary data source. Depending on the proposal and donor's conditions, the corresponding contributions can be multiyear. This characteristic is recorded in WINGS together with details of the sponsored programme (CSP activity)/WBS Code and value of confirmed contributions. WINGS, the above-mentioned documents and alternatively, the responsible HQ technical unit (PRO-C) can confirm the availability and expected duration of those funds.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

For each applicable CSP activity, this indicator is calculated at the detailed output indicator level as the sum of three conditions (A+B+C) being:

A (confirmed contributions recorded in WINGS) = 1 when the confirmed contributions with climate risk reduction objectives are recorded in WINGS during the reporting year or in previous years (in the case of multiyear contributions that are still being implemented). A is equal to 0 if the confirmed contributions are not yet recorded in WINGS or no longer available.

B (funds timely received) = 2 when the confirmed contributions were timely received to support the implementation of the corresponding activities planned for the reporting year. B is always equal to 2 if the expected confirmed contributions were received in previous years (in the case of multiyear contributions that are still being implemented). B is equal to 0 if the contributions are not received or not timely received to support the achievement of planned results during the reporting year.

C (Funds used/spent) = 1 when confirmed contributions with climate risk reduction objectives were (totally/partially) used/spent during the reporting year, supporting the implementation of the corresponding planned activities. C is equal to 0 if funds are not received or available but not used during the reporting year.

The sum of the values attributed to the above-mentioned conditions is always a value between 0 to 4. The final calculated value reflects the type of funding support provided to CSP activities:

- A value of 0 = Type 0. Not available
- A value of 1 = Type 1. Available but not timely received nor used
- A value of 2 = Type 2. Not timely available but used
- A value of 3 = Type 3. Timely available but not used
- A value of 4 = Type 4. Timely available and used

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator target value per year and per detailed indicator is entered in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP) while the actual follows up values are to be reported on in completion reports.

Completion reports are generated in the system after the creation of relevant cooperating partners' partnerships/WFP direct implementation partnerships. Targets of those partnerships are informed by the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The indicator has two detailed output indicators, one for each donor as follows:

- G.13.1 Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (GCF)
- G.13.2 Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To be collected once a year in COMET completion reports. Planned figures should be available since Q1, for all applicable years, starting when the CO and the donor have signed the grant agreement that follows the approved proposal.

PLANNED FIGURES

The annual targets per detailed indicator are to be planned in COMET OOP. Annual targets should be set for the duration of approved proposal starting when the approved proposal has signed their grant agreement. The annual target of this indicator is always 4 per detailed output indicator.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Beneficiaries of activities supported by the GCF or AF providing capacity strengthening transfers or receiving CBT transfers should also be reported under the CRF output category A as applicable. In these cases, beneficiaries should be reported using the “CAR” acronym in the last part of the activity tag and as applicable the following indicators:

A.1.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks

A.3.5. Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks

A.4.1. Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)

Output indicator D2 and all other indicators in the CRF output category “G” should be also reported when applicable.

INTERPRETATION

A higher number of CSP activities timely receiving and using funds with climate risk reduction objectives indicates higher levels of success at increasing Government funding capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks and thereby reduce adverse impact on food systems.

At global level, all CSP activities reporting on actual values of this indicator equal or greater than 1 are considered and counted as CSP activities supported with funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective.

In addition, considering the importance of maintaining optimal funding level in medium and long-term activities, this indicator allows to confirm when confirmed contributions are timely received/used and maintained over the CSP duration.

Depending on the score of this indicator the type of support provided by these funds can be described as follows:

Type 0. Not available. Actual figures of this indicator equal to 0 mean that funds with climate risk reduction objectives were not available in the reporting year.

Type 1. Available but not timely received nor used. Actual figures of this indicator equal to 1 mean that funds with climate risk reduction objectives were not timely received in the reporting year, nor used/spend.

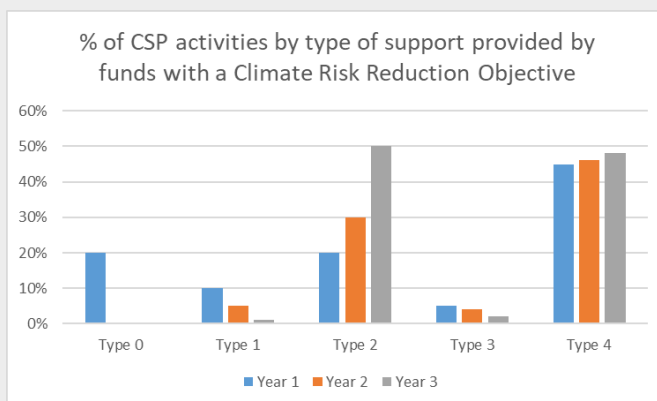
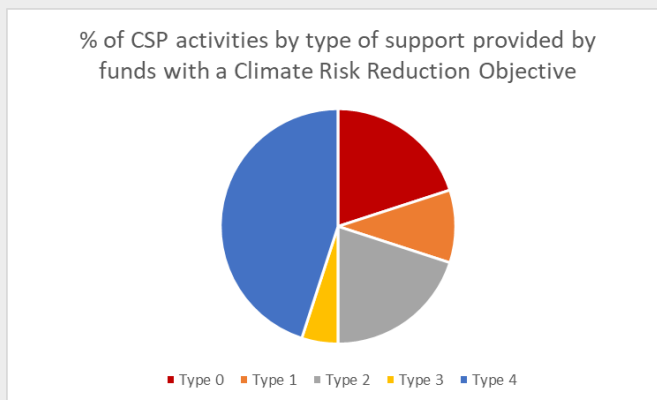
Type 2. Not timely available but used. Actual figures of this indicator equal to 2 mean that funds with climate risk reduction objectives were not timely received but used during the reporting year.

Type 3. Timely available but not used. Actual figures of this indicator equal to 3 mean that funds with climate risk reduction objectives were timely received but not used during the reporting year.

Type 4. Timely available and used. Actual figures of this indicator equal to 4 mean that funds with climate risk reduction objective were timely received and used during the reporting year.

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

VISUALIZATION



CY	Donor Org	Regional Bureau	Recipient	Sponsored Program
2022	UN Adaptation Fund	RBB	India	IN02.05.031.CSI1
2022	Green Climate Fund	WFP	WFP	TGCF
2023	UN Adaptation Fund	RBP	Honduras	HN02.04.023.SMS1
2023	UN Adaptation Fund	RBP	El Salvador	SV02.04.021.CAR1
2023	UN Adaptation Fund	RBB	Sri Lanka	LK02
2023	UN Adaptation Fund	RBB	India	IN03.05.044.CAR1

REPORTING EXAMPLE

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator allows to confirm when confirmed contributions with a climate risk reduction objective are timely received/ used and maintained over the CSP duration. This indicator does not provide information on the amount of funds mobilized or spent. When required the latter need to be extracted from WINGS.

FURTHER INFORMATION

(GCF) [Green Climate Fund Guidance](#)
 (AF) [Adaptation Fund Guidance](#)
 Guidance: [Planning and Reporting on Climate Action](#)
[COMET Manual](#)

G.14 Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions (estimated)



VERSION	V1.0 – 2023.06
INDICATOR CODE	G.14
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Country Specific indicator Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: G. Skills, capacities, and services for climate adapted livelihoods</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator can be selected under any standard output for all CSP activities facilitating access to improved, clean cooking devices.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Energy Products and Services (AES)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Tons of CO ₂

DEFINITION

This indicator aims to capture the number of tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions reduced through the provision of efficient cooking devices by WFP. Efficient cooking devices are those that have higher combustion efficiency and therefore lower emissions than open fires and traditional cookstoves. They are commonly referred to as “improved” or “clean” if their emissions are low enough not to cause respiratory diseases. This indicator is reported through CO₂ detailed indicators.

While cooking solutions are the combination of the appliance, fuel, and practices used to cook, this indicator estimates tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions reduced based on the introduction of appliances. Thus, as noted in the section calculation fuel and practices are assumed standard for each type of device to facilitate the calculation of this indicator. Each type of device needs to be associated with the fuel that is most commonly used in the targeted area.

Appliances vary remarkably in efficiency:

Table 1. Stoves range with increasing efficiency

<p>Figure 1. Open fire</p>	<p>Figure 2. Traditional mud</p>	<p>Figure 3. Improved rocket</p>
<p>Figure 4. Improved charcoal</p>	<p>Figure 5. Fixed bricks (Lorena)</p>	<p>Figure 6. Minigasifier</p>

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

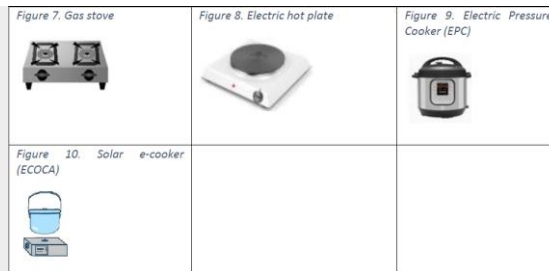


Figure 1 shows an open fire and Figure 2 a traditional stove that can be made manually of mud, clay or scrap metal.

Figures 3-5 show **“improved”** stoves that have lower emissions than open fires or traditional stoves but still present degrees of danger to health.

Figure 6-10 show **“clean”** cookstoves that are considered safe for health as defined by [WHO and ISO standards](#).

Figure 7-10 show cookstoves that are considered **“modern”** as defined by the [World Bank’s multi-tier framework for cooking](#).

Cookstoves are here divided in **large** (100l), used in schools and commercial activities such as restaurants, and **small** (5l), used in households or by street food vendors. The size may vary substantially, and this is a first approximation.

RATIONALE

Green House Gases (GHG) emissions are the main contributor to climate change. Most of GHG emissions include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Since all GHG are converted into a common unit – CO₂ equivalent – GHG emissions are also referred to as “carbon” emissions. WFP works with programmatic energy access focusing on energy products and services that strengthen food systems; from food production to processing, preserving and consumption (i.e. cooking). Cooking requires great amounts of energy and the use of efficient appliances instead of open fires, which is often the baseline, provides CO₂e savings that go up to 70% or more in case of fuel switch. As most food provided by WFP needs to be cooked, the scope of WFP’s work on efficient cooking is vast. Efficient cooking solutions are relevant at the household level as well as in schools and also for commercial activities (e.g. food street vendors, restaurants, dairies, food-pre-processing etc.). Emission reductions are high on the agenda of most governments and international bodies that support WFP. Measuring WFP’s results from projects that contribute to mitigation targets (i.e. deriving from the introduction of efficient cookstoves) constitutes a key added value to WFP’s work.

WFP’s donors such as the [International Climate Initiative \(IKI\)](#), and [Green Climate Fund \(GCF\)](#), for example, already require tracking of GHG emissions reduced or avoided.

DATA SOURCE

When not directly implemented by WFP, actual figures of devices distributed are provided by cooperating partners and endorsed by Activity managers before being used to calculate this indicator and officially shared for external reporting in corporate systems.

Sales data on the number and type of cookstoves diffused are retrieved from vendors receiving payment from WFP.

The MoDa tool (Data collection tool) should be used at the beginning of the year to estimate the planned values and at the end of year to calculate the new values with actual figures of devices distributed. The MoDa tool requires seven questions: the first general and six repeated for each type of device as follows:

1. Country
2. Stove size (Small or Large)
3. Type of baseline cookstoves mainly used
4. Type of baseline fuel mainly used with this stove

5. Type of new cookstoves delivered/planned
6. Type of fuel mainly used with the new cookstoves
7. Number of new cookstoves delivered /planned

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To report under this indicator, WFP or its partners must have facilitated beneficiaries' access to them by: (i), directly paying for the full or partial cost of the cookstove; or (ii) indirectly paying for the full or partial cost of the cookstove through cash-based transfers to beneficiaries; iii) helping to reduce the costs of the cookstove to beneficiaries (for example by facilitating market linkages).

The tCO_{2e} reduced by the country's projects is calculated as the difference between the CO_{2e} emitted by all baseline cookstoves (the ones used before the start of the project) and the CO_{2e} emitted by the efficient cookstoves introduced by the projects.

The CO_{2e} emitted by a cookstove per each person served to prepare one meal is given by the energy required for cooking a meal for a person multiplied by the energy content of the fuel used (found in literature) multiplied by the fuel emission factor (found in literature) multiplied by the efficiency of the stove used.

In addition, each stove introduced will continue to save carbon emissions for its lifespan. While the lifespan can vary broadly from 1 to 10 years depending on the models, it is in here always limited to the duration of the CSP (5 years).

Calculation formulas are presented below for general information, but the calculation is fully automated in the [MoDa](#) tool that is available here.

The elements constituting the equation are specified in points A1, A2 and A3.

A.1 The calculation of tCO_{2e} is different for biomass and gas stoves and for electric stoves.

A.1.1 The calculation of tCO_{2e} for biomass and gas, it is as follows:

$$\mathbf{tCO_{2e_meal} = FuelEn * StoveEff * Energy_meal * FuelEm}$$

where:

- FuelEn = Fuel energy content (MJ/kg)
- StoveEff = Stove efficiency
- FuelEm = Fuel emission factor (kgCO₂/kg)
- Energy_meal = Energy required to cook one meal (MJ)

A.1.2 The calculation of tCO_{2e} for electric stoves is:

$$\mathbf{tCO_{2e_meal} = El_session / nPeople * ElEm}$$

where:

- El_session = Electricity consumed by one stove per cooking session (kWh)
- nPeople = number of people served by the stove with one cooking session
- ElEm = Electricity emission factor for the region

A.2 The calculation of tCO_{2e} reduced in a year by any device is given by tCO_{2e} produced by the baseline device per meal minus tCO_{2e} produced by the new device. And in math notation:

$$\text{tCO}_{2e} \text{ (reduced) (tonnes)} = [\text{tCO}_{2e_meal}(\text{baseline}) - \text{tCO}_{2e_meal}(\text{new})] * \text{nMeals} * \text{correctionFactor}$$

where:

- tCO_{2e}_meal(baseline) = the tonnes of CO₂ equivalent gases produced by one baseline stove per meal

G. SKILLS, CAPACITIES, AND SERVICES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTED LIVELIHOODS

- $tCO_2e_{meal(new)}$ = the tonnes of CO₂ equivalent gases produced by one new stove per meal
- $nMeals$ = number of meals cooked by the stove per year
- $correctionFactor$ = takes into account factors that decrease the emission reductions brought by the new stove (i.e. nonrenewable biomass ratio, stacking, leakage). The correction factor depends on the geographical region and behavioral factors. Default values are used in the calculation tool.

A.3 The final equation, the total tCO₂e reduced, is the total tCO₂e reduced by all large devices + total tCO₂e reduced by all small devices

TOTAL tCO₂e_reduced per year = $\sum_{i=1,n} [tCO_2e(reduced)_i * nStove_i] + \sum_{j=1,m} [tCO_2e(reduced)_j * mStove_j]$

Where:

- tCO₂e (reduced) = tonnes of CO₂ equivalent gases saved by one stove per year
- "i" and "j" = different types of institutional and household cookstoves respectively
- n/m = number of different types of institutional and household cookstoves diffused respectively
- nStove_i and mStove_j are the numbers of stoves of type i and j diffused in the year

Default values are used for all parameters used in this calculation as shown in [Annex I](#). Some of these values are based on broad approximations mostly found in literature, often referring to country wide averages.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP. Follow-up values are entered in the completion reports.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Disaggregation is mandatory by size of the cookstove use as per below:

- G.14.1 Number of tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions reduced - large devices
- G.14.2 Number of tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions reduced - small devices

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The indicator should be reported in COMET Completion reports at least once a year.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator targets for detailed indicator per year is to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated in the system upon creating a WFP partnership in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned targets in the OOP. Data is recorded in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP).

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is reported together with the indicator D.2 "**Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services**" and A.5 "**Quantity of non-food items distributed**".

INTERPRETATION

This indicator shows the tCO₂e reduced by diffusing efficient cooking solutions through support from WFP and/or cooperating partners.

The higher the number of tCO₂e reported under this indicator, the higher WFP's contribution towards countries' mitigation objectives.

These results are disaggregated by cookstove size as described in the Disaggregation section, but details on the type of cookstoves need to be added as part of the narrative in corporate reports. As applicable, this narrative can build on the fact that the estimated number of tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions reduced through provision of efficient cooking solutions limits or avoids negative impacts on: the environment (deforestation, tension with neighbouring community over firewood resources); nutrition (selling food rations for fuel, undercooking, skipping meals for not being able to cook them); economics (spending an excessive share of household resources on fuel); and health (exposure to harmful emissions and under-boiling water). The MoDa tool also provides figures on the above-mentioned details that can be included as needed in the narrative (e.g. Trees saved (nbr), Saving on fuel cost (US\$), etc.)."

VISUALIZATION	N/A
REPORTING EXAMPLE	N/A
LIMITATIONS	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	Until further advice, beneficiaries of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the energy components as defined above in the section "Applicability" should be reported under output indicators category A as applicable. Should this be the case and until further guidance, this number should be reported using acronym (CAR) in the last part of the corresponding activity tag.

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORM

H.
1

H.1 Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 5.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 5.2. when WFP leverages its on-demand services, data collection and analytical capacity.</p> <p>Recommended: Under standard output 5.1 when WFP leverages its on-demand services, data collection and analytical capacity.</p> <p>Note: This indicator does not cover the cash transfer services provided to partners/government (Please refer to indicator H.5 for cash transfers services)</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain (SC), STC
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Data and Analytics Services (DAC)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of shared services
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of shared services, data and analytics platform provided under output category H. The indicator does not measure services that are provided and/or produced for WFP use only.</p> <p>The output indicator is further disaggregated into five other detailed indicators in COMET. This is to show the type of shared service/platform COs can choose one or more of the detailed indicators according to CSP design and context of operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.1_1 Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP - H.1_2 Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP - H.1_3 Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP - H.1_4 Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Number of shared services provided, by type: For example, total number of on-demand services being provided by the Supply Chain in a single emergency response. WFP may</p>

provide one or more of the services in areas technology, supply chain, data and analytics, administration and innovations.

RATIONALE

WFP has expertise and capacity in areas such as logistics and ICT that enable other stakeholders in the humanitarian community to operate in the country context. Therefore, WFP plays a crucial role as an enabler for humanitarian work beyond food assistance.

Tracking how many shared services WFP provides in the country enables WFP to better manage, monitor and report on the performance and improve services.

This information is reported in the Special Operations ACR, lessons learned reports and briefing reports with stakeholders such as United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors.

DATA SOURCE

Data sources on this indicator can be extracted from several documents as each operation is accompanied by a concept document outlining all services that will be required by the humanitarian community for that operation:

- Data on coordination services can be taken from coordination meeting attendance records.
- Data on information management can be taken from the Logistics Cluster website.
- Common logistics service data can be derived from the Relief Item Tracking Application.
- On demand services are monitored by IM focal points of respected technical unit.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the selected detailed indicators showing the types of on-demand services or solutions that have been used by the government in country X in year Y. COMET will automatically add up those values and aggregate them to the level of output indicator. (No intermediate indicators under H.1)

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated into five different detailed indicators where COs can select any of those indicators that are applicable to the operation design and context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The indicator follow-up values of this indicator are collected and reported in COMET completion reports on a monthly basis.

PLANNED FIGURES

The target is always type- and programme-specific:

- **In relation to coordination services**, the Logistics Cluster will host a minimum of two coordination meetings per month for the first 90 days (if activated officially and kept active for the entire 90-day duration with sufficient funding and access to maintain a full-time coordinator).

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

- **In relation to information management services**, the Logistics Cluster will create: one dedicated webpage, and will update the page with a minimum of two information-management products per week for the first 30 days; and a minimum of 1 information-management product per week for the next 60 days (if activated officially and if kept active for the entire 90 day-duration with sufficient funding and access to maintain a full-time coordinator).
- **In relation to common logistics services**, the Logistics Cluster will facilitate access to a minimum of one mode of transport (if limited access is acknowledged as a logistics gap by a majority of humanitarian partners). If activated officially and kept active with sufficient funding and access, UNHRD will: (i) support provision of the identified service; and (ii) maintain a full-time coordinator and a full-time consignment-tracking officer in country.
- **Number of on-demand services** will be estimated on an annual basis, considering statistics from previous years and regular coordination with government and partners.

Targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should-be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	Outcome indicator 46 (Percentage of users satisfied with services provided) should also be reported along this indicator.
INTERPRETATION	WFP is being a service provider of choice for government and partners due to wide geographical presence and expertise in specific technical areas.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	In 2022 WFP implemented xx on demand services, which include xx engineering projects, xx Logistics Services, Cash transfer services and xx TEC to partners in xx (country).
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	The indicator only shows how many on-demand services and solutions were used. It does not indicate the dollar value, quality or impact of the service provision/solution. Is also does not capture user satisfaction with the service/solution.
FURTHER INFORMATION	Overall guidance in the service Provision Activities Under the Country Strategic Plan Framework (Circular OED2023/006) COMET Manual How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes

H.2 Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions



VERSION	V6.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 5.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 5.1 for interventions that are related to coordinating services to partners.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain (SC)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Coordination (CORD)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of clusters
DEFINITION	<p>WFP-led cluster refers to the three clusters and UNHAS that can be led by WFP in the country context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security Cluster • Logistics Cluster • Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) • United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) <p>This indicator measures how many of the three WFP-led clusters and UNHAS have been operational in the country during the reporting year. Those clusters provide coordination and platforms for information exchange and support services with the aim to enable humanitarian peace development actions.</p> <p>Hence, this output indicator is disaggregated into four other detailed output indicators in COMET. This is to show the type of clusters operational in the country during the reporting year. COs could report on one or more according to operational context and design of the CSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.2.1 Logistics Cluster (LC) Established • H.2.2 Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) established • H.2.3 Food Security Clusters (FSC) established • H.2.4 UNHAS operations established

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

RATIONALE

WFP has expertise and capacity in areas such as food security, logistics, infrastructure and ICT that enable other stakeholders in the humanitarian community to operate in the country contexts. Therefore, WFP plays a crucial role as an enabler for humanitarian work beyond food assistance.

WFP is committed to saving lives through coordination of the humanitarian response. Effective coordination is only possible through having a leading agency in place and close cooperation with partner organizations. Tracking the number of WFP-led clusters and UNHAS operational in different countries enables WFP to bring visibility to its work as a cluster lead.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted and confirmed from the three Country Office units: Programme Unit (Food Security Cluster), Supply Chain (Logistics Cluster and UNHAS) and ICT (Emergency Telecommunications Cluster).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated through a simple count of *all* WFP-led clusters that have been operational in the country during the reporting year (between 0-4). COMET will automatically add up the selected detailed indicators targets/follow-up values and aggregate them to the level of output indicator. (No intermediate indicators under H.2)

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated through four different detailed indicators where COs can select any of those indicators that are applicable to their context.

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The indicator should be collected and reported on at least annually in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Outcome indicator 46 (Percentage of users satisfied with services provided) should also be reported along this indicator.

INTERPRETATION

Coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services enable humanitarian/peace/development actions in specific operational context, when and if required through established clusters led by WFP.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2022 WFP Ethiopia provided mandated services to humanitarian community through UNHAS, ETC, Logistics Cluster and FSC.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

Cluster activation may not be possible due to political, funding or security reasons or due to changes in operational context.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Logistics Cluster](#)

[ETC](#)

[Food Security Cluster](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
3

H.3 Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed



VERSION	V4.0 - 2023.06
INDICATOR CODE	H.3
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 5.2) Reported in ACR and APR</p> <p>Output Category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 5.2 for engineering works interventions.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain (SC)
ACTIVITY TAGS	Engineering Services (EGS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of engineering works
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total number of engineering works prioritized by national actors. This indicator should <u>not</u> refer to engineering works produced only for WFP use.</p> <p><u>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</u></p> <p>The number of engineering works by type (as main shared deliverable or corollary service for Humanitarian Staging Areas, Humanitarian Logistics Bases, Mobile Storage Units etc.) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings; • Warehouses and large storage facilities; • Field camps/compounds; • Roads; • Bridges/culverts; • Airstrips, helipads; • Green Energy Systems • Medical clinics and warehouses <p>Key notes:</p> <p>WFP engineering provides support in all engineering and construction services during:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP operations • Humanitarian operations consistent with WFP's mandate • Interagency operations where WFP plays a leading role and to partner UN agencies upon request <p>Shared services may be provided in one or more of the following professional areas:</p>

- Project oversight,
- Project management for all phases including feasibility; surveys; planning; design & design review; tender and procurement; construction supervision; defect and liability period; and close out.
- Support to contract management and administration
- Seismic, structural, Project site assessments

RATIONALE

Ensuring a safe and efficient work environment is essential for the humanitarian community. Tracking the amount of engineering works completed as a shared service for the humanitarian community enables WFP to manage, monitor and report on the performance and enhance engineering services where needed.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted remotely from Journal of Entries (JV) for shared services performed internally by WFP engineering as well as Purchase Orders (POs) for construction for shared use and shared services (e.g. design or supervision) outsourced to third party via competitive procurement or Long-Term Agreements (LTAs)

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the selected detailed indicators showing the types of completed and WFP supported engineering works (including shared service) in the country during the year. COMET will automatically add up the selected detailed indicators targets/follow-up values and aggregate them to the level of output indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP).

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This output indicator is disaggregated into eight other detailed output indicators in COMET that show the type of engineering works prioritized. CO should choose at least one of the detailed output indicators according to the CSP design and operational context:

- H.3.1 Number of completed engineering works related to building constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners
- H.3.2 Number of completed engineering works related to warehouses and large storage facilities constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners
- H.3.3 Number of completed engineering works related to field camps/compounds
- H.3.4 Number of completed engineering works related to roads
- H.3.5 Number of completed engineering works related to bridges/culverts
- H.3.6 Number of completed engineering works related to airstrips, helipads
- H.3.7 Number of completed engineering works related to Green Energy Systems
- H.3.8 Number of completed engineering works related to medical clinics

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The indicator should be collected and reported on at least annually in COMET completion reports.

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets per detailed indicator per year are set in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Outcome indicator H 46. (Percentage of users satisfied with services provided) should also be selected/reported on along with this output.

INTERPRETATION

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE

N/A

LIMITATIONS

N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP engineering \(MSDE\)](#)

H.4 Total volume of cargo transported



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.4
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 5.1 & 5.2) Reported in ACR and APR</p> <p>Output Category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAME	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard outputs 5.1 & 5.2 for service delivery interventions, UNHAS common air transport services and bilateral air transport services.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain (SC)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Common Air Transport Services (CATS)</p> <p>*Bilateral Air Transport Services (BATS)</p> <p>*Service Delivery (SD)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MT)/Cubic meters of cargos transported
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total Cubic meters/metric tons of cargo transported. The indicator should not refer to services that are provided/produced for WFP use only.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Total number of metric tons/cubic meters of cargo transported: The total quantity of support being provided by the Logistics Cluster in a particular emergency response as quantified by the weight of food- and non-food items transported by air through the UNHAS.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>WFP has expertise and capacity in areas such as logistics and ICT that enable other stakeholders in the humanitarian community to operate in the country contexts. Therefore, WFP plays a crucial role as an enabler for humanitarian work beyond food assistance.</p> <p>Tracking the amount of cargo WFP transports in the country enables WFP to better manage, monitor and report on the performance and improve services.</p> <p>This information is reported in the Special Operations ACR, lessons learned reports and briefing reports with stakeholders such as United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors.</p>
DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator can be extracted from the Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA). This application is the source of common logistics services data. Once the results are consolidated, the Logistics Cluster may use visual representations to depict the findings.</p> <p>Another source includes the Reservation System of the Flight Management Application (e-FMA) where tonnage transported by air through UNHAS is being registered.</p>

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the total metric tonnage and cubic meters (mt/m³) handled. It could be verified by the totals associated with qualified consignment numbers in the RITA and through totals shown in the e-FMA report.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through another detailed indicator:

- H.4.1 Quantity (mt) of cargo transported

The indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data on this indicator is entered into the RITA/eFMA systems on a daily basis. Data compilation for corporate reporting should be reported in COMET completion reports either monthly or annually according to the CO context and operation.

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Outcome indicator H 46. (Percentage of users satisfied with services provided) should also be selected/reported on along with the corresponding output

INTERPRETATION

Increase or decrease in the quantity (mt) of cargo transported is analysed on a regular basis to define the trend of operational activities, plan and optimize utilization of operational assets.

Quantity (mt) of cargo transported should not refer to cargo that are provided/produced for WFP use only.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2023 WFP facilitated transportation of 29,484 MT of cargo for UN, NGOs, implementing partners, Media and Diplomatic missions in Niger

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

Countries, which are not connected to EFMA and RITA will need to collect the data manually

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

H.5 Total value of technical assistance provided as a service to governments to establish government-to-person payments systems



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 4.2) Reported in APR & ACR</p> <p>Output Category: H. Shared services and platforms</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 4.2 for cash transfer services interventions.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	On Demand Services Unit Delivery Assurance Service, Supply Chain & Delivery Division
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Cash Transfer Services (CTS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total USD provided as a service through technical assistance to governments to establish government to person payments systems.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Government-to-People (G2P) service provision activities (on-demand Cash Transfer Services for governments) are any activity in the CSP that meets all of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity is related to any step or steps in WFP's process map for how to send money to people; 2. The activity falls into the category of on-demand service provision as defined in ED circular OED2023/006 paragraphs 10 through 13; 3. The party requesting the service is the government, or an international financial institution (IFI) that is asking WFP to deliver on behalf of or instead of a government; 4. The activity includes any combination of WFP <i>doing</i> the activity for the requesting party and/or <i>enabling</i> the requesting party to do the activity by providing technical assistance (expertise)). For this indicator, the activity includes WFP enabling the requesting party to do the activity by providing technical assistance (expertise); 5. The activity falls under any strategic outcome except for strategic outcome 5, where these types of services should only be provided to humanitarian partners
RATIONALE	The corporate Strategic Plan envisages WFP support to the establishment or reinforcement of Government-to-Person (G2P) payment systems and programmes through service provision (including technical assistance as a service) as a key strategic initiative.

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

DATA SOURCE	Data is collected from WFP financial systems based on the actual cost associated with the provided service as recorded by the respective country office.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is calculated through a simple count of all the costs associated with technical assistance including equipment costs, staff costs, contracted services costs, transport costs, and cooperating partner costs associated to the establishment or reinforcement of Government-to-Person (G2P) payment systems and programmes
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM	<p>This output indicator is reported on in COMET through another detailed indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.5.1 Total value of technical assistance provided as a service to governments to establish government – to-person payments systems <p>This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP) and its targets should be set per year in the OOP.</p> <p>Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or government partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical location Activity tag <p>N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	The follow-up values of this indicator should be collected and measured on a monthly basis according to the reporting cycle agreed upon with partners/FSPs.
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>As a cash transfer service (CTS) is offered on-demand, there is no set target for this indicator.</p> <p>Targets for this indicator should be set in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	If WFP is transferring cash through the government to person payment system it is providing technical assistance to, this indicator should be complemented with output indicator H.6 (Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments).
INTERPRETATION	As the service is on-demand, the total value change year-to-year will depend on government needs.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	WFP provided USD XXXM worth of technical assistance as a service to XXX government to establish its government-to-Person (G2P) payment system.
VISUALIZATION	CASHBoard (indicators dashboard under development)
LIMITATIONS	This indicator is primarily descriptive and does not give insight into the quality of services or nature of the programmes the services support.
FURTHER INFORMATION	G2P Directive Link (soon to be available)

H.6 Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.6
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 4.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: H. shared services and Platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 4.2 for cash transfers services interventions.</p> <p>Recommended: Under other standard outputs if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	On Demand Services Unit Delivery Assurance Service, Supply Chain & Delivery Division
ACTIVITY TAGS	Cash transfer services (CTS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total USD transferred through cash to people by WFP as a service to governments.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Government-to-People (G2P) service provision activities (on-demand Cash Transfer Services for governments) are any activity in the CSP that meets all of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity is related to any step or steps in WFP's process map for how to send money to people; 2. The activity falls into the category of on-demand service provision as defined in ED circular OED2023/006 paragraphs 10 through 13; 3. The party requesting the service is the government, or an international financial institution (IFI) that is asking WFP to deliver on behalf of or instead of a government; 4. The activity includes any combination of WFP <i>doing</i> the activity for the requesting party and/or <i>enabling</i> the requesting party to do the activity by providing technical assistance (expertise).. For this indicator, the activity includes WFP doing the activity for the requesting party 5. The activity falls under any strategic outcome except for strategic outcome 5, where these types of services should only be provided to humanitarian partners
RATIONALE	The corporate Strategic Plan envisages WFP support of Government-to-Person (G2P) payment systems and programmes through service provision as a key strategic initiative.

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator is collected by WFP based on service agreement, related reporting including on payment reconciliations.</p> <p>When partners/FSPs are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), in Service Contracts, in Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the value of assured (reconciled) cash transferred to people on behalf of governments.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>This output indicator is reported on in COMET through another detailed indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• H.6.1 Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments <p>The indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP) and its targets are to be set per year.</p> <p>Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or government partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geographical location• Activity tag <p>N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>The follow-up values of this indicator should be collected on a monthly basis according to the reporting cycle agreed upon with governments.</p> <p>The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (e.g. process monitoring, reconciliation process) before having it entered and validated in COMET completion reports.</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>As CTS is offered on-demand to governments, there is no set target for this indicator.</p> <p>Targets for this indicator which are set per year should be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>If a CO is providing technical assistance to a government to people payment system this indicator can be collected and analysed in combination with output indicator H.5 (Total value of technical assistance provided as a service to governments to establish government-to-person payments systems)</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>As the service is on-demand, the total value change year-to-year will depend on government needs.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	<p>WFP transferred USD XXXM on behalf of XXX government in [timeframe] 2021 through Cash Transfer Service Provision.</p>
VISUALIZATION	<p>CASHboard (indicators dashboard under development)</p>

LIMITATIONS

This indicator is primarily descriptive and does not give insight into quality of services or nature of the programmes the services support.

FURTHER EXAMPLE

Supporting governments to send money to people: On-demand services for Government-to-Person (G2P) payments. Directive Link (soon to be available).

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
7

H.7 Total number of passengers transported



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.7
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 5.1 & 5.2) Reported in ACR and APR</p> <p>Output Category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard outputs 5.1 for mandated services, such as UNHAS common air transport services and bilateral air transport services interventions.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain (SC)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Common Air Transport Services (CATS)</p> <p>* Bilateral Air Transport Services (BATS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of passengers
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total number of passengers transported by WFP. This indicator should not refer to services that are provided/produced for WFP use only.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>The number of passengers includes passengers who are United Nations staff, local and international NGOs, government and private-sector donors, diplomats, journalists and other humanitarian actors travelling with UNHAS.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>WFP has expertise and capacity in areas such as logistics and ICT that enable other stakeholders in the humanitarian community to operate in the country contexts. Therefore, WFP plays a crucial role as an enabler for humanitarian work beyond food assistance.</p> <p>Tracking the amount of passengers WFP transports in the country enables WFP to better manage, monitor and report on the performance and improve services.</p> <p>This information is reported in the Special Operations ACR, lessons learned reports and briefing reports with stakeholders such as United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors.</p>
DATA SOURCE	Data on this indicator can be extracted from the reservation system in the Flight Management Application.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of passengers transported and extracted from Flight Management Application report.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through another detailed indicator:

- H.7.1 Number of passengers transported

The indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP) and its targets are to be set once per year.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating WFP ' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

The detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

This indicator should be reported in COMET completion reports annually, while the data is entered in the Flight Management Application in real time (daily).

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

Outcome indicator 46 (Percentage of users satisfied with services provided) should also be reported along this indicator.

INTERPRETATION

The increase or decrease in the number of passengers is analysed on a regular basis to define the trend of operational activities, plan and optimize utilization of operational assets.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2022 WFP facilitated air transport in Niger to 17276 of passengers from UN, NGOS and implementing partners, media and diplomatic missions.

VISUALIZATION

[Aviation performance](#) (authorized access is required).

LIMITATIONS

Countries not connected to the Flight Management Application provide data manually.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)
[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
8

H.8 Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.8
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 5.2) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 5.2 for cash transfers services.</p> <p>Recommended: Under other standard outputs if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	On Demand Services Unit Delivery Assurance Service, Supply Chain & Delivery Division
ACTIVITY TAGS	Cash Transfer Services (CTS) (CBT)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Total value in USD transferred to people as a service to partners
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the total USD transferred to people through cash by WFP as a service to UN or NGO partners.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>CTS for partners are any activity in the CSP that meets all of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity is related to providing assured payment to partners' beneficiaries; 2. The activity falls into the category of on-demand service provision as defined in ED circular OED2023/006 paragraphs 10 through 13; 3. The party requesting the service is a UN entity or an NGO; 4. The activity falls under Strategic Outcome 5.
RATIONALE	The corporate Strategic Plan discusses WFP support of partners' payment systems and programmes through service provision as a strategic initiative.
DATA SOURCE	<p>Data on this indicator is collected by WFP based on service agreement.</p> <p>When partners/FSPs are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), in Service Contracts, in Memoranda of Understanding and other partnership agreements.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is calculated through the sole count of the value of cash transferred to people on behalf of the non-government partner, based on passthrough.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

This output indicator is reported on in COMET by another detailed indicator:

- H.8_1 Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners

The indicator is planned in COMET in an Other output plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

This indicator actual follow-up values should be reported in COMET completion reports on monthly basis according to the reporting cycle agreed upon with partners.

One note is that data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (e.g., process monitoring, reconciliation process) before having it entered and validated COMET.

PLANNED FIGURES

As CTS is offered on-demand, there are no set target for this indicator

The indicator targets per its detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should-be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

N/A

INTERPRETATION

As the service is on-demand, the total value change year-to-year will depend on partner needs.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP transferred USD XXXM on behalf of XXX in [timeframe] 2021 through on-demand Cash Transfer Service Provision. (<https://analytics.wfp.org>)

VISUALIZATION

[CASHboard](#) (indicators dashboard under development)

LIMITATION

This indicator is primarily descriptive and does not give insight into the quality of services or nature of the programmes the services support.

FURTHER INFORMATION

CTS Directive Link(soon to be available)

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
11

H.11 Value of services procured from local service providers (country-specific)



VERSION	V2.0 - 2023 .07
INDICATOR CODE	H.11
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Country Specific Indicator</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAME	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>This indicator can be selected under standard output 2.3 for school feeding interventions (on-site and take-home rations) that are contributing, in a significant manner, to increased economic activity in the community through the ‘infusion of cash’ into the local economy .</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	<p>Supply Chain Operation (SCO)</p> <p>School-based Programme (SBP)</p>
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>* School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>* School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>* School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator is relevant where school meals programmes can contribute to increased economic activity in the community by providing jobs and income to service providers. These can be cooks or caterers, but also any other kind of service provider involved in the implementation of the programme and receiving remuneration for their service.</p> <p>Country Offices (COs) should only report on this indicator, if the ‘infusion of cash’ into the local economy is of any significance. Just ensuring payment of a minimum wage to five cooks in a community of 20,000 will hardly qualify. By contrast, contracting an organized caterer who may establish a number of formal jobs in an area where formal employment is rare, may be worth reporting.</p> <p>The values for collection can be those related to the following service providers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Storage • Transport • Goods and equipment • Raw material costs
RATIONALE	<p>School meals programmes can yield high returns on investment in different aspects, to support vulnerable people and strengthen local governments. Through School Based Programmes, WFP works with local providers to boost that socioeconomic benefits improve local economy.</p>

DATA SOURCE	WINGS (Financial Report)
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the value in dollars paid to local suppliers of the School Based Programmes.
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is associated to one detailed indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.11.1 value of services procured from local services providers <p>Detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location • Activity tag
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	The follow-up values of this indicator are reported annually in COMET completion reports.
PLANNED FIGURE	<p>Target are set per year in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated in the system upon creating a WFP partnership in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned targets in the OOP. Data is recorded in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP).</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	This indicator can be collected along with F.6 “Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated”.
INTERPRETATION	A high percentage of purchases from local suppliers compared to the total value of the programme (equal to or greater than 30%) suggest that WFP is contributing to the strengthening of local economies.
VISUALIZATION	N/A
REPORTING EXAMPLE	N/A
LIMITATIONS	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
13

H.13 Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms (country-specific)



VERSION	V1.0 - 2023.07
INDICATOR CODE	H.13
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Country Specific Indicator</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>This indicator can be selected under standard output 5.2 for countries where partners utilize WFP on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions.</p> <p>This indicator applies to all countries where WFP offers a CBT platform to other agencies.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Cash-based transfers (CBT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Cash Transfer Services (CTS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator counts the number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms.</p> <p>Below definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>Agency: UN agency, INGO, government agency (do not include cooperating partners implementing a WFP project).</p> <p>Cash-based transfer platforms: Platforms that are supporting the implementation of cash-based transfers (CBT) in the country, such as SCOPE or other common agency platforms.</p> <p>Financial service providers contracted by WFP or jointly with partners</p>
RATIONALE	Delivering cash-based transfers can have the greatest impact when delivered as a multi-sector transfer, rather than broken into components. Were possible and appropriate, it should be coordinated across aid organizations and be delivered through common mechanisms. This indicator aims to measure how WFP is coordinating with and supporting other agencies in CBT implementation.
DATA SOURCE	This data can be reported on through number of agreements between WFP and other agencies using cash-based transfer platforms.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This indicator is a simple count/sum of the number of agencies using a WFP provided CBT platform (not including WFP).
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	N/A

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator has only one detailed indicator:

- H.15.1 total tonnage of food procured

The detailed indicator can be collected and disaggregated in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The indicator should be reported in COMET Completion reports at least once a year.

PLANNED FIGURES

The targets for the detailed indicators are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated in the system upon creating a WFP partnership in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned targets in the OOP. Data is recorded in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP).

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator can be reported along with following indicators:

- H.1 Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type
- H.8 Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners

INTERPRETATION

Reaching the target is an indication of enhanced coordination with other agencies in the country.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

LIMITATIONS

N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
15

H.15 Total tonnage of food procured (*country-specific*)



VERSION	V2.0 - 2023.07
INDICATOR CODE	H.15
INDICATOR TYPE AND OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Country Specific Indicator</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	This indicator can be selected under standard output 5.2 for intervention where food procured by WFP is delivered to partners as a service provision activity.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain Operation – Humanitarian Logistics Services Branch (SCO-H)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*SC/Food Procurement Services (FSP)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric Tons (MTs)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator aims to validate and document the total tonnages of food procured by WFP offices delivering service provision activities.</p> <p>Food procured by WFP is provided to partners/government on the basis of “On-demand service” provision request.</p> <p>The food can be any in-kind commodity (i.e. cereals, pulses, oil and specialized nutritious food) that enables WFP to provide life-saving food assistance by procuring the right food at the right time, in the right place, and at a fair price to supply WFP operations. This also includes, work done with governments to offer procurement expertise and services, regularly purchasing food commodities on behalf of the governments.</p> <p>Wherever possible WFP buys from suppliers through a competitive tendering process - asking vendors (pre-registered on WFP commodity rosters) to submit their offers through an e-tendering platform called iTend.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (especially SDG 17 Partnership), but also with the evolving UN strategic direction, WFP plans to enhance food systems and support national and local actors in addressing food insecurities to close the hunger gap. Through service provision which includes food procurement, WFP can support its partners – other UN agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs) and government counterparts in obtaining the services they need to deliver assistance. This, in turn, can have positive spill-over effects like enhancing social stability, minimizing the risk of civil unrest or even conflict.</p> <p>WFP plans to increase service provision in the coming years as an active method of supporting governments and other Humanitarian Actors in achieving zero hunger.</p>
DATA SOURCE	Data or Food POs extracted from WINGS System

INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>This indicator is a simple count of the total tonnages of food procured by WFP as a service delivering/provision to partners/governments.</p> <p>To enable the extraction of Food Commodity Purchase Orders related to Service Provision, the list of Service Provision Fund Accounts would need to be extracted through the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For Food Procurement services registered through the Non-donor grant solution, the data is extracted from the WFP ERP system by running the Master Data Index Report (S_ALN_01000079) which will provide the list of the service provision grants and fund accounts. 2. For Food Procurement services registered through the Interim solution (Food Procurement services sourced from GCMF), the data is being maintained and tracked manually. This approach is considered as a temporary solution while the integration of the GCMF processes to the Non-donor grant solution is in-progress. <p>To get the food tonnages, WINGS Report ZSCR007 would need to be executed using the Food Procurement Service Provision Fund Accounts together with the related Food Procurement Service Provision CPB Activity/WBS Element. This report will provide the list of Purchase Orders used, as well as the material and tonnage data, for the Food Procurement Service Provision.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location • Activity tag
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data is reported in COMET in the completion reports according to the frequency of the activity implementation, which could be monthly, quarterly or annually</p>
PLANNED FIGURE	<p>Targets are set per year in OOP. Due to the unpredictable nature of on-demand service provision, targets should be set when a request for the Food Procurement service provision has been confirmed.</p> <p>Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated in the system upon creating a WFP partnership in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned targets in the OOP. Data is recorded in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP).</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>N/A</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>A high volume/tonnage of food procured through service provision suggests that WFP is contributing to enhance food systems and support national and local actors in addressing food insecurities to close the hunger gap.</p>
VISUALIZATION	<p>N/A</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	<p>N/A</p>
LIMITATIONS	<p>N/A</p>
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>COMET Manual</p>

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
16

H.16 Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums [NEW]



N
E
W

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.16
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under standard output 5.1) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 5.1 for interventions that are related to coordinating services to partners.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	<p>Service Provision Supply Chain (SCO)</p> <p>Technology Services (TEC)</p>
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Coordination (CORD)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of organizations engaged in cluster activities where:</p> <p>WFP-led cluster refers to the three clusters and UNHAS that can be led by WFP in the country context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security Cluster • Logistics Cluster • Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) • United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) <p>Organization: An organization that has engaged with a WFP-led or co-led cluster (or sector) in a field operation and in a given period.</p> <p>Activities/forums: An active inter-agency working group which meets regularly to inform coordination of a WFP service cluster.</p> <p>WFP-led/co-lead clusters or sectors: Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), Food Security Cluster (FCS).</p> <p>Hence, this output indicator is disaggregated into four other detailed output indicators in COMET. This is to show the number of organizations engaged per type of clusters operational in the country during the reporting year. COs could report on one or more according to operational context and design of the CSP:</p>

- H.16.1 Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)
- H.16.2 Number of organizations engaged with the Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC)
- H.16.3 Number of organizations engaged with the Food Security Clusters (FSC)
- H.16.4 Number of organizations engaged in UNHAS operations

RATIONALE

The indicator is closely aligned with supporting the WFP strategic objective 5 of partnering for SDG results.

The ETC2025 strategy positions the Global Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) as a provider of communication services in humanitarian settings.

Identifying the number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums:

- Encourages collaboration with partners and relevant groups in an operation which is needed to ensure **effective coordination** of a humanitarian response and to align with wider Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) activities.
- Ensures that international responses to humanitarian emergencies are predictable and accountable and have clear leadership.
- Shows the extent to which WFP clusters coordinate the needs of humanitarian and development actors with adequate engagement with relevant stakeholders.
- Provides valuable insight into the level at which a cluster is engaging with its stakeholders, which in turn impacts on key aspects of cluster coordination, including response planning, needs assessments, service continuity, and best practice.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the inter-agency working group participant sheet/minutes where each operation makes a record of participating organizations during each inter-agency working group meeting and saves this record in a shared operational folder on the WFP Teams corporate platform or through any tools adopted by the clusters.

Keynote:

The number and name of organizations attending or engaging in an active inter-agency working group is recorded by the cluster coordination team (usually cluster/sector coordinator and information management officer).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the organizations engaged in cluster coordination in a reporting year.

In COMET, the indicator is measured through four detailed indicators detailing WFP-led clusters where COMET adds up at the output level the accumulative number of organizations attending or engaging with an active inter-agency working group of the selected WFP cluster(s) in a given period (monthly, yearly, etc).

Keynote:

COs should not report on the same organization attending or engaging in the same cluster/inter-agency meeting twice (use a unique calculation). The total should be 1 -per organization over any given time period.

Calculation:

Number of organizations engaged in cluster/sector coordination activities/forums in operation A in one year:

Accumulative Σ (sum) of total organizations in attendance at each inter-agency working group meeting held over a period of one year with each organization counted only once
= number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums.

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further detailed by four detailed indicators where COs are flexible to choose among them according to their context.

Each detailed indicator is further detailed by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Inter-agency working group meetings are held at a frequency decided by respective cluster operations. For protracted emergencies, it is usually once per month.

Data collection i.e. recording of number of organizations engaged in inter-agency working group meetings is carried out at the same frequency as meetings are held.

Indicator reporting can be monthly or annually in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

In COMET, targets per detailed indicator per year are to be planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CS/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator should be measured along outcome indicator 46. Percentage of user satisfied with services provided.

INTERPRETATION

If the number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums is low (deemed to be 5 organizations or less, or as proportional to the scale of the operation), it means that advocacy and engagement efforts by the cluster are not sufficient and need to be increased among the response community, and/or that the frequency/format of inter-agency working group meetings need to be reconsidered.

Cluster staff in country are responsible for actioning low visibility of the cluster and engaging in advocacy activities to increase participation in inter-agency working groups and promote diverse inclusion of partners and local actors involved in an operation and contributing to the cluster objectives.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2020, the accumulated total number of organizations engaged in the monthly local Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) working group forum in Nigeria was 5. This number is considered low in comparison with previous years and is attributed to the global pandemic, which prevented face to face meetings.

In 2021, the accumulated total number of organizations engaged in the monthly local ETS working group forum in Nigeria increased to 15. This number is attributed to the transfer of the monthly local ETS working group meetings to an online platform to maximize engagement with partners on the ground.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The data required to report this indicator is straightforward and routinely recorded by Country Office cluster staff.

This indicator depends on sharing of data, i.e. inter-agency working group participant sheet/minutes on relevant shared platforms for accessibility by reporting parties.

The indicator does not consider cluster engagement with relevant stakeholders which occurs outside the inter-agency working group structure, e.g. government engagement with specific ministries/departments or donor meetings, unless they participate in this forum.

Care must be taken to avoid double-counting organizations which attend multiple Inter-Agency working group meetings.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
17

H.17 Number of destinations/service locations served [NEW]



N
E
W

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.17
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under standard output 5.1) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 5.1 for interventions that include coordination of services for partners.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain Operation (SCO)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Service Delivery (SD) *Coordination (CORD) *Information management (IM) *Common Air Transport Services (CATS) *Bilateral Air Transport Services (BATS) *Food Security Cluster (FSC)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of destinations
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of sites and/or locations where cluster/sector services were established.</p> <p>Below are some terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Service Locations: Sites within a common or key operational area where cluster/sector services are delivered to the inter-agency community, affected community or government (service users) during an emergency response.</p> <p>Common operational areas: typically, a named location (e.g. a city).</p> <p>Site: a place/address within a common operational area, typically an office, a hospital, an assembly point. There can be multiple sites in one common operational area.</p>

WFP-led/co-lead clusters or sectors: Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), Food Security Cluster (FSC), UNHAS.

Hence, this output indicator is disaggregated into four other detailed output indicators in COMET. This is to show the number of locations per type of clusters established in the country during the reporting year. COs could report on one or more according to operational context and design of the CSP:

- H.17.1 Number of locations where Logistics Cluster (LC) was established
- H.17.2 Number of sites and/or locations where Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) were established
- H.17.3 Number of locations where Food Security Clusters (FSC) were established
- H.2.4 Number of locations where UNHAS operations were established

RATIONALE

The indicator is aligned with the WFP strategic objective 4 supporting SDG implementation.

Identifying the number of destinations/service locations served in an operation enables clusters/sectors to track where services are available to humanitarians, affected communities, and governments (service users) in the areas where services are most needed and ensure this aligns with the wider inter-agency humanitarian response. In turn, this supports the effective coordination of a humanitarian response to maximize resources and avoid duplication.

This indicator shows the extent to which clusters are present in key operational areas to meet the needs of its users.

Calculating the number (and recording the names) of destinations/service locations served in an operation provides valuable insight into the extent of cluster/sector service coverage throughout a country as well as where there may be a need for strategic and operational gap analysis, planning, and assessment.

DATA SOURCE

Each operation tracks the number and name of each service location served (where cluster/sector services are delivered in a country) using data collected by the cluster/sector coordinator team and/or information management officer in an operation. This information is saved in a shared operational folder on the WFP Teams corporate platform.

Hence, common data sources could be as follows:

- Data sources on data collection tools: Operational tracking sheet (manual insertion).
- Data sources on distribution methods: information management mapping products.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator measures the site and or location where cluster /sector services were delivered in a country. This indicator is calculated by each active operation.

The indicator is calculated through a simple sum of the number of sites in common operational areas where cluster/sector services are delivered, including information management activities. The indicator targets/follow up values are detailed per type of cluster services. COMET then adds up those values to show at the output level.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon performance of service to partner through a WFP partnership. The sum of sites and/or locations targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

DISAGGREGATION FOR ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further detailed by four detailed indicators where COs are flexible to choose among them according to their context.

Each detailed indicator is further detailed by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

In protracted emergencies, the number of destinations/service locations served is updated approximately once a month via an operational tracking sheet and distributed via information management mapping products. In a sudden onset emergency, these updates will be carried out more frequently as required, up to daily.

Indicator reporting can be monthly or annually in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Based on historical trends, clusters will aim to set up or deliver services in at least 2-3 sites/common operational areas in an operation, dependent on the access and geographical coverage of the response. In larger operations, cluster/sector services may be delivered in up to 20 sites or 5 common operational areas. The number of destinations/service locations served is determined by the needs of the response.

UNHAS plans the number of destinations, based on historical data generated through Takeflite.

Targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator should be measured along outcome indicator 46 (Percentage of users satisfied with services provided) and output indicator H.2 (Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions).

INTERPRETATION

The cluster/sector is deemed to be providing services in key common operational areas as required and appropriate if the number and locations of destinations/service locations served align with the wider inter-agency humanitarian framework as defined by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for an operation.

A decrease or increase in the number of destinations/service locations in an operation may indicate a scaling-up or scaling-down of the response, in which case further operational assessments will have been carried out by the cluster/sector to determine this action.

Cluster/sector staff in country are responsible for ensuring the number and location of sites where services are provided meet the needs of the users.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In 2020, the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) in Bangladesh provided services to users in an annual total of 35 sites across three operational areas – Cox’s Bazar, Ukhiya, and Teknaf. This number was in line with the Joint Humanitarian Response Plan (JHRP) for 2020.

In 2021, the ETS in Bangladesh provided services to users in an increased annual total of 43 sites across three operational areas – Cox’s Bazar, Ukhiya, and Teknaf. This increase in the number of sites is in line with the planned expansion of sector services to accommodate the increase in the number of humanitarians responding in country, as outlined in the JHRP for 2021.

LIMITATIONS

The data required to report this indicator is straightforward and routinely recorded by Country Office cluster staff or global cluster teams.

Indicator depends on sharing of data from the field i.e. tracking sheet saved on relevant shared platforms for accessibility by reporting parties.

Care must be taken to separate the definition of ‘site’ as distinct from ‘common operational area’ i.e. there may be multiple sites in one common operational area serving different user groups.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
19

H.19 Number of trucks deployed under global fleet service provision scheme in response to humanitarian needs [NEW]



N
E
W

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.19
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under Standard output 5.2) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 5.2 for service delivery interventions.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	*Supply Chain Global Fleet (SCOL-F)
ACTIVITY TAGS	Service Delivery (SD)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>Upon request, WFP HQ provides trucks for food deliveries, as well as fleet related services and staffing support under the Global Fleet Service Provision scheme to Country Offices.</p> <p>Below are some terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Trucks Deployed Dedicated trucks positioned to the area of operations, ready to perform cargo transport in affected areas.</p> <p>Global Feet Service Provision Provision of services to third parties with dedicated trucks made available by WFP.</p> <p>Humanitarian Needs Requirements of humanitarian community during response to humanitarian crisis</p>
RATIONALE	The indicator reflects the lack of commercial transport solutions to support WFP operations due to security or access concerns. Global Fleet trucks are only deployed to Country Offices following a thorough market assessment in the countries, after ensuring that no reliable local transporters can be identified.
DATA SOURCE	Global Fleet uses the corporate fleet management system <i>FleetWave</i> as data source for all fleet related indicators, including the number of trucks.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated by summing up the number of Global Fleet trucks deployed to WFP operations in a given reporting year.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for its selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is measured through one detailed indicator where COMET aggregates detailed targets and follow up values at the output level:

- H. 19.1 number of global fleet trucks deployed to WFP operations

The above-mentioned detailed indicator can be further detailed by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data on this indicator is captured monthly by regional bureau's supply chain management and annually through supply Supply Chain Global Fleet Annual Report.

This indicator should be reported annually in COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets for this indicator are set per year and are planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is collected along with below High-Level Target indicator:

- 5.2 Number of countries in which governments or partners request and benefit from WFP "on-demand" solutions and services.

INTERPRETATION

If the indicator shows an increase, it usually relates to an escalation in current emergency settings, or a new emergency, leading to an increased need in trucking capacity.

A decrease in the indicator would usually indicate an increase in the availability of commercial transporters in the country/region where Global Fleet trucks are being deployed.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

LIMITATIONS

There are no major challenges in measuring this indicator. As long as the Global Fleet unit is correctly registering newly purchase assets in the system, and deregistering disposed assets from the system, the indicator is reflecting the correct count of trucks.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

H.
20

H.20 Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries [NEW]



N
E
W

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.20
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under Standard output 5.2) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 5.2 for interventions that include administration services</p> <p>Recommended: Under any standard output if relevant</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Business Development and Digital Transformation Branch (MSDD)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Administration Services (ADM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of partners that use WFP admin platform to deliver services to beneficiaries.</p> <p>Below are some terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Partners: Partners here refer to participating UN and non-UN organizations that subscribe to the services provided via the UN Booking Hub platform, specifically for mobility and accommodation.</p> <p>UN Booking Hub platform: The UN Booking Hub platform is a ‘Global Shared Service (GSS)’ that is available to the wider humanitarian community and that provides digitized booking and back-office services for Accommodation, Mobility, and other service lines.</p> <p>Services provided: The UN Booking Hub platform provides ‘front-end services’ including accommodation, mobility, and other service lines, as well as ‘back-end services’ which allows participating UN organizations to list and make available their services. It also provides digital tools, administrative workflow optimization and global reporting to WFP’s and participating UN organizations’ administrative, finance and security personnel.</p>
RATIONALE	WFP has expertise in providing administrative solutions that enable other stakeholders in the humanitarian community to operate in country contexts. Therefore, WFP plays a crucial role as an enabler for humanitarian work beyond food assistance.

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

Tracking the number of external partners using the services of the UN Booking Hub will enable WFP to better manage, monitor and report on the performance of administrative solutions provided and ensure the solutions are being optimally scaled-up to meet the needs of external customers.

DATA SOURCE	Data on this indicator is collected from the UN Booking Hub database.
INDICATOR CALCULATION	Simple number count.
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for its selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.</p> <p>Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated when creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership in the system. The sum of relevant partnership targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is measured through one detailed indicator where COMET aggregates detailed targets and follow up values against this detailed indicator at the output level. The detailed indicator is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- H. 20.1 total number of partners using the UN Booking Hub <p>Its detailed indicator can be further detailed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Geographical location- Activity tag <p>N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data on this indicator is collected on an annual basis and is reported in COMET completion reports annually. The data to report against this indicator is calculated based on dynamic numbers taken from the UN Booking Hub platform. Therefore, the calculation can only be generated after the cut-off period for each reporting year which falls beyond the 15th of January of the following year.
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>Targets per detailed indicator are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	The Percentage of users satisfied with services provided through the UN Booking Hub platform is reported by HQ Management Services Division (MSD) through the HLT 5.3, only applicable to APR reporting and not applicable for COs.
INTERPRETATION	The indicator measures the number of external partners using the UN Booking Hub to provide or access humanitarian services. Collecting this data will help WFP monitor the use of the UN Booking Hub as a Global Shared Service Centre for the humanitarian community in the field.

The trend towards an increase in the number of external partners using the UN Booking Hub can be interpreted as WFP supporting more partners in delivering services to beneficiaries through the UN Booking Hub platform.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Mobility: "In Afghanistan, four UN agencies use the UN Booking Hub platform to facilitate passenger mobility and carpooling services. The platform allows UN agencies to extend the provision of mobility services to other UN entities and recover the total cost of the service provided through the platform's detailed passenger mobility reporting."

Accommodation: "In Afghanistan, six UN Agencies use the UN Booking Hub platform to facilitate accommodation services. The platform allows UN agencies to extend field accommodation services to other UN entities and recover the total cost of the service provided through the platform's detailed country reporting".

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

A key strength of this indicator is the availability of data through the UN Booking Hub database with no obstacles to collection. The number of partners using the UN Booking Hub is also a strong measure for how WFP is making progress towards supporting Outcome 5 of the Strategic Plan (2022-2025) SDG to make humanitarian and development actors more efficient and effective.

One weakness of the indicator is that the number of partners using the UN Booking Hub does not measure the efficiency gains generated through its usage. This challenge is overcome through data collection for another Service Provision Indicator (SP.2) which calculates the amount of efficiency gains generated for external partners through use of the UN Booking Hub.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

For more information, please contact:

- Accommodation Unit, MSDD: accommodation@unbooking.org
- Mobility Unit, MSDD: mobility@unbooking.org

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
21

H.21 USD value of efficiency gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners [NEW]



N
E
W

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.21
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under Standard output 5.2) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output category: H. Shared services and platforms provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 5.2 for interventions that include usage of UN booking Hub by external partners.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Business Development and Digital Transformation Branch (MSDD)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*Administration Services (ADM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD Value
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the amount (in USD value) of efficiency gains (which is calculated based on time efficiencies), generated for partners, specifically for 'Accommodation' and 'Mobility' services provided through the UN Booking Hub platform.</p> <p>Below are some terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>UN Booking Hub platform: The UN Booking Hub platform is a 'Global Shared Service (GSS)' being made available to the wider humanitarian community that provides digitized booking and back-office services for Accommodation, Mobility, and other service lines.</p> <p>Mobility: Mobility is one of the key services provided to partners through the UN Booking Hub platform to automate and digitize passenger mobility services in internal delivery and inter-agency carpooling at the country level, allowing UN partners to better manage their passenger transportation services.</p> <p>Accommodation: Accommodation service provided to partners through the UN Booking Hub platform facilitates ease of booking to the humanitarian community for field guesthouses, including those in remote locations, and helps to digitize the service management and improve the living conditions of personnel operating across all locations,</p> <p>Partner: The external partners here refer to participating UN and non-UN organizations that subscribes to the services provided via the UN Booking Hub platform, but specifically for Accommodation and Mobility.</p>

Efficiency and Effectiveness: The impact of initiatives in achieving efficiency can be categorized as efficiency gains or improved effectiveness. In line with the United Nations Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) definitions, efficiency gains relate to the costs associated with a given task and are quantifiable in monetary terms. They are composed of time savings—also known as Time Efficiencies. Time efficiencies are savings in the working hours needed to perform a given task and are presented in terms of the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) units required to achieve the results. Improved effectiveness relates to the quality of a task and can be captured in narrative form.

In-line with the UNSDG Efficiency Roadmap 2022-2024, it is critical to continue to measure the efficiency gains reported by partners for all services provided through the UN Booking Hub platform, as part of the Global Shared Services (GSS). Measuring the annual efficiency gains allow WFP to ensure increase in value for money of the services provided through the UN Booking Hub platform. This is critical in order to recognise the full impact of the UN Booking Hub platform in terms of increasing the monetary and efficiency-related savings across the UN system.

Furthermore, efficiency is a core component of WFP's action plan on the journey to attaining the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of zero hunger (SDG 2) by 2030. The monitoring of the annual efficiency gains from the use of the UN Booking Hub platform highlights WFP's commitment to efficiency as a core value and priority: every dollar saved enables WFP and partners to reach more populations in need.

This indicator is measured through four detailed indicators that show the total amount of efficiency gains generated for partners using the UN Booking Hub. Those four detailed indicators are grouped into two intermediate categories as follows, and all of them should be reported:

- Time efficiency in FTEs:
 - H.21.1 Time efficiencies (FTEs) for Accommodation services
 - H.21.2 Time efficiencies (FTEs) for Mobility services
- Time Efficiencies in USD value
 - H.21.3 Time efficiencies (in USD value) for Accommodation services
 - H.21.4 Time efficiencies (in USD value) for Mobility services

RATIONALE

WFP has expertise in providing administrative solutions that enable other stakeholders in the humanitarian community to operate in country contexts. Therefore, WFP plays a crucial role as an enabler for humanitarian work beyond food assistance. Calculating the amount of efficiency gains generated by the UN Booking Hub will measure the time and cost savings being accrued to external partners from using the 'Global Shared Services (GSS)'.

DATA SOURCE

This indicator is calculated with some data taken from the UN Booking Hub platform, which is used as the basis for the calculation of efficiency gains. Data for this indicator will be provided annually to relevant Country Offices by the Business Development and Digital Transformation Branch (MSDD).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated based on four detailed indicators. Those four detailed indicators are grouped into two intermediate indicators where detailed targets/follow-ups are added up by COMET at the intermediate indicator.

For calculations outside the system:

- **Time efficiencies (FTEs)** are calculated as the difference between the time spent before and after the automation of booking, invoicing, reporting and quality control processes. They are calculated as the difference between

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

the time spent to book and manage flights, guesthouses, clinics, passenger mobility and carpooling before and after the use of the UN Booking Hub.

- **Time efficiencies (in USD value)** for passenger mobility carpooling services, calculation of cost efficiencies is done by using the FTE equivalency of average staff salary at USD 36,000.
- **Time efficiencies (in USD value)** for accommodation services, calculation of cost efficiencies is done by using 106,440 minutes per year or equivalent to 1,774 hours, given the average number of working hours per day at 7.5 for 21.5 days a month, and 11 months per year.

[Calculation Template](#) is available [here](#).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for each selected detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY INTO COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further detailed by four detailed indicators (grouped into four intermediate indicators) where COs have to report on all of them.

Each detailed indicator is further detailed by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annually. The data to report against this indicator is calculated based on dynamic numbers taken from the UN Booking Hub platform. Therefore, the calculation can only be generated after the cut-off period for each reporting year which falls beyond the 15th of January of the following year.

PLANNED FIGURES

In COMET, targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS CALCULATED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator should be measured along outcome indicator 46. Percentage of users satisfied with services provided.

INTERPRETATION

The indicator measures the total amount of Efficiency Gains generated for external partners by using the UN Booking Hub. Collecting this data will help WFP monitor the efficiency impact of the UN Booking Hub as a 'Global Shared Service (GSS)' Centre for the humanitarian community in the field. The trend towards an increase in the amount of efficiency gains generated using the UN Booking Hub can be interpreted as increased diffusion of the service within the humanitarian community. As WFP supports more external partners through the UN Booking Hub, the amount of efficiency gains generated

will increase, allowing humanitarian customers to deliver services more efficiently and effectively to beneficiaries.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Mobility: The UN Mobility service, allowing humanitarian staff to book United Nations light vehicles and drivers, and enabling administrators to effectively use a global mobility back office, recorded a significant expansion in 2022, generating internal cost efficiencies for WFP of USD 0.5 million, and also enabling USD 0.1 million in efficiencies for other United Nations entities. In addition, time efficiencies were achieved by automating passengers' mobility booking processes, equivalent to 58.6 FTE internally and 30.7 FTE for other United Nations entities.

Accommodation: In 2022, the global accommodation service generated USD 0.9 million in cost efficiencies, which was achieved by facilitating online access to WFP guesthouses, and 43.2 FTE in terms of time efficiencies for WFP and 84.1 FTE for other United Nations entities, which was achieved through process' digitalization.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports estimated potential efficiency savings generated by the adoption of the UN Booking Hub. Despite the generation of time and cost efficiencies, the total number of FTEs may remain unchanged in the short-term if staff are reallocated to other tasks.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Output Indicators Mapping](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

For more information, please contact: Chief of MSDD Digital Transformation and Business Development Unit.

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

H.
23

H.23 Number of active UNHAS user organizations [NEW]



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W

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.23
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under Standard output 5.1) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output category: H. Shared Services and Platforms Provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 5.1 for interventions that are related to UNHAS.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain Operation (SCO) - Aviation for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*Common Air Transport Services (CATS)</p> <p>*Bilateral Air Transport Services (BATS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of active UNHAS user organizations within a single CSP.</p> <p>Below are some terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Number of active user organizations: Total number of organizations using the UNHAS service. Those include United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, NGOs and International organizations, media, diplomatic missions and other partners.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by the World Food Programme (WFP), offers safe, reliable, cost-efficient and effective passenger and light cargo transport for the wider humanitarian community to and from areas of crisis and intervention. Therefore, WFP plays a crucial role as an enabler for humanitarian work beyond food assistance.</p> <p>Tracking the number of active user organizations using the service in the country enables WFP to better manage, monitor and report on its performance and improve services.</p> <p>This information is reported in the CSP ACRs, lessons learned reports and briefing reports with stakeholders, such as United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors.</p>

DATA SOURCE Data on this indicator can be collected from the Flight Management Application – TakeFlite - where Takeflite reports are managed on country and global levels.

INDICATOR CALCULATION This indicator is calculated through a simple count of active users. When aggregating users at a-global level, the same agent present in different country offices will be counted once (e.g. UNICEF Ethiopia and UNICEF Chad – one agent UNICEF).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY) This indicator is measured through one detailed indicator:

- H.23.1 Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations

This detailed indicator can be further detailed by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tags

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET This indicator is reported in COMET completion reports monthly or annually.

PLANNED FIGURES The targets for this indicator should be set considering eligibility of users for UNHAS service and their needs in a specific country/region.

In COMET, the detailed indicator targets per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year based on historical and current data.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME This indicator should be measured along with:

- Outcome indicator 46. Percentage of users satisfied with services provided
- Output indicator H.7 Total number of passengers transported

INTERPRETATION This indicator measures the needs for WFP to provide air services in difficult to reach areas, where commercial service providers are unavailable or unable to meet the humanitarian access needs of all potential users. The trend towards a nominal increase/reduction in number of global actors can be interpreted to be driven by the number of active user organizations benefiting from the service.

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	UNHAS Afghanistan in 2022 provided safe and reliable air transport services to 106 user organizations.
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	This indicator does not cover the quality of services provided to the user organizations. Users in countries which do not operate Takeflight Application can be included in the global report manually.
FURTHER INFORMATION	CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist COMET Manual How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes Other Output Plan Brief Guidance

H.24 Number of timely medical and security evacuations performed [NEW]



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	H.24
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned in the CRF under Standard output 5.1) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output category: H. Shared Services and Platforms Provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory</p> <p>Under standard output 5.1 when WFP is summoned to execute a medical and/or security evacuation under Mandated Services and UNHAS activities.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Supply Chain Operation (SCO) - Aviation for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>* Common Air Transport Services (CATS)</p> <p>* Bilateral Air Transport Services (BATS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of medical and security evacuations
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of times a timely evacuation (as defined below) was undertaken by WFP UNHAS.</p> <p>Below are some terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Timely: Services provided on agreed specific date with requesting user. There are very few cases when evacuations are not on time due to different constraints, therefore ‘timeliness’ is understood to be inherent in the number of medical and security evacuations performed.</p> <p>Medical and Security evacuations: A Medical Evacuation is the emergency transport of one or more persons, usually by air transportation, to the location with the closest health care facility, such as a hospital or clinic.</p> <p>Security Evacuation means the extrication of one or more persons from an area of conflict or hostility due to risk of grave harm or death.</p>
RATIONALE	The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by the World Food Programme (WFP), offers safe, reliable, cost-efficient and effective passenger and light cargo transport for the wider humanitarian community to and from areas of crisis and intervention. Therefore, WFP plays a crucial role as an enabler for humanitarian work beyond food assistance. Tracking the number of timely medical and security evacuations in the country enables WFP to better manage, monitor and report on the performance and improve services. This information is reported in the Special Operations ACR, lessons

H. SHARED SERVICES AND PLATFORMS PROVIDED

learned reports and briefing reports with stakeholders such as United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors.

DATA SOURCE	<p>This data can be collected from the Flight Management Application – TakeFlite - through the booking description (filtered by medical and security evacuation).</p> <p>Medical or Security Evacuation is selected during creation/change of flight for the evacuation flight or during creation/change of booking for evacuee passenger on a regular flight in Takeflite.</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the timely evacuation of passengers for medical and security reasons.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS	<p>This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for the detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.</p> <p>Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is disaggregated by one detailed indicator where targets and follows are aggregated at the output level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• H. 24.1 Number of timely evacuated passengers for medical and for security reasons <p>The above detailed indicator can be further detailed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geographical location• Activity tag <p>N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Monthly/Annually this data is summarized from the Takeflite Aircraft Unitarization Reports by aircraft by country and aggregated on a global level.</p> <p>Hence, this indicator should be reported in COMET completion reports monthly/annually.</p>
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>Targets for this indicator are set per year and are to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>This indicator should be measured along outcome indicator 46 (Percentage of users satisfied with services provided).</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>The indicator measures where WFP provides services in difficult to reach areas, where commercial service providers are unavailable or unable to meet the humanitarian needs.</p>

The trend towards a nominal increase/reduction in number of the humanitarian needs can be interpreted to be driven by the number of timely medical and security evacuations.

REPORTING EXAMPLE In 2021, UNHAS CAR performed on a timely basis 36 medical and 197 security evacuations for its users, which addressed 100% of the users' needs.

VISUALIZATION N/A

LIMITATIONS This indicator may not cover the evacuation cases which were not registered in Takeflite during creation of flights/bookings

FURTHER INFORMATION [CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)
[COMET Manual](#)
[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)
[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

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1.1

N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.1.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 2.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School Feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 2.3 when on-sites meals and/or snacks are provided to direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries (Children) involved with a School Feeding programmes. This indicator is also relevant under standard output 2.2 when on-site meals and/or snacks are provided.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard output if relevant.</p> <p>Note: This indicator does not count feeding days in emergency School-Based Programmes (please refer to N.1.2 indicator methodology)</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of feeding days of total school days within a reporting year.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Feeding days: Number of days where school feeding was provided through on-site meals and/or snacks.</p> <p>Total school days: Total number of days in which schools were open and operational during the school year. In cases in which operations started after the beginning of the school year, the total school days should be adjusted to reflect the timeframe in which WFP's programme was planned. The same applies for pilot programmes, where the duration of the intervention might be less than the duration of the school year.</p>
RATIONALE	For schoolchildren to benefit from school feeding and for the programme to yield its intended outcomes (i.e., access to education, food security, etc.), the provision of meals and/or snacks should be done in a regular and sustainable way. Feeding days as percentage

of total school days will inform to which extent schoolchildren had regular access to food in schools, which can in turn, inform programme performance, design and/or improvements.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the following sources:

- WFP/ cooperating partners' distribution reports
- Programme tracking sheets triangulated with process monitoring reports
- COMET data if applicable

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through the following formula:

Feeding days as percentage of total school days = $(X/Y) \times 100$

Where:

X = Total number of days in which WFP provided school feeding

Y = Total number of days in which schools were operational

Note: If WFP implements two or more types of School Feeding Programmes in one country (for example, in two different geographical areas), the indicator should be calculated and reported separately for each programme or activity.

The total number of school days is estimated at the beginning of the programme and/or the school year, and then established as final at the end, taking into consideration any unforeseen school closures (events that are not related to WFP's own logistics or programme implementation).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through the following detailed indicator:

- N.1.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days

The indicator is planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets associated to this detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

In addition to this, its detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY FOR COMET

It is recommended that the actual number of feeding days is collected and calculated on a monthly basis and entered in COMET completion reports. The COMET system will automatically take the average of the available data and report on a yearly value.

The calculation should be done using total numbers and not a monthly average.

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets will depend on context and programme design. Ideally, schoolchildren should be able to access food in school every day, especially in more vulnerable contexts.

The indicator targets associated to this indicator are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported together with output indicator N.1.1:

- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through School-Based Programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through School-Based Programmes
- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through School-Based Programming
- B.3.2 Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from School-Based Programming
- N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programmes
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, a comparison between planned and actual figures must be done. The closer actual figures are to planned, the better the performance for this output, which means WFP managed to reach children for the whole planned period. This should indicate how likely WFP is to see strong results at other levels of the results chain, like outcome education indicators (e.g., retention rate), or nutrition-sensitive indicators. If feeding days as percentage of total school days is 100%, it means schoolchildren could access food provided by WFP in schools every school day that school was operational (or every day that the programme was planned).

It's also crucial to report and explain underperformance, always using planned figures and targets as a basis to determine performance. If the results is considerably below target, please explain why this happened and how WFP plans to address this in the upcoming year, or what assumptions need to hold true for WFP to be able to achieve its targets. For example, underperforming may be due to pipeline or operational issues that WFP can improve on, but it can also be due to funding constraints or challenges related to security or access issues that WFP cannot control.

REPORTING EXAMPLE

Example 1.

The school year is about to begin in country A, where WFP has been implementing school feeding in the south region for the past 5 years. This year, a new programme is also being established in the north region upon a government request.

Step 1 = WFP estimates total number of school days in both areas. The school year is usually 180-190 days in the country, but because the north region is known to be affected by seasonal heavy rainfall and related school closures, WFP estimates that schools will only be operational for about 160-170 days in the north.

The yearly target for feeding days was established at 90% in the South region, as it was 85% in the previous year, and 70% in the North region.

Step 2 = WFP gathers monthly data (number of feeding days) in each area.

South

Month	Number of operational days	Feeding days
Month 1	15	0

Month 2	20	10
Month 3	20	20
Month 4	20	20
Month 5	20	20
Month 6	10	10
Month 7	20	15
Month 8	15	10
Month 9	20	20
Month 10	15	15
TOTALS	175	140

Feeding days in South region = $(140 / 175) \times 100 = 80\%$

WFP provided school meals in the South region for 80% of days in which school was operational in the area, which is ten percentage points less than planned and 5 percentage points less than the previous year. Nevertheless, schoolchildren were reached with food almost every month, except the first month of school, where WFP had logistic issues and could not distribute food to schools on time. Retention rates remained above target, as in previous years, which suggests that regular meals contribute to keeping children in school, but attendance rate decreased by 2 percentage points compared to the previous year. However additional research is needed to understand if the decrease is related to the lower number of feeding days.

North

Month	Number of operational days	Feeding days
Month 1	15	10
Month 2	20	17
Month 3	20	20
Month 4	20	20
Month 5	5	5
Month 6	0	0
Month 7	10	10
Month 8	15	15
Month 9	20	15
Month 10	20	20
TOTALS	145	132

Feeding days in North region = $(132 / 145) \times 100 = 91\%$

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

WFP provided school meals in the South region for 91% of days in which school was operational in the area, which is 21 percentage points higher than planned. While WFP considered the possibility that the implementation of the programme in the North would be impacted by the seasonal rains and other access constraints, WFP implemented effective preparedness mechanisms and managed to make strong progress. In addition, the collaboration between WFP and the government in the North area allowed WFP to distribute the food effectively throughout the year. Enrolment rate in the North region increased substantially compared to baseline – by 10 percentage points – which was the main objective of the programme and suggests that the provision of school meals served as an incentive for parents to re-enroll children in schools.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

Feeding days is useful to measure programme performance and effectiveness. It can also suggest progress in areas like access to food for schoolchildren, and nutrition (if the programme is nutrition-sensitive). If children get to eat every day, the programme should, in theory, yield intended outcomes and results.

However, analysis should not rely only on feeding days to explain changes in outcome indicator or higher-level results. Feeding days is an output indicator and further substantial analysis and contextual information is necessary to determine why the programme underachieved or overachieved at other result levels; for example, information like supply chain challenges, access and security constraints, etc.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N.1.2 Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.1.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 when on-sites meals and/or snacks are provided to direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries through the provision of school meals and/or snacks, in an emergency context.</p> <p>Note: This indicator should not be selected under any other standard output.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of feeding days of total school days within a reporting year in an emergency context. Emergency is considered as crisis response based on the CO decision while creating the associated Line of Sight (LOS).</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Feeding days: Number of days where school feeding was provided through on-site meals and/or snacks.</p> <p>Total school days: Total number of days in which schools were open and operational during the school year. In cases in which operations started after the beginning of the school year, the total school days should be adjusted to reflect the timeframe in which WFP's programme was planned. The same applies for pilot programmes, where the duration of the intervention might be less than the duration of the school year.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>For school-children to benefit from school feeding and for the programme to yield its intended outcomes (i.e., access to education, food security, etc.), the provision of meals and/or snacks should be done in a regular and sustainable way. Feeding days as a percentage of total school days will inform to which extent schoolchildren had regular access to food in schools, which can in turn, inform programme performance, design and/or improvements.</p>

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from the following sources:

- WFP/ cooperating partners' distribution reports
- Programme tracking sheets triangulated with process monitoring reports
- COMET data if applicable

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through the following formula:

Feeding days as percentage of total school days = $(X/Y) \times 100$

Where:

X = Total number of days in which WFP provided school feeding

Y = Total number of days in which schools were operational

Note: If WFP implements two or more types of School Feeding Programmes in one country (for example, in two different geographical areas), the indicator should be calculated and reported separately for each programme or activity.

The total number of school days is estimated at the beginning of the programme and/or the school year, and then established as final at the end, taking into consideration any unforeseen school closures (events that are not related to WFP's own logistics or programme implementation).

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through the following detailed indicator:

- N.1.2.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency context

The indicator is planned in the COMET Other output plan (OOP). Targets associated to this detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY FOR COMET

It is recommended that the actual number of feeding days is collected and calculated on a monthly basis and entered in COMET completion reports. The COMET system will automatically take the average of the available data and report on a yearly value.

The calculation should be done using total numbers and not a monthly average.

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets will depend on context and programme design. Ideally, schoolchildren should be able to access food in school every day, especially in more vulnerable contexts.

The indicator targets associated to this indicator are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported together with output indicator N.1.2:

- N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)
- N.3.2 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming
- N.4.2 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder from emergency school-based programming
- N.5 Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, a comparison between planned and actual figures must be done. The closer actual figures are to planned, the better the performance for this output, which means WFP managed to reach children for the whole planned period. This should indicate how likely WFP is to see strong results at other levels of the results chain, like outcome education indicators (e.g., retention rate), or nutrition-sensitive indicators. If feeding days as percentage of total school days is 100%, it means schoolchildren could access food provided by WFP in schools every school day that school was operational (or every day that the programme was planned).

It's also crucial to report and explain underperformance, always using planned figures and targets as a basis to determine performance. If the results is below target considerably, please explain why this happened and how WFP plans on addressing this in the upcoming year, or what assumptions need to hold true for WFP to enable to perform. For example, underperforming may be due to pipeline or operational issues that WFP can improve, but it can also be due to funding constraints or challenges related to security or access that WFP cannot control.

REPORTING EXAMPLE

Example 1.

The school year is about to begin in country A, where WFP has been implementing school feeding in the south region for the past 5 years. This year, a new programme is also being established in the north region upon government request.

Step 1 = WFP estimates total number of school days in both areas. The school year is usually 180-190 days in the country, but because the north region is known to be affected by seasonal heavy rainfall and related school closures, WFP estimates that schools will only be operational for about 160-170 days in the north.

The yearly target for feeding days was established at 90% in the South region, as it was 85% in the previous year, and 70% in the North region.

Step 2 = WFP gathers monthly data (number of feeding days) in each area.

South

Month	Number of operational days	Feeding days
Month 1	15	0
Month 2	20	10
Month 3	20	20

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

Month 4	20	20
Month 5	20	20
Month 6	10	10
Month 7	20	15
Month 8	15	10
Month 9	20	20
Month 10	15	15
TOTALS	175	140

Feeding days in South region = $(140 / 175) \times 100 = 80\%$

WFP provided school meals in the South region for 80% of days in which school was operational in the area, which is ten percentage points less than planned and 5 percentage points less than the previous year. Nevertheless, schoolchildren were reached with food almost every month, except the first month of school, where WFP had logistic issues and could not distribute food to schools on time. Retention rates remained above target, as in previous years, which suggests that regular meals contribute to keeping children in school, but attendance rate decreased by 2 percentage points compared to the previous year, but more research is needed to understand if the decrease is related to the lower value in feeding days.

North

Month	Number of operational days	Feeding days
Month 1	15	10
Month 2	20	17
Month 3	20	20
Month 4	20	20
Month 5	5	5
Month 6	0	0
Month 7	10	10
Month 8	15	15
Month 9	20	15
Month 10	20	20
TOTALS	145	132

Feeding days in North region = $(132 / 145) \times 100 = 91\%$

WFP provided school meals in the South region for 91% of days in which school was operational in the area, which is 21 percentage points higher than planned. While WFP considered the possibility that the implementation of the programme in the North would be impacted by the seasonal rains and other access constraints, WFP implemented effective preparedness mechanisms and managed to make strong progress. In addition, the collaboration between WFP and the government in the North area allowed WFP to distribute the food effectively throughout the year. Enrolment rate in the North region

increased substantially compared to baseline – by 10 percentage points – which was the main objective of the programme and suggests that the provision of school meals served as an incentive for parents to re-enroll children in schools.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

Feeding days is useful to measure programme performance and effectiveness. It can also suggest progress in areas like access to food for schoolchildren, and nutrition (if the programme is nutrition-sensitive). If children get to eat every day, the programme should, in theory, yield intended outcomes and results.

However, analysis should not rely only on feeding days to explain changes in outcome indicator or higher-level results. Feeding days is an output indicator and further substantial analysis and contextual information is necessary to determine why the programme underachieved or overachieved at other result levels; for example, information like supply chain challenges, access and security constraints, etc.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

N.
2

N.2 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 1.1 & 2.3) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School feeding days provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 & 2.3 for intervention targeting direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries that receive on-site school feeding and/or take-home rations assistance or alternative take home rations. This indicator is also relevant under standard output 3.3 for all school feeding interventions with nutrition objectives.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based Programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>* School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>* School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>Nutrition sensitive marker is mandatory.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified food or at least four food groups were provided to school children.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Multi-fortified foods (or food supplements) are foods or fortified products that contain at least six vitamins or minerals, one of which must be iron. The multi-fortified foods most usually provided by WFP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High-energy biscuits (date bars, local versions) ▪ Fortified porridges (e.g. Super Cereal; Super Cereal Plus; local versions) ▪ Fortified cereals ▪ Micronutrient powders ▪ Fortified drinks <p>However, as food technologies develop, additional commodities can be included as long as they fulfil the above criteria. To date, there is <u>no minimum quantity</u> for defining a</p>

food as multi-fortified. As long as the food product fulfils the above criteria, it can be considered multi-fortified, regardless of the number of vitamins, minerals and iron in it.

Food types: The food groups presented here are derived from [UNICEF's Programme Guide](#) on Infant and Young Child Feeding (p. 23).

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

Food Groups	Description	Examples	
1: Grains, roots and tubers	<p>This group includes foods and products derived from cereal/grain crops as well as staple dishes or products such as breads, savoury biscuits (buttermilk biscuits, cheese biscuits), porridge, noodles made from certain grains, and from flours of these grains.</p> <p>Also Includes staple dishes/casseroles and pastes made from roots, tubers, and plantains.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ buckwheat ▪ corn (maize) ▪ bagels ▪ rice ▪ rye ▪ pasta ▪ soba ▪ potatoes ▪ rutabaga 	
2: Legumes and nuts	Includes beans, dried peas, lentils, nuts or seeds and products made from them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ coral bean ▪ lentil (dal, pulses) ▪ soy products 	
3: Dairy products	Includes all food items made from milk, except for butter and sour cream.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ whole, low-fat and skimmed milk ▪ various types of cheese & ▪ yogurt/curd 	
4: Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats)	<p>Includes flesh foods. Any processed or cured products made from the meats such as (sausages, salamis, etc.) should be included in this group.</p> <p>Also includes all types of fish and seafood. Any processed food made from these should also be included in this category.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ beef, goat, lamb, pork, chicken & duck, liver & kidney ▪ fresh, canned or dried fish 	
5: Eggs	Includes all kinds of bird eggs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ chicken eggs ▪ duck eggs 	
6: Vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits	Includes only roots, tubers, and other red, yellow and orange vegetables that are sources of Vitamin A. Also Includes locally available dark yellow or orange fruits that are sources of Vitamin A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ carrot ▪ pumpkin ▪ apricots ▪ mango 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ musk melon ▪ papaya ▪ passion fruit ▪ peaches
7. Other vegetables and fruits	All other vegetables and fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ bean greens ▪ broccoli ▪ chili greens ▪ spinach ▪ artichoke ▪ corn ▪ cucumbers ▪ eggplant ▪ zucchini ▪ apple ▪ avocados 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ banana ▪ grapefruit ▪ grapes ▪ guava ▪ kiwi ▪ pear ▪ pineapple ▪ raspberries ▪ strawberry ▪ tangerine ▪ watermelon

These food groups are indicated for children 6–23 months. They can therefore NOT be used directly to indicate if school-age children have achieved minimum dietary diversity – but they can be used to assess if they were provided with diverse food.

RATIONALE

The indicator establishes whether the school meals WFP provides are fortified and diverse enough to meet the nutritional needs of school-age children. It also applies to school meals that are provided to students while in school.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from activity distribution reports that are filled in from several sources like school records and reports, school stock reports, surveys, programme monitoring data and data from government official records

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through computing the average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided = $(X1 + X2 + X3 + \dots + Xn) / n$

Where:

X = Number of days within the month in which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided

n = Total number of months

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through the following detailed indicator:

- N.2.1 Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)

The indicator is planned in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets for this detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/REPORTING

Data collection frequency is monthly while data reporting frequency is annually by averaging all the monthly figures, hence, this indicator is reported in COMET completion reports on an annual basis.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator targets associated to this indicator are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be reported along with output indicator N.2:

- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through School-Based Programmes

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency School-Based Programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through School-Based Programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency School-Based Programmes
- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through School-Based Programming

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, a comparison between planned and actual figures must be done. The closer actual figures are to planned, the better the performance for this output, which means WFP managed to reach children with nutritious meals. The higher the number of days the better the results indicating that the programme achieved its planned number of days where a diverse menu is provided through four groups and/or multi-fortified foods. Analysis should describe whether the School Feeding Programme provides multi-fortified foods, four food groups or both; disaggregate the results by district, educational level and type of school. Also, indicate whether the food items are provided by WFP, the government, NGOs, community contributions or school gardens (through Home-Grown School Feeding). Additional information may include:

- sample size (when applicable);
- number of months during which the information was collected (or the entire school year);

If 4 food groups are provided, detail:

- Whether it is a fixed menu;
- The percentage of food purchased locally;
- Any efforts made to provide these meals through local agriculture or school gardens;
- Whether meals are provided by the district (centralized) or by the school (decentralized) and related potential supply chain challenges

It's also crucial to report and explain underperformance, always using planned figures and targets as a basis to determine performance. If the results are considerably below target, please explain why this happened and how WFP plans on addressing this in the upcoming year, or what assumptions need to hold true for WFP to be able to perform.

REPORTING EXAMPLE

WFP implements a nutrition-sensitive School Feeding Programme in country A. Children are planned to be reached with meals that contain 4 food groups at least three days a week, or approximately 12 days a month on average. The baseline value was established based on the value from the previous year, which was 10, and WFP aims to increase it to 12 this year.

Month	Number of days in which meals served contained 4 food groups
Month 1	6
Month 2	7
Month 3	10
Month 4	12
Month 5	4

Month 6	8
Month 7	9
Month 8	3
Month 9	10
Month 10	5
TOTAL	74

Average number of school days per month on which 4 food groups were provided = $74 / 10 = 7.4$

On average, 4 foods were provided to schoolchildren 7 days a month, which is 60% of the planned value. (Explanation for underperformance).

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator can't be correlated with any WFP outcome indicators for nutrition-sensitive school feeding due to recognized gaps in outcome measurement of nutrition-sensitive school feeding.

Challenges to collect the indicator systematically, OSF is to issue sampling instructions to help country offices collect the indicator using a sample in cases where it is difficult to calculate the indicator systematically from all participating schools.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

N.
3.1

N.3.1 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.3.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 1.1 & 2.3) Reported in ACR and APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard outputs 2.3 & when deworming tablets are provided. If WFP is the distributor of those interventions deworming tablets If deworming tablets are provided as part of school feeding activities where complementary activities are designed in partnerships with other actors. This indicator is also relevant under standard output 3.3 if deworming tablets are provided.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if relevant.</p> <p>Note: This indicator should not be selected if the activity is related to emergency school-based programmes (please refer to N.3.2 indicator methodology)</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>Nutrition sensitive marker is recommended if applicable.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of children supported by WFP through the distribution and reception of deworming tablets.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Deworming interventions: WHO guidance specifies that if soil-transmitted helminths is present at a – 20-49% cumulative prevalence, then systematic treatment should be provided to all school-children once per year. If cumulative prevalence >50%, then treatment should be provided twice per year (by the government, another partner or WFP).</p> <p>Deworming is a low-cost intervention that should be implemented even when there is no nutrition objective. Improved students' health usually also contributes to decrease absenteeism. School-based deworming is a very low-cost and cost-effective way of improving education outcomes and nutrition. It involves offering deworming tablets once or twice a year to all children in schools in infection endemic areas. This delivery is readily incorporated into school feeding schedules. Reducing the prevalence and intensity of worm infections in children enhances nutritional status and learning and cognition and reduces</p>

absenteeism. The greatest benefit is observed in the most vulnerable schoolchildren—the ones in lower grades, the most heavily infected, and the malnourished.

This output indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators to be reported on in COMET in order to show sex disaggregation. COs should report on all three of the following detailed indicators:

N.3.1.1 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Overall)

N.3.1.1M Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support- boys

N.3.1.1F Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support- girls

RATIONALE

School feeding programs provide an important new opportunity to assist poor families and feed hungry children. These programs have the potential to combat hunger and support nutrition through **additional supplements** and **deworming**. They can provide an incentive for poor families to send their children to school—and keep them there—while improving their children’s education. There is evidence that school feeding programs increase school attendance, cognition, and educational achievement, particularly if supported by complementary actions such as deworming and micronutrient fortification or supplementation. In many cases the programs have a strong gender dimension, especially where they target girls’ education, and may also be used to benefit specifically the poorest and most vulnerable children.

In many cases, deworming tablets are not provided by WFP itself, but by a partner. Normally, such contributions provided by a partner are not reported as outputs delivered by WFP. However, where WFP and relevant partners work under one joint plan that includes both contributions by WFP and of these partners, this partnership and its results is something WFP has contributed to and should be able to report on – if it is made clear who exactly has provided which contributions. For this reason, it is proposed that in case of such complementary contributions that are made under a joint plan, Cos also report on these. This is applicable not only for deworming tablets, but also for other complementary contributions such as campaigns and messages, or non-food items and other material investments.

Reporting on the complementary investments of WFP’s partners not only highlights the value of these partnerships, but also provides a better basis for analysing the expected and observed outcomes of the sum of these investments. Monitoring and reporting of the individual investment items (deworming tablets N.3.1/N.3.2 and Micronutrients powder N.4.1/N.4.2) follow the same lines as the investments made by WFP itself. COs should obtain the required information from the relevant partners, based on a partnership agreement. Sharing such information with each other also strengthens the accountability of partners towards each other.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is often collected by partners during distributions or by WFP in case of direct implementation.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of both girls and boys receiving deworming tablets. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/ follow-up values to the level of output indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners’ partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation by sex (male/ female).

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be gathered following distribution, with regular monitoring and verification before reporting in COMET completion report.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target setting is context specific. It will depend on how many children are planned to be reached in each country.

The indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

It is optional to report on the following output indicators along with N.3.1:

- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming

TARGET SETTING

Target setting is context specific. It will depend on how many children are planned to be reached in each country.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator captures when the transfer was done but cannot capture when and how this is spent. To get more information in that regard all cash distributions should be monitored, and representative sampling might be required.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[School feeding complementary activities](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N.3.2 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.3.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School Feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 when deworming tablets are provided in an emergency context. If WFP is the distributor of those interventions deworming tablets.</p> <p>If deworming tablets are provided as part of school feeding activities where complementary activities are designed in partnerships with other actors.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>Nutrition sensitive marker is recommended if applicable.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of children supported by WFP through the distribution and reception of deworming tablets in an emergency context.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Emergency context: Country Offices (Cos) to determine during the development of CSP logframe, whether school feeding interventions implemented under SO.1 are emergency School Feeding interventions or regular ones.</p> <p>Deworming interventions: WHO guidance specifies that if soil-transmitted helminths is present at a – 20-49% cumulative prevalence, then systematic treatment should be provided to all school-children once per year. If cumulative prevalence >50%, then treatment should be provided twice per year (by the government, another partner or WFP).</p> <p>Deworming is a low-cost intervention that should be implemented even when there is no nutrition objective. Improved students' health usually also contributes to decrease absenteeism. School-based deworming is a very low-cost and cost-effective way of improving education outcomes and nutrition. It involves offering deworming tablets once or twice a year to all children in schools in infection endemic areas. This delivery is readily incorporated into school feeding schedules. Reducing the prevalence and intensity of worm infections in children enhances nutritional status and learning and cognition and reduces</p>

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

absenteeism. The greatest benefit is observed in the most vulnerable schoolchildren—the ones in lower grades, the most heavily infected, and the malnourished.

This output indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators to be reported on in COMET in order to show sex disaggregation. COs should report on all three of the following detailed indicators:

- N.3.2.1 Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming (Overall)
- N.3.2.1F Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming- girls
- N.3.2.1M Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming- boys

RATIONALE

School Feeding programs provide an important new opportunity to assist poor families and feed hungry children. These programs have the potential to combat hunger and support nutrition through **additional supplements** and **deworming**. They can provide an incentive for poor families to send their children to school—and keep them there—while improving their children’s education. There is evidence that school feeding programs increase school attendance, cognition, and educational achievement, particularly if supported by complementary actions such as deworming and micronutrient fortification or supplementation. In many cases the programs have a strong gender dimension, especially where they target girls’ education, and may also be used to benefit specifically the poorest and most vulnerable children.

In many cases, deworming tablets are not provided by WFP itself, but by a partner. Normally, such contributions provided by a partner are not reported as outputs delivered by WFP. However, where WFP and relevant partners work under one joint plan that includes both contributions by WFP and of these partners, this partnership and its results is something WFP has contributed to and should be able to report on – if it is made clear who exactly has provided which contributions. For this reason, it is proposed that in case of such complementary contributions that are made under a joint plan, Cos also report on these. This is applicable not only for deworming tablets, but also for other complementary contributions such as campaigns and messages, or non-food items and other material investments.

Reporting on the complementary investments of WFP’s partners not only highlights the value of these partnerships, but also provides a better basis for analysing the expected and observed outcomes of the sum of these investments. Monitoring and reporting of the individual investment items (deworming tablets N.3.1/N.3.2 and Micronutrients powder N.4.1/N.4.2) follow the same lines as the investments made by WFP itself. Cos should obtain the required information from the relevant partners, based on a partnership agreement. Sharing such information with each other also strengthens the accountability of partners towards each other.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is often collected by partners during distributions or by WFP in case of direct implementation.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of both girls and boys receiving deworming tablets. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/ follow-up values to the level of output indicator. (No intermediate indicators under N.3.2)

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners’

	partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>Mandatory disaggregation by sex (male/ female).</p> <p>In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical location • Activity tag
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data should be gathered following distribution, with regular monitoring and verification before reporting in COMET completion report.
PLANNED FIGURES	<p>Target setting is context specific. It will depend on how many children are planned to be reached in each country.</p> <p>The indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>It is optional to report on the following output indicators along with N.3.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N.1.2 Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency context - A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency School-Based Programmes - A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through Emergency School-Based Programmes - A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming
TARGET SETTING	Target setting is context specific. It will depend on how many children are planned to be reached in each country.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
VISUALIZATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	The indicator as such does not provide the details of the pipeline situation and whether deworming tablets were provided for the supposed duration of the intervention or whether it was a one-off distribution.
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>School feeding complementary activities</p> <p>CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist</p> <p>COMET Manual</p> <p>How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes</p> <p>Other Output Plan Brief Guidance</p>

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

N.
4.1

N.4.1 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.4.1
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 2.3)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School Feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 2.3 if micronutrient powder is provided as a complementary intervention (by WFP or other actors) for a regular School Feeding or Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes implemented by WFP. This indicator is also relevant under standard output 3.3 if micronutrient powder is provided.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard output if relevant.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of children
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of children receiving micro-nutrient powder by WFP.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Micronutrient Supplementation: MNPs are a colorless, odorless combination of vitamins and minerals that are added to food just before it is consumed. When targeted to School Feeding Programmes, they come in multi-serving sachets. One generic sachet of MNP for school age children contains 8 g of powder for 20 meals, providing 1 Recommended Nutrient Intakes (RNI) per child (6-12 years old) of 15 vitamins and minerals. MNPs can be sprinkled on prepared food after cooking and just before eating. When rations provided at school do not provide an adequate level of micronutrients for a school-age child and especially where a nutritious meal from locally available foods would come at a high cost per child, the addition of micronutrient powder (MNP) to a meal maybe a cost-effective way to improve the vitamin and mineral content of the meal.</p> <p>In contexts with important micronutrient deficiencies among school-age children, school feeding rations can be designed to improve nutritional adequacy and address micronutrient deficiencies. To that end, School Feeding Programmes should provide a proportion of essential micronutrients' daily requirements for school-age children. Multi-fortified food</p>

commodities such as fortified blended foods or Micronutrient Powders (MNPs) should be included in the meal.

This output indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators to be reported on in COMET in order to show sex disaggregation. COs should report on all three detailed indicators:

- N.4.1.1 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder (Overall)
- N.4.1.1M Number of children receiving micronutrient powder- boys
- N.4.1.1F Number of children receiving micronutrient powder- girls

RATIONALE

School feeding programs provide an important new opportunity to assist poor families and feed hungry children. These programs have the potential to combat hunger and support nutrition through additional supplements and deworming. They can provide an incentive for poor families to send their children to school—and keep them there—while improving their children’s nutrition and learning abilities. There is evidence that SFP programmes have reduced any anemia and moderate-to-severe anemia in primary-school-age adolescent girls and reduced moderate-to-severe anemia for adult women and preschool children.

In addition, overall better nutrition leads to better school attendance, cognition, and educational achievement. In many cases the programs can have a strong gender dimension, especially where they target girls’ education, and may also be used to benefit specifically the poorest and most vulnerable children.

If WFP contribution to address micronutrient deficiencies is through the provision of fortified commodities, monitoring and reporting of this investment is key to enable the demonstration of impact. COs should obtain the required information from the relevant partners, based on a partnership agreement. Sharing such information with each other also strengthens the accountability of partners towards each other.

According to forthcoming guidance, in the absence of specific guidance from national policies, the nutritional composition of school meals should at the minimum, meet 30% of daily requirements for energy and macronutrients (carbohydrates, protein and fats) and 50-70% micronutrients. Meal selection and design of ration should be planned accordingly.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is often collected by WFP’s partners during distributions as well as by WFP in distribution reports.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

Other sources include programmatic information – i.e., information on which programmes within the country are targeting children with micronutrient powder.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of both male and female receiving micronutrient powder. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/ follow-up values to the level of output indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners’ partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation by sex (male/ female).

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported monthly in COMET completion reports, with regular monitoring and verification.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target setting is context specific. It will depend on the status of children's nutrition in the targeted area, and the School Feeding Programme's objectives and priorities established by WFP.

The indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

It is optional to report on the following output indicators along N.4.1:

- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through School-Based Programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through School-Based Programmes
- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through School-Based Programming

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, a comparison between planned and actual figures must be done. The closer actual figures are to planned, the better the performance for this output.

The higher the number of children reached with micronutrient powder, the higher the number of children whose micronutrient deficiencies are addressed. This contributes to better health and nutrition.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and

Inaccurate data on actual beneficiaries resulting from gaps in reporting by activity, late reporting or double counting.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP implements school feeding in country A. To improve nutritional adequacy of the meal, WFP currently provides micronutrient powders to 50% of the total caseload, or 5,000 schoolchildren. By the next three years, WFP plans to scale up to 100% of the total caseload, or 10,000 schoolchildren.

Step 1 = WFP sets target for the upcoming year.

WFP sets target to 7,000 schoolchildren, considering current resources and needs.

Step 2 = WFP (programme officer with monitoring officer) quarterly checks and documents the number of children that are reached with micronutrient powder.

Quarter	Number of children reached
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Q 1	5,000
Q 2	5,500
Q 3	6,500
Q 4	6,500

Step 3 = WFP (programme officer with monitoring officer) calculates yearly adjusted numbers, fixing overlaps in time and space.

Total number of schoolchildren receiving micronutrient powder = 6,500

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator as such does not measure the consistency and extent to which children received micronutrient powder. Any child who receives micronutrient powder for any period (even one day) is included in the final yearly count. So, the risk of interrupting the intervention due to unforeseen circumstances, such as pipeline breaks will not be captured.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[School feeding complementary activities](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

N.
4.2

N.4.2 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder from emergency School-Based Programming



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.4.2
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 when micronutrient powder (MNP) is provided as a complementary intervention (by WFP or other actors) for an emergency School Feeding or Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programmes implemented by WFP.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of children
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of children receiving micro-nutrient powder by WFP.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Emergency context: Country Offices (COs) to determine during the development of CSP logframe, whether school feeding interventions implemented under SO.1 are emergency School Feeding interventions or regular ones.</p> <p>Micronutrient Supplementation: MNPs are a colorless, odorless combination of Vitamins and minerals that are added to food just before it is consumed. When targeted to School Feeding Programmes, they come in multi-serving sachets. One generic sachet of MNP for school age children contains 8 g of powder for 20 meals, providing 1 RNI per child (6-12 years old) of 15 vitamins and minerals. MNPs can be sprinkled on prepared food after cooking and just before eating. When rations provided at school do not provide an adequate level of micronutrients for a school-age child and especially where a nutritious meal from locally available foods would come at a high cost per child, the addition of micronutrient powder (MNP) to a meal maybe a cost-effective way to improve the vitamin and mineral content of the meal.</p> <p>In contexts with important micronutrient deficiencies among school-age children, school feeding rations can be designed to improve nutritional adequacy and address micronutrient deficiencies. To that end, School Feeding Programmes should provide a proportion of essential micronutrients' daily requirements for school-age children. Multi-fortified food commodities such as fortified blended foods or MNPs should be included in the meal.</p>

This output indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators to be reported on in COMET in order to show sex disaggregation. COs should report on all three detailed indicators:

- N.4.2.1 Number of children receiving micronutrient powder from emergency school-based programming (Overall)
- N.4.2.1M Number of children receiving micronutrient powder in emergency context- boys
- N.4.2.1F Number of children receiving micronutrient powder in emergency context- girls

RATIONALE

School Feeding programs provide an important new opportunity to assist poor families and feed hungry children. These programmes have the potential to combat hunger and support nutrition through additional supplements and deworming. They can provide an incentive for poor families to send their children to school—and keep them there—while improving their children’s nutrition and learning abilities. There is evidence that SFP programmes have reduced any anaemia and moderate-to-severe anaemia in primary-school-age adolescent girls and reduced moderate-to-severe anaemia for adult women and preschool children.

In addition, overall better nutrition leads to better school attendance, cognition, and educational achievement. In many cases the programmes can have a strong gender dimension, especially where they target girls’ education, and may also be used to benefit specifically the poorest and most vulnerable children.

If WFP contribution to address micronutrient deficiencies is through the provision of fortified commodities, monitoring and reporting of this investment is key to enable the demonstration of impact. COs should obtain the required information from the relevant partners, based on a partnership agreement. Sharing such information with each other also strengthens the accountability of partners towards each other.

According to forthcoming guidance, in the absence of specific guidance from national policies, the nutritional composition of school meals should at the minimum, meet 30% of daily requirements for energy and macronutrients (carbohydrates, protein and fats) and 50-70% micronutrients. Meal selection and design of ration should be planned accordingly.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is often collected by WFP’s partners during distributions as well as by WFP in distribution reports.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

Other sources include programmatic information – i.e., information on which programmes within the country are targeting children with micronutrient powder.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of both male and female receiving micronutrient powder. COMET will automatically add up both male and female targets/ follow-up values to the level of output indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for each detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners’ partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation by sex (male/ female).

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected and reported monthly in COMET completion reports, with regular monitoring and verification.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target setting is context specific. It will depend on the status of children's nutrition in the targeted area, and the School Feeding Programme's objectives and priorities established by WFP.

The indicator targets per detailed indicator per year is to be planned in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED AT THE SAME TIME

It is optional to report on the following output indicators along N.4.1:

- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency School-Based Programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes
- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, a comparison between planned and actual figures must be done. The closer actual figures are to planned, the better the performance for this output.

The higher the number of children reached with micronutrient powder, the higher the number of children whose micronutrient deficiencies are addressed. This contributes to better health and nutrition.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- A lack of resources (a 'pipeline break');
- Logistics, security, access or other distribution constraints; and
- Inaccurate data on actual beneficiaries resulting from gaps in reporting by activity, late reporting or double counting.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP implements school feeding in country A. To improve nutritional adequacy of the meal, WFP currently provides micronutrient powders to 50% of the total caseload, or 5,000 schoolchildren. By the next three years, WFP plans to scale up to 100% of the total caseload, or 10,000 schoolchildren.

Step 1 = WFP sets target for the upcoming year.

WFP sets target to 7,000 schoolchildren, considering current resources and needs.

Step 2 = WFP (programme officer with monitoring officer) quarterly checks and documents the number of children that are reached with micronutrient powder.

Quarter	Number of children reached
Q 1	5,000
Q 2	5,500
Q 3	6,500
Q 4	6,500

Step 3 = WFP (programme officer with monitoring officer) calculates yearly adjusted numbers, fixing overlaps in time and space.

Total number of schoolchildren receiving micronutrient powder = 6,500.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator as such does not measure the consistency and extent to which children received micronutrient powder. Any child who receives micronutrient powder for any period (even one day) is included in the final yearly count. So, the risk of interrupting the intervention due to unforeseen circumstances, such as pipeline breaks will not be captured.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[School feeding complementary activities](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

N.
5

N.5 Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context [REVISED]



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.5
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 1.1) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 1.1 for school feeding interventions that are either implemented on-site or use take-home rations or alternative take home rations.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>This indicator can also be used in non-emergency context to report on schools with infrastructures rehabilitated.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of schools
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to count the number of schools where any type of infrastructure rehabilitation or construction has taken place through WFP's funding.</p> <p>Below are some examples of infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated:</p> <p>Infrastructure directly related to school feedings such as classrooms, break rooms, food storerooms, gardens, kitchens, and potentially refectories or eating areas.</p> <p>Complementing such infrastructure could be storage pallets, shelves, and balances; easily washable plates, cups and cutlery/spoons; hygienic cooking pots and utensils; and not least improved stoves that save fuel and make sure that cooking smoke can exit the kitchen area.</p> <p>Auxiliary infrastructure would focus on access to safe drinking water to be used in school feeding. Not least, other infrastructure would first and foremost concern the provision of sufficient good quality and healthy sanitation.</p> <p>Keynote: Monitoring and reporting on the delivery of those infrastructure should be a straight-forward exercise meaning it should focus on comparing programme plans with actual outputs delivered during the reporting period. Any significant shortfalls or changes should be complemented by a narrative explanation.</p>

RATIONALE

The nutrition of school-children is not only determined by their food consumption, but also by the avoidance of infections, diarrhea diseases, parasites, etc.

A strong, direct form of supporting school-children's learning, health and nutrition lies in providing a school environment that is safe, encourages learning, avoids the most important forms of infection and allows health-seeking behavior.

Not least, such infrastructure can also help children to form healthy habits, which they can bring home to their households, maintain and pass on to their own children after their schooling.

It should be noted that WFP does not typically lead major rehabilitation efforts at the school level unless necessary and partners such as government or others are not able to engage in this work, WFP could still engage in minor work such as provision of benches and/or other minor works.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is collected from activity implementation records. Data is triangulated with process monitoring reports.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in an emergency context.

This indicator does not capture the number of structures rehabilitated or constructed in each school.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEM

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through another detailed indicator:

- N.5.1 Number of schools constructed / rehabilitated with WFP support

The indicator is planned in the COMET Other output plan (OOP). Targets associated to this detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

This follow-up values of this indicator should be collected and reported on a monthly basis. The data should be triangulated and verified against other sources (i.e. process monitoring) before entering and validating COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Targets for this indicator are context specific.

The indicator targets associated to this indicator are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED &

The following output indicators may be reported together with output indicator N.5:

- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes
- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, always refer to planned versus actual values and explain any differences (surplus, target met, or shortfall). The better the infrastructure is in schools where the programme is implemented, the better the environment is for schoolchildren to learn, which is another incentive for children to attend schools and to stay healthy and learn effectively. The indicator provides number of schools for which WFP performed some rehabilitation work. Interpretation should provide rationale for WFP engagement and level of investments (include dollar value) of this type of work and why this was identified as priority for WFP. Interpretation should also provide scope of infrastructure work and whether it was performed in the number of schools or all WFP schools.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Below is an example of activity tracking sheet of infrastructure work done at the school level:

	Investment Item	Description	Programme Plan	Implemented
School A	Improved store rooms	Standard storeroom, 8m2, roof, windows and strong utensil	50	35
	Improved Kitchen	Standard Kitchen, 18m2, roof, windows, floor	50	55
	Improved stoves	Standard stoves for 250 pots incl chimney	100	69
	Kitchen utensils	Standard set of pots, spoons, scoops, etc.	50	52
School B	Improved toilets	Standard latrine, xm3 receptive, exhaust, walls and roof	150	23
	Boreholes	Standard borehole 40m deep including toilette	20	4
	Water tanks	Standard plastic tank 8m incl. housing and fittings	30	28
	Water piping	School set, average of 300 m plastic pipes and 10 outlets	30	24
School C	Water Piping	School set, average of 300 m plastic pipes and 10 outlets	30	0
Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed			2	

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

As the indicator provides a simple count on the number of schools for which rehabilitation investments are made, it does not provide information on whether the infrastructure is being used or is having an impact on the schoolchildren's well-being.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

N.
6

N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.6
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 3.3) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School Feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 3.3 for Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) interventions.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if Country Offices have a HGSF activity tag marker.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>(Home-grown school feeding marker (HGSF) should be selected as an activity tag marker if relevant)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of children
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of children covered by home-grown school-feeding (HGSF) programmes.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF): As per the HGSF Resource Framework, home-grown school feeding is a "...school feeding model that is designed to provide children in schools with safe, diverse and nutritious food, sourced locally from smallholders." The framework establishes that "...even if only a percentage of food is purchased locally from smallholder farmers, a programme can be considered as 'home-grown', provided that procurement is designed to support and foster local food markets and that this objective is taken into consideration during programme design and implementation and institutionalized in related policies and regulations."</p> <p>Number of schoolchildren covered by HGSF programmes: Number of schoolchildren who were reached directly by WFP (tier 1) under a HGSF programme in a given year.</p> <p>Key notes: Activity supporters (cooks, adults) are also counted under this indicator if applicable.</p>

RATIONALE

HGSF programmes are a way to increase further the benefits of school feeding. In addition to supporting children's access to school and learning, as well as health and nutrition, HGSF programmes support smallholder farmers and local agriculture. It's important to have visibility over the number of children that are reached under such programmes, as they are designed to provide children in schools with safe, diverse and nutritious food, sourced locally from smallholders. That is, activities designed with an added value as compared to regular school feeding, in particular for smallholder farmers. Furthermore, understanding the reach and scope of HGSF programmes is essential for WFP, as HGSF is globally recognized as a multisectoral intervention that can yield positive results for the lives of children, families, smallholder families, and other actors in the value chain.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator could be extracted from regular WFP beneficiary counting exercises and reports on programmatic information – i.e., information on which programmes within the country are HGSF.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of schoolchildren who are covered by HGSF (X) where :

X = Total number of children reached by WFP (tier 1) under school feeding, in the case in which the School Feeding Programme is a HGSF programme.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through the following detailed indicator:

- N.6.1 Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes

The indicator is planned in the COMET Other output plan (OOP). Targets associated to this detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data collection takes place on a monthly basis through distribution reports. Adjustments, that is fixing overlaps and obtaining a unique adjusted number of beneficiaries, should take place on quarterly and yearly basis, alongside WFP's corporate beneficiary adjustment exercises. It then should be reported on in the COMET completion reports.

PLANNED FIGURES

Target setting is context specific. It will depend on how mature the HGSF programme is in each country, and at which scale it's being implemented. A programme that is being piloted in a few schools is expected to have a low target of children for the first couple of years, and then a higher target if the country moves towards a scale-up.

The indicator targets associated to this indicator are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

COs should collect at least one of the following output A category indicators alongside output indicator N.6. COs can select one of the below indicators according to the COs' context:

- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes

The following output indicators may be collected and reported together with output indicator N.6:

- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days
- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through School-Based Programmes
- A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency School-Based Programmes
- A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school –based programmes
- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through School-Based Programming
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

When interpreting results, a comparison between planned and actual figures must be done. The closer actual figures are to planned, the better the performance for this output. Depending on the primary and secondary objectives of the school feeding activity, the indicator should provide a good understanding of the expansion and consolidation of HGSF in the country – and globally when doing corporate aggregate analysis. HGSF programmes are expected to contribute to strengthened capacities of local actors, as well as to increased market participation of smallholder farmers and income-generating opportunities, which will, in turn, lead to improved livelihoods of smallholder farmers and other actors. As such, an increased number of children accessing these programmes can be an indication of WFP making progress towards the aforementioned results targeting smallholder farmers and actors within the local value chain.

It's also crucial to report and explain underperformance, always using planned figures and targets as a basis to determine performance. If the results is below target considerably, please explain why this happened and how WFP plans on addressing this in the upcoming year, or what assumptions need to hold true for WFP to e able to perform.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

WFP implements a small HGSF programme in country A, in addition to a larger School Feeding Programme that is not HGSF. The pilot has been successful in 20 schools for the past three years, in which 2,000 schoolchildren are reached with HGSF. WFP plans to scale up to 30 additional schools in the upcoming year, for a total of 50 schools under the HGSF model.

Step 1 = WFP sets target by capturing how many schoolchildren are enrolled in the additional 30 schools.

4,000 schoolchildren attend the additional 30 schools.

As such, yearly target for number of children covered by HGSF in the 50 schools = 2,000 + 4,000 = 6,000

Step 2 = WFP (programme officer with monitoring officer) quarterly checks and documents that the HGSF model is being implemented in all planned schools.

Quarter	Number of schools with HGSF	Number of children reached
Q 1	30	2,500
Q 2	35	3,000
Q 3	35	3,000
Q 4	40	4,500

Step 3 = WFP (programme officer with monitoring officer) calculates yearly adjusted numbers.

Total number of schools reached during the year with HGSF = 40

Total number of schoolchildren reached with HGSF = 4,500

Please note: Calculations will vary by context, and they may take different forms depending on how the HGSF programme implementation is planned. In this example, the pilot and scale-up of HGSF were planned in terms of number of schools. However, it is not mandatory to follow up on number of schools where HGSF programmes are implemented. Some countries may approach HGSF programmes by geographic areas or in completely separate programmes from the traditional model. In any case, it is important to understand the beneficiary counting exercises in areas where HGSF is implemented to be able to count beneficiaries reached under HGSF.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator does not measure the consistency and extent to which the food is locally sourced or procured. Any child who is provided with "Home-Grown food" for any period through the reporting period, will be considered in the analysis for the entire year. So, the risk of interrupting the supply of food to schools due to unforeseen circumstances, such as small-scale farmer defaults will not be captured.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[2018 Home-Grown School Feeding Resource Framework](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

N.
7

N.7 Number of schools supported through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.7
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 3.3) Reported in ACR & APR Output Category: N. School Feeding provided
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Mandatory: Under standard output 3.3 for Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) interventions. Recommended: Under any other standard output if Country Offices have a HGSF activity marker.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR) *School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR) *School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS) Home-grown school feeding (HGSF) should be selected as an activity tag marker if relevant.
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of schools
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of schools which were supported through the home-grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF)</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF): as per the HGSF Resource Framework, home-grown school feeding is a "...school feeding model that is designed to provide children in schools with safe, diverse and nutritious food, sourced locally from smallholders." The framework establishes that "...even if only a percentage of food is purchased locally from smallholder farmers, a programme can be considered as 'home-grown', provided that procurement is designed to support and foster local food markets and that this objective is taken into consideration during programme design and implementation and institutionalized in related policies and regulations."</p> <p>Key notes: It's important to note that only Tier 1 children benefitting from WFP programmes categorized as HGSF as per the above definition and the resource framework are reported under this indicator.</p>
RATIONALE	Measurement and reporting of the indicator allow a clearer picture of the scope and size of the portfolio of the Home-Grown School Feeding within WFP School Feeding Programme when compared with the total number of schools supported in the School Feeding Programme. This indicator will also demonstrate the progress of the programme, comparing planned and actual figures.

School feeding activities with HGSF components are designed to provide children in schools with safe, diverse and nutritious food, sourced locally from smallholders. That is, activities designed with an added value as compared to regular school feeding, such as promoting food quality and safety, promoting good nutrition, promoting healthy eating habits.

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator can be extracted from partners during distributions as well as through WFP (in case of direct implementation).

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model programming = X

Where:

X = sum of all schools and or sites that implement HGSF under WFP school-based programmes every month.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through the following detailed indicator:

- N.7.1 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model

The indicator is planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets associated to this detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data against this indicator should be collected and reported on a monthly basis. Data collected should be triangulated and verified against other sources (e.g. process monitoring) before entering and validating in COMET completion report.

PLANNED FIGURES

The indicator targets associated to this detailed indicator are set per in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be collected and reported on together with output indicator N.7:

- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency School-Based Programmes
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

Depending on the primary and secondary objectives of the school feeding activity, the indicator should provide a good understanding of the expansion and consolidation of HGSF over the duration of the programme.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The indicator does not measure the consistency and extent to which the food is locally sourced or procured. Any school that is assisted under the HGSF model for any period through the reporting period, will be considered in the analysis. So, the risk of interrupting the supply of food to schools due to unforeseen circumstances, such as small-scale farmer defaults will not be captured.

FURTHER INFORMATION

2018 Home-Grown School Feeding Resource Framework

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools



VERSION	V3 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.8
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (CRF under standard output 3.3) Reported in APR & ACR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School Feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory: Under standard output 3.3 for Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) interventions.</p> <p>Recommended: Under any other standard output if Country Offices have a HGSF activity tag.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS AND MARKERS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>Home-grown school feeding (HGSF) should be selected as an activity marker if relevant.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator aims to capture the number of actors (farmers and producers) that WFP works with in order to provide school meals to children in school (on-site or take-home rations).</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: The definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific. If a country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers on which it is collecting and reporting agricultural data, that definition should be used and documented. If a country does not have an accepted definition, define smallholder farmers as farm households cultivating less than two hectares (ha) of land in a single agricultural season. In the case of farmer organizations, it is advised that individuals in these organizations are counted.</p> <p>Producers: An individual or an entity that is directly engaged in the production of agricultural products, including crops (and including farming) or livestock whereby 50 percent or greater of their gross income is derived from those products.⁸⁴ These producers in the context of WFP are supporting WFP with the production of food that is directly used in the preparation of or distribution of school feeding. Producers could be individuals or entities (companies, etc.). In the case that a producer is an entity, it should be counted once.</p>

⁸⁴ [Source of definition](#)

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

RATIONALE

Recently, School Feeding Programme has been evolving especially in lower-middle- and low-income economies who continuously seek alternative and less costly approaches to school feeding. Therefore, those countries, started implementing Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS) programmes not only to overcome the costs associated to school feeding but also to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and local communities and to strengthen the nexus among nutrition, agriculture and social protection. Hence, this indicator should be collected when a home-grown School Feeding Programme is being implemented. This is to show the demand on local smallholder farmers' production and local markets associated to school meals

DATA SOURCE

Data on this indicator is often collected by WFP's cooperating partners as well as by WFP (in case of direct implementation).

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all Field Level Agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through a simple count of the number of local producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools with food in a HGFS programme

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This output indicator is reported on in COMET through the following detailed indicator:

- N.8.1 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

The indicator is planned in the COMET Other output plan (OOP). Targets associated to this detailed indicator are to be set per year in OOP.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data should be collected according to the established reporting schedule – often on a monthly or quarterly basis. Some farmer support activities may be reported on only after a specific season, or in some cases upon their completion. Data should be consolidated at least annually for reporting and entered in COMET completion reports

PLANNED FIGURES

Target setting is context specific. It will depend on planned activities in each country.

The indicator targets associated to this detailed indicator are set per year in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be collected and reported together with output indicator N.8:

- N.1.1 Feeding days as percentage of total school days

- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
- A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes

INTERPRETATION

Through Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) WFP will target smallholders benefitting from WFP support to strengthen local value chains and enable increased production of diverse, nutritious food which will be made available for schools to ensure school children have access to fresh and nutritious foods.

When interpreting results, refer always to planned versus actuals. The closer the actuals are to planned, the better the performance. When farmers and producers supply to schools, they can have increased market participation, which is one of the results outlined in WFP's School Feeding theory of change for actors in local value chains.

The HGSF approach links School Feeding Programmes with local smallholder farmers to provide millions of schoolchildren with fresh food that is safe, diverse, nutritious, and above all local. The schools provide local farmers with a predictable outlet for their products, leading to a stable income, more investments and higher productivity. HGSF has the dual objective of improving education and nutrition outcomes of children as well as improving the livelihoods of farmers/actors or enhancing value chains.

It is assumed that all members of participating farmers' organizations will benefit either directly or indirectly from the increased capacity invested in their organization to support the School Feeding Programme. Therefore, the total membership of the farmers' organizations participating in the market-development programme is considered a proxy for the total number of smallholder farmers supported through the programme.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

In cases of small holder farmer's organizations or aggregations, it could be difficult to identify and count the farmers that have contributed to the goods distributed to WFP. To reduce the risk of double counting, a unique identity number should be allocated to each farmers' organization member. Basic information recorded about each member should include member number, gender, date joined the farmers' organization (if applicable), date left the farmers' organization.

On the other hand, counting number of producers or farmers that supply to schools in a given year does not necessarily mean that market participation was stable throughout the year. Moreover, supplying to schools may not always lead to improved livelihoods or increased capacity. As such, other indicators at output and outcome level should be looked at for those result areas.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[COMET Manual](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

N.
9

N.9 Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors [NEW] [REVISED]



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VERSION	V4 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.9
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under Standard output 3.3) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School Feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 3.3 for Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes are implemented. This indicator is also relevant under standard outputs 1.1 and 2.3 if Country Offices have a HGSF marker.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard outputs if Country Offices have a HGSF marker.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is not used to report on quantity of food provided to direct/Tier1 beneficiaries. It is used to count only food provided to children from smallholder farmers to highlight the support provided by WFP to local farmers.</p> <p>To count the overall quantity of food provided under a HGSF to direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries please refer to indicator A.2.9.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)</p> <p>This indicator should be selected when HGSF Marker is selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	USD – Value of school meal items
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator refers to the total value of commodities sourced from smallholder farmers and other actors (i.e., fishermen, millers, etc.) for school meals that WFP is supporting.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>School Feeding: The provision of food (meals, snacks, or take-home incentives conditional upon school attendance) to children and/or their households through school-based programmes.</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: There is no unambiguous global definition of a smallholder farmer. But as signaled by the terminology, scale of operation measured in terms of farm size is generally used as a classification criterion. For example, smallholders are</p>

often viewed as those farming less than two hectares. But even this farm size is considered “large” in some countries or regions within countries. As a result, other parameters are sometimes used, including the volume of production, the source and amount of available labour, and the value of capital and inputs. For WFP, if a host country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers under which it collects and reports agricultural and related data, such a definition should be followed whenever adequate.

Other local actors: Other actors refers to actors that are involved directly in the value chain of procuring or providing school feeding items to schools. Typically, they could be fishermen, millers, pastoralists, cooks or other actors. Such actors are only counted if their procurement is done locally or regionally (pro-SMHF procurement). What these actors have in common is that they are the owners of the (raw, semi-processed or finished) product that are then sold to schools for the cooking or distribution of school feeding.

RATIONALE

Through Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF), WFP targets smallholders benefitting from WFP support to strengthen local value chains and enable increased production of diverse, nutritious food which are made available for schools to ensure school children have access to fresh and nutritious foods.

Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF): As per the HGSF Resource Framework, home-grown school feeding is a “...school feeding model that is designed to provide children in schools with safe, diverse and nutritious food, sourced locally from smallholders.” The framework establishes that “...even if only a percentage of food is purchased locally from smallholder farmers, a programme can be considered as ‘home-grown’, provided that procurement is designed to support and foster local food markets and that this objective is taken into consideration during programme design and implementation and institutionalized in related policies and regulations.”

The HGSF approach links school feeding programmes with local smallholder farmers to provide millions of schoolchildren with fresh food that is safe, diverse, nutritious, and above all local. The schools provide local farmers with a predictable outlet for their products, leading to a stable income, more investments and higher productivity. HGSF has the dual objective of improving education and nutrition outcomes of children as well as improving the livelihoods of farmers/actors or enhancing value chains.

Note: If procurement is taking place through WFP supported aggregators, please use outcome **indicator 48. Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems** - while also ensuring to specify the value procured by “schools” in buyer typology. For further information, refer to the methodology note or reach out to SBP HQ MEAL team.

DATA SOURCE

Data can be sourced through either:

- a) schools
- b) or small-holder farmers/other local actors.

The data collection can take place at either level based on the programme implementation and design in each country.

If local procurement to schools is happening centrally (by local government entities or WFP) and not by the schools directly, then data can be collected from the smallholder farmers or actors that are supplying the schools. Logbooks and tracking sheets should be maintained with the providers to ensure traceability.

For local procurement done through WFP’s systems, data can be sourced from WINGS and/or LESS.

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The total value of commodities sourced by schools supported by WFP through the home-grown school feeding programme for a given calendar year is calculated by summing the monetary value of all the food products procured for school meals (which is a function of quantity purchased multiplied by the price of food product) over the course of the considered period.

The following formula can be used:

Value Commodities sourced from smallholder farmers =

$$\sum (\text{Price of each commodity supplied by each smallholder farmer or actor} \times \text{Quantity of each commodity supplied by each smallholder farmer or actor})$$

(e.g. P1Q1+P2Q2+....)

Where:

Σ = Summation

Price = The monetary value of each commodity supplied by each smallholder farmer

Commodity = The type of commodity supplied by each smallholder farmer (e.g. maize, beans, vegetables, fruits, etc)

The same formula can be used to calculate the total value of commodities by provider type (fisher, miller, etc.)

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is associated to one detailed indicator:

- N.9.1 Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors

Detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/REPORTING

The follow-up values of this indicator are reported once every semester with annual data entry in COMET completion reports

PLANNED FIGURES

Target are set per year in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated in the system upon creating a WFP partnership in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned targets in the OOP. Data is recorded in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP).

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is complementary with other HGSF indicators at the outcome and output level.

If the CO is conducting local procurement for the school feeding programme through WFP-supported aggregators, it is mandatory to select and report on indicator: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems ensuring reporting for Schools under buyer typology.

On the **outcome level**, this indicator is complimentary with:

- Volume (and percentage of total value) of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other actors.
- Number of markets accessed by targeted smallholder farmers due to programme
- Proportion of smallholder farmers [and other actors] reporting improved access to credit (piloting indicator)
- Proportion of smallholder farmers [and other actors] reporting improved access to inputs (piloting indicator)
- Percentage of smallholder farmers [and other actors] reporting increased access to income generating opportunities. (Piloting indicator)

On the **output level**, this indicator is complimentary with:

- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

A higher number reflects a higher value of items sourced for school-based programmes through means of local procurement. An increase of the total value of commodities procured locally by schools from smallholder farmers may show that WFP efforts to strengthen local value chains and provide schoolchildren with fresh food are proving effective. By measuring year by year, the total value of commodities locally procured by schools and/or WFP from smallholder farmers and other actors for school meals, this indicator provides an idea of whether schools/WFP are increasing (or decreasing) their engagement with smallholder farmers for their school meals.

This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:

- Whether programme is achieving intended results
- Results can be used to advocate for further funding

Additional needs that need to be met to improve WFP's contribution to local procurement.

REPORTING EXAMPLE

Reporting on this indicator should focus on the value of the items sourced and may also reference the range of items procured and types of local actors working in a programme/country.

An example of how to use and report on the indicator is provided below:

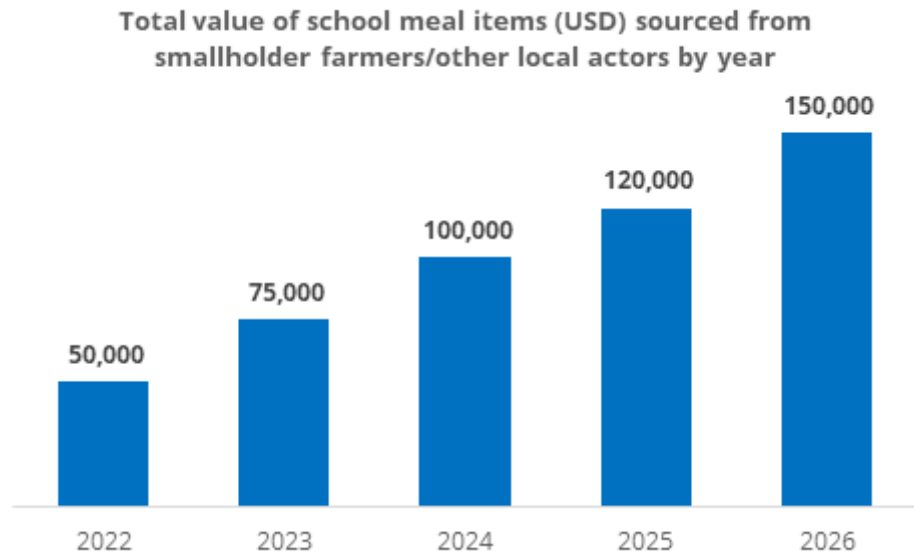
In 2022, WFP delivered 381,563 MT of food to schools through the home-grown school feeding programme. The total value of the food items that were sourced from

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

smallholder farmers and actors was at 50,000 USD. It is anticipated that the value procured will gradually increase over the span of the CSP to further encourage local procurement of fresh foods.

VISUALIZATION

The overall value of items procured can be visualized using a bar chart over time (by year or CSP period) and/or by other disaggregation dimensions for comparability as exemplified below:



LIMITATIONS

This indicator requires data to be collected from all schools or suppliers depending on the HGSP model implemented in the CO. Visiting every school might be difficult if the CO is experiencing reducing M&E capacity. Data collection will only be possible if schools maintain accurate, consistent, and up to date records on procurement and purchases which are accessible and detailed.

Agricultural markets in countries where WFP operate are extremely volatile. External shocks and stressors, including environmental shocks affecting the production or market related shocks, including trade restricting measures such as those imposed by pandemics, can impact substantially the indicator's performance.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information and support please contact the HQ SBP MERL team.

N.
10**N.10 Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/
other local actors [NEW]**

VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	N.10
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF under Standard output 3.3) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School Feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Under standard output 3.3 for Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes are implemented. This indicator is also relevant under standard outputs 1.1 and 2.3 if Country Offices have a HGSF marker.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under any other standard outputs if Country Offices have a HGSF marker.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is not used to report on quantity of food provided to direct/Tier1 beneficiaries. It is used to count only food provided to children from smallholder farmers to highlight the support provided by WFP to local farmers.</p> <p>To count the overall quantity of food provided under a HGSF to direct/Tier 1 beneficiaries please refer to indicator A.2.9.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS)</p> <p>This indicator should be selected when HGSF Marker is selected.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Metric tons (MT)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator refers ONLY to the total quantity of commodities sourced from smallholder farmers and other actors (see definition and examples below) for school meals that WFP is supporting. This refers specifically to decentralized procurement models where the schools or WFP procure directly from smallholder farmers and other actors for school feeding.</p> <p>The following definitions apply to this indicator:</p> <p>School Feeding: The provision of food (meals, snacks, or take-home incentives conditional upon school attendance) to children and/or their households through school-based programmes.</p>

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

Smallholder farmer: There is no unambiguous global definition of a smallholder farmer. But as signaled by the terminology, scale of operation measured in terms of farm size is generally used as a classification criterion. For example, smallholders are often viewed as those farming less than two hectares. But even this farm size is considered “large” in some countries or regions within countries. As a result, other parameters are sometimes used, including the volume of production, the source and amount of available labour, and the value of capital and inputs. For WFP, if a host country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers under which it collects and reports agricultural and related data, such a definition should be followed whenever adequate.

Other local actors: Other actors refers to actors that are involved directly in the value chain of procuring or providing school feeding items to schools. Typically, they could be fishermen, millers, pastoralists, cooks or other actors. Such actors are only counted if their procurement is done locally or regionally (pro-SMHF procurement). What these actors have in common is that they are the owners of the (raw, semi-processed or finished) product that are then sold to schools for the cooking or distribution of school feeding.

Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF): As per the HGSF Resource Framework, home-grown school feeding is a “...school feeding model that is designed to provide children in schools with safe, diverse and nutritious food, sourced locally from smallholders.” The framework establishes that “...even if only a percentage of food is purchased locally from smallholder farmers, a programme can be considered as ‘home-grown’, provided that procurement is designed to support and foster local food markets and that this objective is taken into consideration during programme design and implementation and institutionalized in related policies and regulations.”

RATIONALE

Through Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF), WFP targets smallholders benefitting from WFP support to strengthen local value chains and enable increased production of diverse, nutritious food which are made available for schools to ensure school children have access to fresh and nutritious foods.

The HGSF approach links school feeding programmes with local smallholder farmers to provide millions of schoolchildren with fresh food that is safe, diverse, nutritious, and above all local. The schools provide local farmers with a predictable outlet for their products, leading to a stable income, more investments and higher productivity. HGSF has the dual objective of improving education and nutrition outcomes of children as well as improving the livelihoods of farmers/actors or enhancing value chains.

Note: If procurement is taking place through WFP supported aggregators, please use indicator 49. **Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems** while also ensuring to specify the volume procured by “schools” in buyer typology. For further information, refer to the methodology note or reach out to SBP HQ MERL team.

DATA SOURCE

Data can be sourced through either:

- a. schools
- b. or small-holder farmers/other local actors.

If local procurement to schools is happening centrally (by local government entities or WFP) and not by the schools directly, then data can be sourced from the smallholder farmers or actors that are supplying the schools. Logbooks and tracking sheets should be maintained with the providers to ensure traceability.

For local procurement done through WFP’s systems, data can be sourced from WINGS and/or LESS.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The total volume of commodities sourced by schools supported by WFP through the home-grown school feeding programme for a given calendar year is calculated by summing the quantity of all the food products procured for school meals over the course of the considered period.

The following formula can be used:

Volume Commodities Sourced from Smallholder Farmers =

Σ (Quantity of each commodity supplied by each smallholder farmer/actor)

Where:

Σ = Summation

Quantity = The amount of each commodity supplied by each smallholder farmer

Commodity = The type of commodity supplied by each smallholder farmer, e.g. maize, beans, vegetables, fruits, etc

The same formula can be used to calculate the total volume of commodities by provider type (fisher, miller, etc.)

Data should be converted to MT when reporting on this indicator. If data is collected in KGs, conversions should take place at the reporting stage.

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator is planned in COMET in the Other output plan (OOP). Targets for its detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is associated to one detailed indicator:

- N.10.1 Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors

The detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The follow-up values of this indicator are reported once every semester with annual data entry in COMET completion reports

PLANNED FIGURES

Target are set per year in COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.

Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET in completion reports. Those completion reports are generated in the system upon creating a WFP partnership in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets per detailed indicator is informed by the planned targets in the OOP. Data is recorded in COMET in the Other Output Plan (OOP).

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator is complementary with other HGSF indicators at the outcome and output level.

If the CO is conducting local procurement for the school feeding programme through WFP-supported aggregators, it is mandatory to select and report on indicator: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems ensuring reporting for Schools under buyer typology.

This indicator is complementary with other HGSF indicators at the outcome and output level.

On the outcome level, this indicator is complimentary with:

- Value (and percentage of total value) of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other actors.
- Number of markets accessed by targeted smallholder farmers due to programme
- Proportion of smallholder farmers [and other actors] reporting improved access to credit (piloting indicator)
- Proportion of smallholder farmers [and other actors] reporting improved access to inputs (piloting indicator)
- Percentage of smallholder farmers [and other actors] reporting increased access to income generating opportunities. (Piloting indicator)

On the output level, this indicator is complimentary with:

- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- N.7 Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

INTERPRETATION

A higher number reflects a higher volume of items sourced for school-based programmes through means of local procurement. An increase of the total volume of commodities procured locally by schools from smallholder farmers show that WFP efforts to strengthen local value chains and provide schoolchildren with fresh food are proving effective. This indicator shows how WFP managed to connect the supply from smallholder farmers to the demand coming from local schools. By measuring year by year, the total volume of commodities locally procured by schools and/or WFP from smallholder farmers and other actors for school meals, this indicator provides an idea of whether schools/WFP are increasing (or decreasing) their engagement with smallholder farmers for their school meals.

This indicator can support many CO level decision, below are some suggestions:

- Whether programme is achieving intended results
- Results can be used to advocate for further funding

Additional needs that need to be met to improve WFP's contribution to local procurement.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Reporting on this indicator should focus on the total volume of the items sourced and may also reference the range of items procured and types of local actors working in a programme/country.

An example of how to use and report on the indicator is provided below:

For example, if three smallholder farmers supplied commodities to the school feeding programme, and their respective quantities of maize, beans, and vegetables supplied were:

- Smallholder Farmer A: 500 kg of maize, 300 kg of beans, and 200 kg of vegetables

- Smallholder Farmer B: 800 kg of maize, 100 kg of beans, and 400 kg of vegetables
- Smallholder Farmer C: 600 kg of maize, 500 kg of beans, and 300 kg of vegetables

The volume of commodities sourced from smallholder farmers would be calculated as follows:

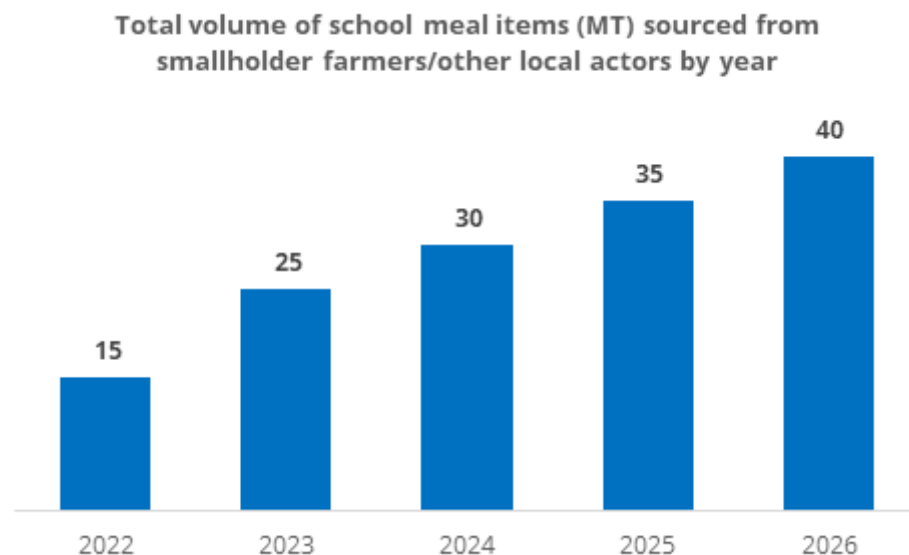
Volume of Commodities Sourced from Smallholder Farmers = (500 + 800 + 600) kg of maize + (300 + 100 + 500) kg of beans + (200 + 400 + 300) kg of vegetables = 1,900 kg of maize + 900 kg of beans + 900 kg of vegetables = 3,700 kg of commodities sourced from smallholder farmers.

Reporting example:

The home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme increased access to nutritious and safe food for school-going children and economic empowerment of local smallholder farmers. In 2022, a total of 3.7 MT of food was distributed to 50 schools for the preparation of fresh meals for children.

VISUALIZATION

The overall volume of items procured can be visualized using a bar chart over time (by year or CSP period) and/or by other disaggregation dimensions for comparability as exemplified below:



LIMITATIONS

This indicator requires data to be collected from all schools or suppliers depending on the HGSF model implemented in the CO. Visiting every school might be difficult if the CO is experiencing reducing M&E capacity. Data collection will only be possible if schools maintain accurate, consistent, and up to date records on procurement and purchases which are accessible and detailed.

Agricultural markets in countries where WFP operate are extremely volatile. External shocks and stressors, including environmental shocks affecting the production or market related shocks, including trade restricting measures such as those imposed by pandemics, can impact substantially the indicator's performance.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information and support please contact the HQ SBP MERL team.

N. SCHOOL FEEDING PROVIDED

N.
11

N.11. Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar 'school' governance structures supported by WFP



VERSION	V1.0 - 2024.04
INDICATOR CODE	N.11
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output corporate indicator (Not in CRF) Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: N. School feeding provided</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Recommended:</p> <p>Under standard outputs 1.1, 2.3, 3.3, 4.1 and 4.2 where school feeding programmes are being implemented.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>*School feeding (on-site) (SF_ONS)</p> <p>*School feeding (take-home rations) (SF_THR)</p> <p>*School feeding (alternative take-home rations) (SF_ATHR)</p> <p>*School based programmes (SMP_CCS)</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar 'school' governance structures supported by WFP.</p> <p>Below are some important terminologies related to the indicator:</p> <p>Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs): Non-profit entity that consists of learners' parents (or their legal guardians), teachers and other administrative school staff. The aim of a PTA is usually to promote participation of parents (or guardians) in school-level decision making and sponsor or facilitate fundraising initiatives for supplemental educational materials. Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) UNESCO UIS</p> <p>'School' governance structure: 'School' governance structures ensure the school institutions are managed, administered, and overseen. It encompasses the structures, policies, and practices that guide decision-making, accountability, and the distribution of authority within schools. School governance involves various stakeholders, including administrators, teachers, parents, students, community members, and sometimes government officials or regulatory bodies.</p>
RATIONALE	PTAs (and similar groups) engage key stakeholders of learners' lives in meaningful discussions regarding learners schooling. Measurement and reporting of the indicator allow a clearer picture of the management of school feeding programmes through the school governance structure and its roles to support and enhance the school feeding programme within the community levels.

<p>DATA SOURCE</p>	<p>Data on this indicator can be extracted from partner progress report as well as by WFP in the event of direct implementation</p> <p>When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.</p>
<p>INDICATOR CALCULATION</p>	<p>This indicator is calculated through a simple count of schools with the PTAs and/or any similar 'school' governance structures = X.</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>X = sum of all PTAs and the similar 'school' governance structures at all WFP supported school sites every month. The final result to report in COMET is the 'max' number of PTAs corresponding to WFP supported schools in one month across the reporting year.*</p> <p>*CO to ensure to count any inactive PTAs that were active at any point during the reporting year in the final result.</p>
<p>DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS</p>	<p>The indicator is planned in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets associated to this detailed indicator are to be set per year in the OOP. Follow-up values reported should be recorded in COMET completion reports. Those completion reports are generated upon creating a WFP and/or cooperating partners' partnership(s) in the system. The sum of relevant partnerships targets is informed by the planned target in the OOP.</p>
<p>DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)</p>	<p>For the OOP the indicator can also be disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity tags - Location <p>This indicator is associated to one detailed indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.11. Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar 'school' governance structures supported by WFP <p>N.B. Targets/Follow-up values should not be aggregated across different locations and cannot be aggregated across activity tags.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ REPORTING</p>	<p>Data against this indicator should be collected and reported on a monthly basis. Data collected should be triangulated and verified against other sources (e.g. process monitoring) before entering and validating in COMET completion report.</p>
<p>PLANNED FIGURES</p>	<p>The indicator targets associated to this detailed indicator are set in the COMET Other Output Plan (OOP). Targets should be set in the first quarter of the first year of CSP/ICSP implementation.</p> <p>Targets for each reporting year and subsequent years should be revisited in the first quarter of the current reporting year.</p>

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INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

The following output indicators may be collected and reported on together with output indicator N.11:

- A.6.2 Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming
- N.6 Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes
 - A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency School-Based Programmes

INTERPRETATION

Depending on the primary and secondary objectives of the school feeding activity, the indicator should provide a good understanding of the school's own school feeding management at the school sites over the duration of the programme.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

This indicator only measures the presence of PTAs and similar 'school' governance structures but not the participation in, quality or coverage of the programme. It may also be challenging to fix overlaps in time if some schools close and are substituted during the school year.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[COMET Manual](#)

[CRF 2022-2025 Masterlist](#)

[How to include indicators, activity tags & markers in I/CSP logframes](#)

[Other Output Plan Brief Guidance](#)

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O.
3

O.3 Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision (*country-specific*)



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	O.3
INDICATOR TYPE & OUTPUT CATEGORY	<p>Type: Output Country Specific indicator</p> <p>Reported in ACR</p> <p>Output Category: O. Other</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
TECHNICAL OWNER	<p>Research assessment and monitoring (RAM)</p> <p>Programme – Humanitarian and development (PRO)</p>
ACTIVITY TAGS	<p>All where direct and indirect (Tier 1& Tier 2) beneficiaries are targeted⁸⁵</p> <p>All tags that are relevant for service delivery⁸⁶</p>
APPLICABILITY	<p>This indicator can be selected under standard outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1 and 5.2 for all CSP activities that may indirectly benefit a community or catchment area, beyond the direct benefits of a transfer, and where a consultation process has resulted in the agreement with relevant stakeholders on projections of the people or households estimated to benefit indirectly from a WFP programme, service or advisory solution. COs are advised to select this indicator to highlight the larger reach of a WFP programme or activity.</p>
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number (Absolute)
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the estimated number of beneficiaries (people) that indirectly benefit from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision. When reaching Tier 2 beneficiaries, the main entry point is WFPs work in communities through its programmatic activities and WFP activities supporting other agencies to reach communities. WFP’s indirect support is estimated to produce changes in attitudes, behaviours or improved life outcomes.</p> <p>For Tier 2 beneficiaries, the number of planned and actuals generally reflect the potential rather than confirmed number of indirect beneficiaries. As such, the beneficiary numbers should always be referred to as “estimates of the number of people” or as “the potential number of people” who indirectly benefit from WFP’s interventions.</p>

⁸⁵ Direct Beneficiaries can be found under 23 activity tags: Emergency Preparedness Activities; General distribution; HIV/TB mitigation and safety net; Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; Prevention of acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition; Prevention of stunting; HIV/TB Care & treatment; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Treatment of severe acute malnutrition; School feeding (onsite); School feeding (take-home rations); School feeding (alternative take-home rations); Food Assistance for Asset; Food Assistance for Training; Smallholder agricultural market support activities; Forecast- based anticipatory actions; Access to Energy Services; Macro Insurance; Micro/Meso Insurance; Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices; Climate and weather risk information services; Loans and Savings; Other climate adaptation and risk management activities.

⁸⁶ Service delivery can be found under 17 activity tags: Coordination; Information management; Service delivery; Common air transport services; Bilateral Air transport services; Technical Emergency Response Air Transport Service support and planning solutions; SC/Logistics Services; SC/NFI Procurement Services; SC/Food Procurement Services; SC/Revolving Fuel Services; SC/Other Services; Data and Analytics Services; Cash Transfer Services; Technology Services (TEC); Administration Services; Engineering Services; Food Security Cluster

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Examples of estimation methodologies for Tier 2 beneficiaries are categorised by **WFP Programmes and by WFP Advisory Solutions** and **Service Delivery** and can be found in the [“Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries estimation”](#).

RATIONALE

WFP Programmes, Advisory solutions and service delivery produce effects beyond the direct transfer (of food, cash, capacities or services) and have the potential to produce direct effects on surrounding communities and catchment areas, generating indirectly changes in attitudes, behaviors or improved life outcomes.

DATA SOURCE

Planning figures should be consulted and agreed with relevant stakeholders when identifying the expected results of each intervention. WFP should rely on recognized reliable national data sources and triangulate with data available on the ground. On some occasions, the use of multipliers or other proxy methodologies may be used, so long as they estimates used are agreed upon through stakeholder consultation processes. The consultation process should take place at different levels: community, district, regional and relevant national ministries (e.g., Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Education etc.), other UN agencies and key partners involved in reaching Tier 2 beneficiaries.

For specific programmes the following stakeholders should be involved:

- **Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment:** ministry of health and/or relevant governmental nutrition stakeholder and/or relevant community structures
- **School Based Programmes (SBP):** participating schools, parent -teacher associations or relevant social community structures;
- **Community and Household Asset Creation;** and Household and individual Skill and Livelihood Creation (FFA): community leaders and multi-community interest Community Committees ;
- **Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS):** value chain actors;
- **Actions to protect against climate shocks:** mass media operators and/or climate risk insurance companies;
- **Social protection sector support:** social protection decentralised authorities and relevant national ministry counterparts; and
- **Advisory solutions and service delivery:** sectors and clusters.

Data sources and estimation methodologies may vary depending on the activity being implemented. More details on this may be found in the [“Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries estimation”](#), with particular attention to Annex 1.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Estimate the number of people indirectly benefitting from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision.

Tier 2 beneficiaries can be generated and categorized by different WFP Programmes and WFP Advisory solutions and service delivery:

- **Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment** (including prevention and treatment programmes; HIV/TB-DOTs Care and Treatment; HIV/TB-DOTs Mitigation and Safety nets; SBCC - Interpersonal Communication Approaches and Media; Fortification programmes)
- **School Based Programmes (SBP)**
- **Community and Household Asset Creation and Household and individual Skill and Livelihood Creation (FFA)**
- **Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)**
- **Actions to protect against Climate Shocks**
- **Social Protection Support**

- **WFP Advisory Solutions and Service Delivery** (1. Food security cluster (coordination & info. mgmt.); Telecommunications (coordination & services); 3. Aviation (coordination & services); 4. Supply chain and logistics services; 5. Cash transfer services; 6. Digital services solutions (data analytics and delivery); Administrative support (mgmt. services); Infrastructure: engineering/construction.)

More detailed methodology and calculation examples can be found in the [WFP Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries estimation, in particular in Annex 1 \(page 23\)](#). The guidance provides a non-exhaustive list of examples that can be adapted to the specific activities contextualised to country implementation. Updates to the guidance may be possible should gaps be identified in line with WFP programmes.

No statistical syntax (R, SPSS, etc)

DATA ENTRY IN CORPORATE SYSTEMS

This indicator target value per year and per detailed indicator is entered in the COMET Other output plan while the actual follow-up values are to be reported on in completion reports.

Completion reports are generated in the system after the creation of relevant cooperating partners' partnerships/WFP direct implementation partnerships. Targets of those partnerships are informed by the Other Output Plan (OOP).

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is further disaggregated into three detailed indicators in COMET. This is to show number of male and female participants and overall figure. If data is available, then COs should report on O.3.1M and O.3.1 F, otherwise, COs can report on O.3.1. When COs report on the three detailed indicators, COMET does not aggregate those values, rather it reports on O.3.1.

- O.3.1 Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision (Overall)
- O.3.1M Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision (Male)
- O.3.1F Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision (Female)

In addition to this, each detailed indicator can be collected in COMET by:

- Geographical location
- Activity tag

N.B. Targets/Follow-up values cannot be aggregated across different locations and/or activity tags at the output indicator level

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data collection to report on Tier 2 beneficiary estimates may take place once the assets, knowledge and capacity, commodities or services have been delivered or transferred in the communities or catchment area.

For Tier 2 beneficiary estimates, the frequency of data collection will depend both on the programme type and resources available for monitoring. It is advisable to ensure that partners⁴⁵ and/or relevant ministries integrate Tier 2 beneficiaries into their regular data collection cycles. This can be integrated in specific data sharing clauses of existing agreements (e.g., FLAs).

For example, for SBP Tier 2 beneficiaries, data collection could be carried out quarterly, ensuring alignment with the school year; for FFA Tier 2 beneficiaries, this could be once a year relative to assets created. Each CO should strive for the highest possible data quality

O. OTHER

and accuracy reflecting contextual realities. Validated government data sources can assist in confirming information reported and all data collected should be corroborated with WFP monitoring staff and staff of respective WFP programme areas.

To inform the project implementation tracking and decision-making process as well as corporate reporting, planned and actual values should be collected and recorded as soon as available.

PLANNED FIGURES

The planned value of this indicator is defined based on estimated Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision.

In COMET, targets are set for each year in the OOP in the first quarter of the first year of the CSP/ICSP implementation.

Targets per year should be revisited in the first quarter of every year of the CSP/ICSP

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This indicator will be collected in relation to indicators tied to the key activities generating Tier 2 beneficiaries as mentioned in above section on "Indicator calculation".

INTERPRETATION

Estimation of Tier 2 beneficiaries should take place at the beginning of the CSP design, programme design or revision. Having these estimations at the CSP design phase may in some contexts be challenging. Therefore, projections may be used (targets) and may need further adjustments as the specific activities are defined and MoUs, FLAs etc. are finalized.

Planning figures should be consulted and agreed with relevant stakeholders when identifying the expected results of each intervention. The consultation process should take place at different levels: community, district, regional and relevant national ministries (e.g., Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Education etc.), other UN agencies and key partners involved in reaching Tier 2 beneficiaries.

For any joint programming, UN partner agencies should also be involved throughout the process. For certain WFP programmes, consultative processes are better defined than others, for example FFA and FFT. Here, WFP staff and CPs should work together with local authorities and relevant sectors/clusters to estimate Tier 2 beneficiaries. The chosen preferable identification methodology, be it geographic, administrative or community-based, should be determined at the CO level. If the project involves other Rome Based Agencies (RBAs), these actors should also take part in consultations and in defining methodology.

Some programmes may also need to align to national programming or activities. For example, SBP planning may take place during the set-up of new schools or addition to the programme or at the beginning of a national/sub-national programme set-up. Ideally, consultations and planning should take place prior to the start of the school year, or at the end of a school year for the following one. For FFA activities, it should take place during the CBPP process, which aims to produce a strong community-based plan. The CBPP builds on and integrates elements of the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA); these two planning steps should inform the number and types of targeted households, including an estimation of Tier 2 beneficiaries to be included in the FFA activities. For FFA activities that are structured through government owned rural development plans, WFP should agree on estimated figures with national partners and feed into existing national planning structures/documents.

VISUALIZATION

Histogram.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

For detailed examples, please refer to the [WFP Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries estimation](#).

Should the CO have any doubts on the categorization of Tier 2 beneficiaries under this indicator, or examples that do not fit those provided in the guidance please contact the technical focal points (PRO/RAM).

LIMITATIONS

The definition of Tier 2 beneficiaries relies on national data sources and joint estimation processes. Data provided from governments may not always be up to date or may not have gone through data cleaning or data quality assurance processes; in some contexts, national M&E systems may not have the capacity nor the means to provide an accurate number on beneficiaries in specific communities or catchment areas. In this case, WFP may rely on agreed upon proxy methodologies and best estimate figures and to the extent possible carry out actions to strengthen local M&E systems.

For reporting purposes, Tier 2 beneficiaries are considered as the people estimated to benefit from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services that have been delivered or transferred in their communities or catchment area. Therefore, the delivery or transfer has translated into actual benefits for the community or catchment area. For example, a bridge has been built and communities now have improved access to local markets as a result of the availability of this asset.

When actuals are yet to be realized narratives may explain what milestones have been achieved. In some cases, WFP is able to verify clear, complete and reliable evidence on population groups that clearly demonstrate changes in their attitudes, behaviors, wellbeing, or improved life outcomes. This could be the case for example, of populations who have an increase in their income thanks to the increased productivity of a community asset. Others may be harder to demonstrate and in these cases indicator figures should be accompanied with descriptive narrative and qualitative data.

Beneficiary numbers should not be aggregated **across** tiers since beneficiaries are of different natures (direct for Tier 1 versus indirect for Tier 2 and Tier 3) and overlaps cannot always be removed.

Within Tier 2, beneficiaries can only be aggregated if overlaps are removed, which may not always be possible. Overlaps mainly occur when activities target the same geographical areas, unless Tier 2 beneficiary groups are clearly defined and different from one another, such as SBCC activities benefitting primary school children vs FFA activities benefitting a community through the construction of an asset.

Finally, no joint methodology currently exists with other UN agencies, and this may limit the capacity to integrate Tier 2 figures in joint reporting documents. Where possible, WFP can share available estimation methodology and encourage joint estimation methods.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP Guidance note on Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries estimation](#)

[COMET Manual](#)


C.
20

C.20 Country Office supports voluntary national leadership and parent leadership in fighting the political forest (QCP) (Indicator methodology forthcoming)
(Indicator methodology forthcoming)



C.
22





CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

CC.
1.1

CC.1.1 Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.1.1
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 1. Protection</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one beneficiaries, except for CSPs that exclusively target Tier one beneficiaries for the following programmes:</p> <p>1- Exception 1: Smallholder farmers (SMS) targeted with capacity strengthening activities without participating in any Food for Asset or Training activities</p> <p>2- Exception 2: On-site school feeding activities where children receive date bars, nutritious supplements that are consumed in schools</p> <p>These exceptions are in place because none of the beneficiaries from the above-mentioned programmes are interviewed in post distribution monitoring (PDM).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Gender, Protection, and Inclusion (GPI) Service
ACTIVITY TAGS	GD, HIV/TB_M&SN, PMD, PREV, STUN, HIV/TB_C&T, MSM, SAM, SF_ATHR, SF_THR, FFA, FFT, FBA, AES, MAI, MMI, CAP, CIS, SLA, CAR
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage of beneficiaries (respondents)</p> <p>Unit of analysis: individual level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>Beneficiaries (or assisted people): refers to any recipient of assistance from WFP and partners. This includes all individuals receiving assistance, as well as household members that are not entitlement holders but are benefitting from the assistance being part of the household.</p> <p>Safety: The physical security of persons and their psychosocial safety require that service delivery and assistance provision modalities are designed and implemented effectively so that the need for safety is taken into account.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>Through its Policy on Protection and Accountability (2020) WFP is committed to designing and carrying out food and livelihood assistance activities that do not increase the protection risks to its beneficiaries, but instead contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of women, men, girls and boys with and without disabilities in a vulnerable situation. A key component of this is ensuring that people have safe and meaningful access to assistance.</p> <p>Protection Risk: Likelihood of the occurrence of potential harm that could come to an individual. The harm may negatively impact the physical or mental integrity of a person, her or his material safety or violate her or his rights with no or barriers to legal recourse.</p>

Risk factors: threats, vulnerabilities and capacities and require an examination of root causes, decision and events that contribute in different ways to a creating or exacerbating patterns of violations.

Threats: Actions, behaviours and policies entailing violence, coercion or deliberate deprivation that cause harm (physical or psychological) and/or a barrier to accessing WFP support.

Vulnerability: The characteristics of a person or community that affects their capacity to cope with the impact of shocks or structural inequalities. A person is not inherently vulnerable, but the situation they are in may render them vulnerable. People cannot be seen as one homogenous group. Group needs should not obscure the likelihood of intra-group vulnerabilities.

Coping mechanism: Adaptive response to threat, stress or insecurity. Some coping mechanisms may be harmful to individuals or the wider community and, as such, may pose a protection risk.

DATA SOURCE

Data is collected through household level PDM surveys.

The data collected through PDM can be contextualized and triangulated with other monitoring data i.e. from Focus Group Discussions or CFM and monitoring tools can be adapted accordingly.

FGDs: questions about personal experiences of undignified treatment should never be asked in front of other people due to privacy and safety concerns that may arise as a result of speaking publicly. Therefore, during focus groups discussions people should be asked about security issues in general terms. Questions should be phrased as: “Have you heard of...” rather than: “Have you experienced...”.

When conducting focus group discussions consider age, gender and disability and adapt the organization of the focus group discussion based on their preferences. Adolescent girls may not feel comfortable sharing their feedback on a nutrition programme in the presence of women and men may prefer to be separated. The choice of language, gender and familiarity with the context must be considered when selecting a FGD facilitator.

Respondent: beneficiaries who are part of the same household are represented by one respondent. Data collectors should attempt to talk to the person in the household who has the best ability to answer the questions to maximize the reliability of the collected information. This is typically, but not necessarily, the head of the household or the primary recipient of the assistance. Other household members may be better able to respond. Efforts must be made to directly consult children who are primary recipients of the assistance and people with disabilities. For some programmes, particularly HIV interventions or social protection programmes that are owned by the Government, WFP may not have access to beneficiary lists due to confidentiality reasons. In such circumstances, field monitors can collect information from a representative group - for example, staff at the clinic/programme site – by asking whether they are aware of any concerns related to people’s security when accessing assistance

Talking to children: special care should be applied when speaking to children about security issues to avoid placing them at risk. A child is any individual under the age of 18 years. Regardless of the age of the child ensure that there is the consent of the caretaker and the assent (permission) of the child before proceeding further. In the context of a child-headed household, separated or unaccompanied minors consult these children in the presence of child protection actors or dedicated community-based child protection structures. If these are not available it is WFP responsibility to train monitors so that they may consult children safely and confidentially and know how and where to refer protection cases. In programmes where children are the main beneficiaries (e.g. school feeding), questions should also be addressed in the company of the primary caretaker such as the parents or teachers as part of the normal monitoring (e.g. on-site monitoring) that is being done. For example, when speaking to the teachers and parents, monitors may ask whether they are aware of any concerns related to children’s security at schools. Likewise, in the case of take-home rations at schools, teachers may be referred to as respondents.

Data collection guidelines and training: inquiring about safety is a potentially sensitive topic for two reasons:

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

1. people may have been psychologically traumatised by incidents that have experienced and insensitivity when talking about these issues on the part of the monitor can add to psychological suffering.
2. People may also be reluctant to discuss security incidents for fear of reprisals or embarrassment.

It is therefore important to follow the below guidelines and to train all the enumerators before data collection starts:

- Explain the objective of your questions, how the data will be used, that participation is voluntary and will not affect assistance and request consent;
- Always be supportive and empathetic when listening to people’s experiences;
- Carry contact details for trusted protection actors (GBV and child protection) in the area that you can refer people to for further assistance with their consent if needed and requested by the respondent;
- Report incidents of serious or urgent concern to dedicated CO protection colleagues or senior WFP managers;
- Respect the confidentiality of the respondent and any other persons involved in the incident;
- Never press people for more information than they are willing to provide;
- Never cut people off or tell them that what they are telling you is irrelevant;
- Avoid being judgemental and show doubt or question that people’s answers are true;
- Never attempt to investigate an incident that is relayed to you or interview people involved in the incident beyond the questions included in the PDM;
- Children (anyone under 18 years) should not be consulted without the consent of caregivers and if consulting separated and unaccompanied children the presence of child protection actors is strongly recommended;
- Raise awareness about community feedback mechanisms (WFP and/or interagency)
- Never encourage people to report an incident without the involvement of a protection specialist.

Refer to or provide contact details of actors or service providers available in the area based on the information provided to you during the training or by your supervisor.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The following questions can be added to household surveys and monitoring exercises. Some amendment may be needed to reflect the geographic and programme context.

The electronic version of the questions associated with this indicator (listed below) can be found in Survey Designer in the *Protection & Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Module, Safety Concerns* sub-module.

Questions			
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic	Required
1	HHAsstSecurity - Have you or any of your household members experienced any security challenge related to WFP assistance? 0 No 1 Yes		Yes

III. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

2	HHAsstSecurityWhere - Could you let me know where the problem occurred? 1 Going to WFP programme sites 2 Coming from WFP programme sites 3 At WFP programme sites 4 Elsewhere but related to WFP programmes/assistance	HHAsstSecurity = Yes	No
3	HHAsstSecurityRisk - Could you briefly tell me what the nature of the challenge (either actual or attempted) was? 1 Physical violence, harassment or threats 2 Assault in connection with theft of assistance 3 Injuries or casualties at programme sites 4 Abductions or kidnapping 5 Obstruction or restriction of access to assistance 6 Deliberate or unintentional attack by parties to a conflict 7 Forced recruitment into armed groups 8 Lack of crowd control measures 999 Other (specify)	HHAsstSecurity = Yes	No
4	HHAsstSecurityRisk_oth - Other (specify)	HHAsstSecurityRisk = Other (specify)	No
5	HHAsstMeasuresYN - Have WFP and/or its partners already taken measures to make it safer or easier for you or other members of your household to access WFP programme sites 0 No 1 Yes		No
6	HHAsstSafeLevel - How would you rate the level of safety you experienced on your way to and from the distribution site, or taking part in WFP's programmes? 1 Very safe 2 Safe 3 Unsafe		No
7	HHAsstAccessSafer - What could be done to make it safer or easier for you or other members of your household to access WFP programme sites?		No

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Sampling should follow the strategy adopted for the monitoring exercise used to collect information to calculate multiple indicators.

It is recommended to collect information from a statistically representative sample of the population under analysis. To calculate the sample, the confidence level should be between 90-95% with a 5-10% margin of error.

For more details and guidance please refer to the [sampling guide for household level data collection](#).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The data can be calculated using the formula provided below:

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

$$\frac{\text{Number of respondents reporting that no one in the hh experienced any safety challenge related to WFP assistance}}{\text{Number of respondents who answered the survey}} \times 100$$

For the numerator: Responses must be negative (“no”) for question 1 (HHAsstSecurity) in the table above to consider the household to have safely participated in WFP programmes.

For the denominator: total number of respondents to question 1 (HHAsstSecurity) in the table above

However, for follow up values, COMET will automatically calculate the percentage and CO is only required to input the numerator and denominator.

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [Github](#) for calculating this indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered **at activity level**.

Baseline and targets are to be entered as **percentages**, disaggregated by sex of the respondent.

Follow-up values are to be recorded as **numerator and denominator in absolute figures**, in line with the indicator calculation formula.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation for data entry in COMET

- Sex of respondents.
- Activity (e.g., GFA, NUT,...)

Recommended additional disaggregation levels:

- Location
- Transfer modality

Recommended additional disaggregation for analysis (not in COMET):

- *Child Headed Households (HH) (below 18) vs Adult Headed Households*
- *Single Female HH, Single Male HH, and Non-single HH*
- *Households with at least one Person with Disability (PWD).*

Particular attention must be paid to individuals and groups identified as particularly marginalized, discriminated against as documented in protection risk assessments, and needs assessments. It is recommended to identify the profile and the specific characteristics of anyone facing barriers in accessing assistance. Further disaggregation is recommended whenever possible to identify the specific characteristics of anyone experiencing security issues while attempting to access assistance. This could include language, religion, displacement status, or other characteristics as relevant in the context.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Align with outcome monitoring PDMs (i.e. twice per year as per [Minimum Monitoring Requirements](#)).

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

New CSP/CSP activities: As this indicator relates to safety concerns directly related to WFP assistance, a pre-assistance baseline will not be feasible to collect; however, it is recommended to ensure that a protection analysis informs the project design and provide an indication of safety threats. Data should be collected as soon as possible after the start of the

project (ideally just after the first distribution of food, vouchers or cash in post-distribution monitoring). This will show whether improvements are needed before the follow-up data collection. First monitoring value serves as baseline. However, for the first reporting year, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: First monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

2022: 95%. 2023 and beyond, 100%. Annual achievements that do not meet the annual targets are expected to show gradual improvement towards the end of project/CSP target.

End of CSP target:

100% of targeted people reporting to have no safety issues when accessing WFP assistance. Volatile environments may present challenges beyond WFP's control that can affect people's safety such as lack of infrastructure, or conflict. However, WFP must analyse these and put in place measures to avoid people being exposed to safety threats when accessing assistance. While the aim is that all targeted people safely access WFP assistance, it can be expected that some safety issues might occur in line with the relative degree of volatility and due to unexpected changes in the context.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

CC.1.2 Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance.

CC.1.3 Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes.

CC.2.1 Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This indicator should be informed by a thorough protection analysis and complemented by qualitative information collected through focus group discussions, secondary data collected from other actors operating in the area, and observation in the field as well as CFM data analysis.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

This indicator can inform multiple programmatic decisions, primarily putting measures to prevent or pre-empt potential threats to people's safety while accessing WFP assistance.

INTERPRETATION

Actual vs Target: If the number of persons who have safe access to WFP programmes is below the target value, this means that the way assistance is delivered is putting affected population at risk. In this case, mitigating measures need to be explored based on an analysis of the location and type of security threats or incidents reported. If the number reaches the target, this indicates that the operating environment does not pose safety challenges for people to access WFP assistance. Security issues can be a sensitive topic and people often do not report challenges they have encountered. A low number of reported safety concerns does not necessarily indicate that there are no issues of concern.

Data triangulation: to obtain a clearer picture of the challenges beneficiaries are exposed to, the quantitative data can be enriched by:

- Qualitative information collected through focus group discussions, secondary data collected from other actors operating in the area, and observation in the field.
- Analysis of CFM data, especially of the case categories linked to personal safety issues

The above can help:

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

- prior to data collection in contextualizing the question options of the monitoring tool; and
- after data collection in triangulating, validating and complementing the interpretation of the indicator.

Mitigating actions: in all instances, when interpreting security problems, it is also very important to have an understanding of what measures have WFP and/or its partners put in place already to prevent or pre-empt potential threats to people's safety. In addition to recording the number of reported incidents, it is also important to track change over time. If the proportion of people experiencing security issues is increasing, this could mean that:

- (i) the security situation is deteriorating.
- (ii) the design of WFP programmes is contributing to an increase exposure to security challenges; or that
- (iii) the operating environment has changed.

Particular attention should be given to whether security threats are experienced by a particular group of people.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

X% of intended recipients of assistance surveyed X months after the in-kind distribution that took place in XX reported they experienced no safety challenges when accessing food and nutrition assistance. Compared to the last monitoring exercise, people reporting safety issues (in/de)creased by X% or percentage points (p.p.).

This positive trend could be explained by the set of measures adopted by WFP and its partners following the latest PDM that highlighted Z, Y and Z to be challenges for A, B, C in accessing assistance OR This negative trend could be explained by the recent deterioration of security situation in the area X.

The main safety issues were reported to be on the way from the distribution point (X%). The top three security issues, representing more than X% of those reporting safety challenges, are 1, 2, and 3. To overcome these challenges WFP plans to put in place the following measures Z, Y, and Z and to keep monitoring the evolution of these challenges over time.

VISUALIZATION

Recommended visuals for this indicator: graphs, pie charts and diagrams which capture the proportion of assisted people who report having no safety concerns while accessing WFP programmes. These could be disaggregated by sex, age and location to allow for analysis on trends.

LIMITATIONS

Safety is a sensitive issue and people often do not report safety challenges they have encountered. There may be reluctance to report challenges for fear of retaliation on discontinuation of assistance. As such, a low number of reported security challenges does not necessarily indicate that there are no issues of concern.

To obtain a clearer picture of the challenges beneficiaries are exposed to, the quantitative data can be enriched by qualitative information such as focus group discussions where participants are separated according to gender and age groups, and data collected from other actors operating in the area.

It has to be recognised that there will be situations when various measures have been put in place, but some safety challenges that could not be mitigated still remained. Circumstances beyond the control of humanitarian agencies need to be taken into perspective, too.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Indicator description on VAM Resource Centre](#)
[Protection and Accountability Handbook](#)
[Gender Based Violence Guidance Manual](#)

[How to Mainstream Child Protection in WFP Programmes](#)

Dedicated protection channel that consolidates all existing resources. Please feel free to refer to the following [link](#) for more information.

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

CC.
1.2

CC.1.2. Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance [REVISED]



VERSION	V2 – 2023.01
INDICATOR CODE	CC.1.2
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 1. Protection</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one beneficiaries, except for CSPs that exclusively target Tier one beneficiaries for the following programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Exception 1: Smallholder farmers (SMS) targeted with capacity strengthening activities without participating in any Food for Asset or Training activities 2- Exception 2: On-site school feeding activities where children receive date bars, nutritious supplements that are consumed in schools <p>These exceptions are in place because none of the beneficiaries from the above-mentioned programmes are interviewed in post distribution monitoring (PDM).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Gender, Protection, and Inclusion (GPI) Service
ACTIVITY TAGS	GD, HIV/TB_M&SN, PMD, PREV, STUN, HIV/TB_C&T, MSM, SAM, SF_ATHR, SF_THR, FFA, FFT, FBA, AES, MAI, MMI, CAP, CIS, SLA, CAR
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage of beneficiaries (respondents)</p> <p>Unit of analysis: individual level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>Beneficiaries (or assisted people): refers to any intended recipient of assistance from WFP and partners. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all individuals receiving assistance and household members that are not entitlement holders but benefit from the assistance being part of the household. • all of those who are eligible for assistance (were targeted and selected: i.e. in registration lists) but did not access the service. <p>Barriers to access: refer to any situation where <i>safe and meaningful</i> access to assistance is manipulated or obstructed (e.g. sexual favours in return for food; Illegal taxation/extortion) regardless of where that happens.</p> <p><i>It refers to the ability of WFP to reach people in need, people's access to where WFP is implementing an activity and the areas recipients have to travel to and from to access these sites. This may include distribution points (banks or agents for cash payments), schools, health clinics, community or household sites of asset-creation activities, training sites, markets, and agricultural project sites (e.g. P4P).</i></p> <p>Access challenges can take several forms including:</p>

- Physical obstacles: lack of infrastructure, flooding, closed camp settings/garrison towns that limit movement and access to basic services and markets distances, or distance. As per [SPHERE Standards](#) access to the assistance/site of operation should be no more than 5 km.
- Insecurity: such as crime, violence, armed conflict, armed actors, transit through conflict lines/checkpoints.
- Fraud, corruption, diversion of assistance, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): extortion or requests for money, favors, food in exchange for assistance from security actors (including non-state armed groups or vigilante groups), implementing partners, or community-based structures, this can include project management committees.
- Assistance organizational issues: poor organization of the assistance resulting in long waiting hours or the need to come to the site of assistance multiple times to access the assistance.
- Non-universally accessible information: inability to access information on targeting criteria, entitlements, community feedback mechanism, and broader information on the activity because of a language, age, (digital) literacy, disability, and preferences.

Non-inclusive assistance: lack of approaches or mechanisms tailored to the needs of marginalized or discriminated people that they may not be able to participate in and benefit from the assistance. This might include people with disabilities, people living with HIV, child-headed households, unaccompanied minors, older people, women due to social or cultural norms (e.g. purdah), language group, GBV survivor, perceived affiliation with armed groups, marital status, and others. For example, livelihood and asset creation activities do not consider the childcare role of women hindering their ability to fully participate in the activities unless childcare is considered in the design of the activity

RATIONALE

Through its Policy on Protection and Accountability (2020), WFP is committed to designing and carrying out food and livelihood assistance activities that do not increase the protection risks to its beneficiaries, but instead contribute to the safety, dignity, and integrity of women, men, girls and boys with and without disabilities in a vulnerable situation. A key component of this is ensuring that people have safe and meaningful access to assistance.

Protection Risk: Likelihood of the occurrence of potential harm that could come to an individual. The harm may negatively impact the physical or mental integrity of a person, her or his material safety, and violate her or his rights with no barriers to legal recourse.

Integrity: Actions and efforts that are — to the degree possible — holistic and implemented responsibly in ways that reduce protection risks and foster trust and reciprocity with the affected populations served by WFP.

Safety: The physical security of persons, and their psychosocial safety requiring that service delivery and distribution channels are designed effectively so that the need for safety is taken into account.

Dignity: Respect due to affected persons, including their identity and culture. WFP employees, from field monitors to country representatives, and partners must fully understand the diverse cultural and other needs of the people with whom WFP works and serves and the necessity of providing assistance with respect. This means that affected people have the right to receive assistance that will empower them and pave their way to new opportunities, as opposed to reliance on external support or the adoption of degrading survival mechanisms. It also means that sensitivity and responsiveness to the identity and culture of affected populations should be fully integrated in the manner in which food assistance is provided by WFP and received by affected people.

Vulnerability: The characteristics of a person or community in terms of their capacity to anticipate, prepare for, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of shocks or intersecting structural inequalities. A person is not inherently vulnerable, but the situation they are in may render them vulnerable. WFP must analyse factors contributing to heightened risk and related needs, including barriers to accessing assistance and

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

intersecting structural inequalities. People cannot be seen as one homogenous group. Group needs should not obscure the likelihood of intra-group vulnerabilities.

DATA SOURCE

Data can be collected during monitoring. For the purpose of this indicator, data should be collected not only from beneficiaries but also and most importantly from those who were supposed to receive assistance but did not. For more information please look at the sampling requirement section.

Questionnaire adaptation: focus group discussions (FGDs) and analysis of CFM data can be used to triangulate information collected during the monitoring or to better understand the context and adapt monitoring tools accordingly.

FGDs: questions about personal experiences of undignified treatment should never be asked in front of other people due to privacy and safety concerns that may arise as a result of speaking publicly. Therefore, during focus group discussions people should be asked about access in general terms. Questions should be phrased as: "Have you heard of...." rather than: "Have you experienced...". When conducting focus group discussions consider age, gender, and disability and adapt the organization of the focus group discussion based on their preferences. Adolescent girls may not feel comfortable sharing their feedback on a nutrition programme in the presence of women and men may prefer to be separated. The choice of language, gender and familiarity with the context must be considered when selecting a FGD facilitator.

Respondent: beneficiaries who are part of the same household are represented by one respondent. Data collectors should attempt to talk to the person in the household who has the best ability to answer the questions to maximize the reliability of the collected information. This is typically, but not necessarily, the head of the household or the primary recipient of the assistance. Other household members may be better able to respond. Efforts must be made to directly consult children who are primary recipients of the assistance and people with disabilities. For some programmes, particularly HIV interventions or social protection programmes that are owned by the Government, WFP may not have access to beneficiary lists due to confidentiality reasons. In such circumstances, field monitors can collect information from a representative group - for example, staff at the clinic/programme site - by asking whether they are aware of any concerns related to people's access to assistance.

Talking to children: Special care should be applied when speaking to children about access constraints to avoid placing them at risk. A child is any individual under the age of 18 years. Regardless of the age of the child ensure that there is the consent of the caretaker and the assent (permission) of the child before proceeding further. In the context of a child-headed household, separated or unaccompanied minors consult these children in the presence of child protection actors or dedicated community-based child protection structures. If these are not available, it is WFP responsibility to train monitors so that they may consult children safely and confidentially and know how and where to refer protection cases. In programmes where children are the main beneficiaries (e.g. school feeding), questions should also be addressed in the company of the primary caretaker such as the parents or teachers as part of the normal monitoring (e.g. on-site monitoring) that is being done. For example, when speaking to the teachers and parents, monitors may ask whether they are aware of any concerns related to children's access to schools or school meals. Likewise, in the case of take-home rations at schools, teachers may be referred to as respondents.

Data collection guidelines and training: inquiring about barriers to access is a potentially sensitive topic for two reasons:

1. people may have been psychologically traumatised by incidents that have obstructed their access and insensitivity when talking about these issues on the part of the monitor can add to psychological suffering.
2. People may also be reluctant to discuss access constraints for fear of reprisals or embarrassment.

It is therefore important to follow the below guidelines and to train all the enumerators before data collection starts:

- Explain the objective of your questions, how the data will be used, that participation is voluntary and will not affect assistance, and request consent;
- Always be supportive and empathetic when listening to people’s experiences;
- Carry contact details for trusted protection actors (GBV and child protection) in the area that you can refer people to for further assistance with their consent if needed and requested by the respondent;
- Report incidents of serious or urgent concern to dedicated CO protection colleagues or senior WFP managers;
- Respect the confidentiality of the respondent and any other persons involved in the incident;
- Never push people for more information than they are willing to provide;
- Never cut people off or tell them that what they are telling you is irrelevant;
- Avoid being judgemental and show doubt or question that people’s answers are true;
- Never attempt to investigate an incident that is relayed to you or interview people involved in the incident beyond the questions included in the monitoring tool;
- Children (anyone under 18 years) should not be consulted without the consent of caregivers and if consulting separated and unaccompanied children the presence of child protection actors is strongly recommended;
- Raise awareness about community feedback mechanisms (WFP and/or interagency)
- Never encourage people to report an incident without the involvement of a protection specialist.
- Refer to or provide contact details of actors or service providers available in the area based on the information provided to you during the training or by your supervisor.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The electronic version of the questions associated with this indicator (listed below) can be found in [Survey Designer](#) in the *Protection & Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Module, Barriers to accessing food* sub-module.

Questions			
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic	Required
1	<p>HHasstAccess - Have you or any member of your household been unable to access WFP assistance one or more times?</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>888 Don't know</p>		Yes
2	<p>HHasstAccessWhat - Please describe the challenge</p> <p><i>ENUMERATOR: Please do not read the options but select relevant answer choices based on the respondent's answer.</i></p> <p>1 Physical obstacles - flooding, no infrastructures, distances, etc.</p> <p>2 Insecurity - armed conflict, criminality, checkpoints, etc.</p> <p>3 Disrespect or discrimination by WFP or CP staff</p> <p>4 WFP or CP Staff misconduct - SEA, fraud, corruption, etc.</p>	HHasstAccess = Yes	No

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

	5 Service delivery issues - crowded site, long waiting hours, etc. 6 Non-inclusive assistance - not suitable to cultural practices or minorities needs 7 Non-accessible information - on targeting, entitlements, CFM, etc 999 Other		
3	HHAsstAccessWhat_oth - Other (specify)	<i>HHAsstAccessWhat = Other</i>	No
4	HHAsstAccessAction - Have WFP and/or its partners already taken measures to solve the problem? 0 No 1 Yes 888 Don't know	<i>HHAsstAccess = Yes</i>	No
5	HHAsstAccessComment - What could be done to ensure access to WFP assistance?	<i>HHAsstAccess = Yes</i>	No

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A statistically representative sample of the eligible households that WFP intended to assist and were identified and registered into the WFP beneficiary identity management system⁸⁷ according to context-specific targeting criteria.

For the correct calculation of this indicator, it is fundamental that the sampling strategy includes eligible households that WFP intended to assist and not just those who received the assistance. Inclusion of eligible households that did and did not receive assistance will help WFP understand if some subgroups of the populations are facing barriers to accessing assistance and who these groups are.

It is recommended that the proportion of eligible households who benefited from the assistance vs those who did not benefit from it mirrors actual figures.

To calculate the sample, the confidence level should be between 90-95% with a 5-10% margin of error.

For more details and guidance please refer to the [sampling guide for household level data collection](#).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The data can be calculated using the formula provided below:

$$\frac{\text{Number of respondents who reported that no one in the household was unable to access WFP assistance}}{\text{Number of respondents who answered the survey}} \times 100$$

For the numerator: Responses must be negative ("no") for question 1 (HHAsstAccess) in the table above to consider the individual to having unhindered access to WFP programmes.

For the denominator: total number of respondents to question 1 (HHAsstAccess) in the table above.

However, for follow up values, COMET will automatically calculate the percentage and CO is only required to input the numerator and denominator.

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [github](#) for calculating this indicator.

⁸⁷ P40 [Targeting and Prioritization Operation Guidance Note](#)

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered at **activity level**.

Baseline and targets are to be entered as **percentages**, disaggregated by sex of the respondent.

Follow-up values are to be recorded as **numerator and denominator** in absolute figures, in line with the indicator calculation formula.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory:

- Sex of respondents.
- Activity (e.g., GFA, NUT)

Recommended additional disaggregation levels:

- Location
- Transfer modality

Recommended additional disaggregation for analysis (not in COMET):

- Child Headed Households (HH) (below 18) vs Adult Headed Households
- Single Female HH, Single Male HH, and Non-single HH
- *Households with at least one Person with Disability (PWD)*.⁸⁸

Particular attention must be paid to individuals and groups identified as particularly marginalized, discriminated against as documented in protection risk assessments, and needs assessments. It is recommended to identify the profile and the specific characteristics of anyone facing barriers in accessing assistance. Further disaggregation is recommended whenever possible to identify the specific characteristics of anyone experiencing obstacles to their access to assistance. This could include language, religion, disability, displacement status, or other characteristics as relevant in the context.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Align with outcome monitoring PDMS (i.e. twice per year as per [Minimum Monitoring Requirements](#))

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

As this indicator relates to barriers directly related to WFP assistance, a pre-assistance baseline will not be feasible to collect; however, it is possible to ensure that a protection analysis informs the project design and provide an indication of potential barriers. Data should be collected as soon as possible after the start of the project (ideally just after the first distribution of food, vouchers or cash in distribution monitoring). This will show whether improvements are needed before the follow-up data collection.

New CSP/CSP activities: As this indicator relates to barriers directly related to WFP assistance, a pre-assistance baseline will not be feasible to collect; however, it is possible to ensure that a protection analysis informs the project design and provide an indication of potential barriers. COs are not required to establish a pre-assistance baseline. Values from the first data collection will make up the baseline.

⁸⁸ [WFP Guidance on Disability and Inclusion](#)

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Data should be collected as soon as possible after the start of the project (ideally just after the first distribution of food, vouchers or cash in distribution monitoring). This will show whether improvements are needed before the follow-up data collection.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: First monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline. Every subsequent year, the CO then enters only a follow up value in COMET.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

2022 Target: 95%. 2023 and beyond, 100%. Annual achievements that do not meet the annual targets are expected to show gradual improvement towards the end of project/CSP target.

End of CSP target:

100% of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP assistance.

Volatile environments may present challenges beyond WFP's control that can affect people's access such as lack of infrastructure, conflict, or social barriers. However, WFP must analyse these and put in place measures aiming at removing people's barriers to accessing assistance. While the aim is that all targeted people have access to WFP assistance, it can be expected that barriers will increase in line with the relative degree of volatility in the overall context.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

CC.1.1 Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.3 Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.2.1 Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This indicator should be informed by a thorough protection analysis and complemented by qualitative information collected through focus group discussions, secondary data collected from other actors operating in the area, and observation in the field as well as CFM data analysis.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Measures to prevent or pre-empt potential barriers to people's access to assistance.

INTERPRETATION

Actual vs Target: If the number of persons who have safe and meaningful access to WFP programmes is below the target value, this means that people are still facing protection challenges while attempting to access assistance. In this case, mitigating measures need to be explored based on an analysis of the location and type of barriers to access reported. If the number reaches the target, this indicates that the operating environment does not pose challenges for people to access WFP assistance. Barriers to access can be a sensitive issue and people often do not report challenges they have encountered. A low number of reported barriers to access does not necessarily indicate that there are no issues of concern.

Data triangulation: to obtain a clearer picture of the challenges beneficiaries are exposed to, the quantitative data can be enriched by:

- Qualitative information collected through focus group discussions, secondary data collected from other actors operating in the area, and observation in the field.

- Analysis of CFM data, especially of the case categories linked to barriers to access such as physical challenges, discrimination, preferential treatment, disrespect, diversion of assistance, etc.

The above can help:

- prior to data collection in contextualizing the question options of the monitoring tool; and
- after data collection in triangulating, validating and complementing the interpretation of the indicator.

Mitigating actions: in all instances, when interpreting access problems, it is also very important to have an understanding of and what measures have WFP and/or its partners put in place already to prevent or pre-empt potential barriers to people's access. In addition to recording the number of reported incidents, it is also important to track change over time. If the proportion of people experiencing barriers to access is increasing, this could mean that:

- (iv) the security situation is deteriorating.
- (v) the design of WFP programmes is contributing to an increase in access challenges; or that

the physical operating environment has changed. Particular attention should be given to whether access constraints are experienced by a particular group of people to determine if they are discriminated against.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

X% of intended recipients of assistance surveyed in X months after the in-kind distribution that took place in XX reported they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. Compared to the last monitoring exercise, people reporting barriers (in/de)creased by X% or percentage points (p.p.).

This positive trend could be explained by the set of measures adopted by WFP and its partners following the latest PDM that highlighted Z, Y and Z to be challenges for A, B, C in accessing assistance OR This negative trend could be explained by the recent deterioration of security situation in area X.

The top three barriers representing more than X% of those reporting challenges are 1, 2, and 3. To overcome these challenges WFP plans to put in place the following measures Z, Y, and Z and to keep monitoring the evolution of these challenges over time.

VISUALIZATION

Recommended visuals for this indicator: graphs, pie charts and diagrams which capture the proportion of targeted people who report having unhindered access to WFP programmes. These could be disaggregated by sex, age and location to allow for analysis on trends.

LIMITATIONS

Access constraints is a sensitive issue and people often do not report challenges they have encountered. There may be reluctance to report access challenges for fear of retaliation on discontinuation of assistance. As such, a low number of reported access challenges does not necessarily indicate that there are no issues of concern.

To obtain a clearer picture of the challenges beneficiaries are exposed to, the quantitative data can be enriched by other information. More details about data triangulation are provided in the section above.

It has to be recognised that there will be situations when various measures have been put in place, but some access challenges that could not be mitigated still remained. Circumstances beyond the control of humanitarian agencies need to be taken into perspective, too.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Indicator description on VAM Resource Centre](#)

[Protection and Accountability Handbook WFP Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Populations \(AAP\) 2021-2026](#)

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

[How to Mainstream Child Protection in WFP Programmes](#)

Dedicated protection channel that consolidates all existing resources. Please feel free to refer to the following [link](#) for more information



CC.
1.3

CC.1.3 Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes [REVISED]

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.1.3
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 1. Protection</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one beneficiaries, except for CSPs that exclusively target Tier one beneficiaries for the following programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Exception 1: Smallholder farmers (SMS) targeted with capacity strengthening activities without participating in any Food for Asset or Training activities 2- Exception 2: On-site school feeding activities where children receive date bars, nutritious supplements that are consumed in schools <p>These exceptions are in place because none of the beneficiaries from the above-mentioned programmes are interviewed in post distribution monitoring (PDM).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Gender, Protection, and Inclusion (GPI) Service
ACTIVITY TAGS	GD, HIV/TB_M&SN, PMD, PREV, STUN, HIV/TB_C&T, MSM, SAM, SF_ATHR, SF_THR, FFA, FFT, FBA, AES, MAI, MMI, CAP, CIS, SLA, CAR
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage of beneficiaries (respondents)</p> <p>Unit of analysis: individual level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>Beneficiaries (or assisted people): refers to any recipient of assistance from WFP and partners. This includes all individuals receiving assistance, as well as household members that are not entitlement holders but are benefitting from the assistance being part of the household.</p> <p>Respect: Refers to the notion that people have a right to be valued, treated with dignity, and receive ethical treatment. The emotional experience of a person is as important as their physical safety, and often human rights violations can be humiliating for a person, affecting their sense of self-esteem and of human dignity</p> <p>Dignity: is intended as self-determination, respect for aspirations and wishes, and self-worth. This means recognizing and respecting that affected populations participating in WFP activities and initiatives must be central to all phases of the programme cycle. Protection challenges affecting dignity include disempowerment, humiliation and disrespect. Some examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misconduct by WFP/CP personnel, shop and/or bank assistants involving shouting at participants, discrimination, and favoritism. • Abuse of power such as requests for bribes, sexual exploitation and abuse

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

- Poor conditions and basic services at programme sites including lack of shade, water, toilet facilities, private spaces for breastfeeding mothers.
- Lack of crowd measures, leading beneficiaries to fight to obtain assistance
- Location of the activity is not culturally sensitive. For example, in certain contexts, it may not be culturally appropriate for women and girls to access public spaces alone and therefore the provision of assistance must be tailored to meet their preferences.
- Long waiting time - more than two hours as per SPHERE Standards
- Long travel times - more than 1 hour or 5 km to reach one location as per SPHERE Standards
- The transfer modality or timing of assistance does not reflect the affected population's preferences or is not culturally sensitive of perceived gender roles. For example, in certain contexts, the reception of humanitarian assistance can be shameful for an individual and they may feel more comfortable receiving assistance in a discreet manner.

If feasible contextualize the definition of dignity and respect based on findings of protection analysis to determine what conditions are considered important to the affected populations and align these with the SPHERE Standard benchmarks.

RATIONALE

Through its Policy on Protection and Accountability (2020), WFP is committed to designing and carrying out food and livelihood assistance activities that do not increase the protection risks to its beneficiaries, but instead contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of women, men, girls and boys with and without disabilities in a vulnerable situation. A key component of this is ensuring that people have safe and meaningful access to assistance.

Undignified or disrespectful treatment of people can occur already at the design stage of programmes by not consulting them and reflecting their expressed needs, wishes, priorities and barriers they may face in accessing activities and services. The indicator, therefore, aims to capture instances of disrespect or undignified behaviour/approaches that WFP or partners employ both during programme design and implementation.

DATA SOURCE

Data can be collected from PDM monitoring exercises.

Questionnaire adaptation: focus group discussions (FGDs) and analysis of CFM data can be used to triangulate information collected during the monitoring or to better understand the context and adapt monitoring tools accordingly.

FGDs: questions about personal experiences of undignified treatment should never be asked in front of other people due to privacy and safety concerns which may arise as a result of speaking publicly. Therefore, during focus groups discussions people should be asked about dignity in general terms. Questions should be phrased as: "Have you heard of..." rather than: "Have you experienced...".

When conducting focus group discussions consider age, gender and disability and adapt the organization of the focus group discussion based on their preferences. Adolescent girls may not feel comfortable sharing their feedback on a nutrition programme in the presence of woman or women and men may prefer to be separated. The choice of language and gender of the FGD facilitator must also be considered.

Respondent: beneficiaries who are part of the same household are represented by one respondent. Data collectors should attempt to talk to the person in the household who has the best ability to answer the questions to maximize the reliability of the collected information. This is typically, but not necessarily, the head of the household or the primary recipient of the assistance. Other household members may be better able to respond. Efforts must be made to directly consult children who are primary recipients of the assistance and people with disabilities. For some programmes, particularly HIV interventions or social protection programmes that are owned by the Government, WFP

may not have access to beneficiary lists due to confidentiality reasons. In such circumstances, field monitors can collect information from a representative group - for example, staff at the clinic/programme site – by asking whether they are aware of any concerns related to undignified treatment.

Talking to children: special care should be applied when speaking to children about undignified treatments to avoid placing them at risk. A child is any individual under the age of 18 years. Regardless of the age of the child ensure that there is the consent of the caretaker and the assent (permission) of the child before proceeding further. In the context of a child-headed household, separated or unaccompanied minors consult these children in the presence of child protection actors or dedicated community-based child protection structures. If these are not available, it is WFP responsibility to train monitors so that they may consult children safely and confidentially and know how and where to refer protection cases. In programmes where children are the main beneficiaries (e.g. school feeding), questions should also be addressed in the company of the primary caretaker such as the parents or teachers as part of the normal monitoring (e.g. on site monitoring) that is being done. For example, when speaking to the teachers and parents, monitors may ask whether they are aware of any concerns related to children’s undignified treatment. Likewise, in the case of take-home rations at schools, teachers may be referred to as respondents.

Data collection guidelines and training: inquiring about undignified treatment that people are exposed to is a potentially sensitive topic for two reasons:

1. people may have been psychologically traumatised by having their dignity compromised and insensitivity when talking about these issues on the part of the monitor can add to psychological suffering.
2. People may also be reluctant to discuss dignity concerns for fear of reprisals or embarrassment.

It is therefore important to follow the below guidelines and to train all the enumerators before data collection starts:

- Explain the objective of your questions, how the data will be used, that participation is voluntary and will not affect assistance and request consent;
- Always be supportive and empathetic when listening to people’s experiences;
- Carry contact details for trusted protection actors (GBV and child protection) in the area that you can refer people to for further assistance with their consent if needed and requested by the respondent;
- Report incidents of serious or urgent concern to dedicated CO protection colleagues or senior WFP managers;
- Respect the confidentiality of the respondent and any other persons involved in the incident;
- Never press people for more information than they are willing to provide;
- Never cut people off or tell them that what they are telling you is irrelevant;
- Avoid being judgemental and show doubt or question that people’s answers are true;
- Never attempt to investigate an incident that is relayed to you or interview people involved in the incident beyond the questions included in the PDM;
- Children (anyone under 18 years) should not be consulted without the consent of caregivers and if consulting separated and unaccompanied children the presence of child protection actors is strongly recommended;
- Never encourage people to report an incident without the involvement of a protection specialist.

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

- Refer to or provide contact details of actors or service providers available in the area based on the information provided to you during the training or by your supervisor.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The electronic version of the questions associated with this indicator (listed below) can be found in [Survey Designer](#) in the *Protection & Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Module, Treated Respectfully* sub-module.

Questions			
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic	Required
1	<p>HHAsstRespect - Do you think WFP and/or partner staff have treated you and members of your household respectfully?</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p>		Yes
2	<p>HHAsstRespectPrb - Please indicate the problem(s).</p> <p><i>Hint: ENUMERATOR: Please do not read the options but select relevant answer choices based on the respondent's answer.</i></p> <p>1 Treatment by WFP/CP personnel</p> <p>2 Treatment by shop owners/assistants</p> <p>3 Treatment by bank assistants</p> <p>999 Other (specify)</p>	<i>HHAsstRespect = No</i>	No
3	<p>HHAsstRespectPrb_oth - Other (specify)</p>	<i>HHAsstRespectPrb = Other (specify)</i>	No
4	<p>HHAsstDiscrimination - Clearly indicate if the respondent make reference to discrimination on the grounds of:</p> <p><i>Hint: ENUMERATOR: If respondent does not mention discrimination in question above please do not select answers for this question</i></p> <p>1 Gender</p> <p>2 Age</p> <p>3 Disability</p> <p>4 Language</p> <p>5 Displacement Status</p> <p>999 Other (specify)</p>		
5	<p>HHAsstDiscrimination_oth - Other (specify)</p>	<i>HHAsstRespect = No</i>	No
6	<p>HHDTPDign - Do you think the conditions of WFP programme sites are dignified?</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p>		Yes

III. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

7	<p>HHDTPDignPrb - Please indicate the problem(s).</p> <p><i>Hint: ENUMERATOR: Please do not read the options but select relevant answer choices based on the respondent's answer.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Lack of shade 2 Lack of water 3 Lack of toilet facilities 4 Lack of private spaces for lactating mothers 5 Inappropriate facilities for people with disability 6 Lack of crowd control measures 7 Long waiting time - more than two hours 8 Long travel times (> 5 KM or max 1 h in one direction) 9 Timing (too early/too late) 10 Timing does not respect gender or community norms 11 Cost of transport too expensive 12 Struggle to understand and use technology 13 Location of the activity is not culturally sensitive 14 Transfer modality is not culturally sensitive. 999 Other (specify) 	<p><i>HHDTPDign n = Yes</i></p>	
8	<p>HHDTPDignPrb_oth - Other (specify)</p>	<p>HHDTPDignPrb = Other (specify)</p>	No
9	<p>HHAsstDignResplmprove - What could be done to improve your families' experience?</p>	<p><i>HHDTPDign n = No or HHAsstRespect = No</i></p>	No
10	<p>HHDTPDignAction - Have WFP and/or its partners already taken measures to resolve the problem?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 No 1 Yes 888 Don't know 	<p><i>HHDTPDign n = No or HHAsstRespect = No</i></p>	No

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Sampling should follow the strategy adopted for the monitoring exercise used to collect information to calculate multiple indicators.

It is recommended to collect information from a statistically representative sample of the population under analysis. To calculate the sample, the confidence level should be between 90-95% with a 5-10% margin of error.

For more details and guidance please refer to the [sampling guide for household level data collection](#).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The data can be calculated using the formula provided below:

$$\frac{\text{Number of respondents who being treated with respect while engaging in WFP programmes}}{\text{Number of respondents who answered the survey}} \times 100$$

For the numerator: Responses must be positive ("yes") for both questions 1 (HHAsstRespect) and 6 (HHDTPDign) in the table above to consider the individual to have been treated with respect.

For the denominator: total number of respondents to questions 1 (HHAsstRespect) and 6 (HHDTPDign) in the table above.

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

However, for follow up values, COMET will automatically calculate the percentage and CO is only required to input the numerator and denominator.

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [github](#) for calculating this indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered at **activity level**.

Baseline and targets are to be entered as **percentages**, disaggregated by sex of the respondent.

Follow-up values are to be recorded as **numerator and denominator** in absolute figures, in line with the indicator calculation formula.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country Office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation for data entry in COMET

- Sex of respondents.
- Activity (e.g., GFA, NUT,...)

Recommended additional disaggregation levels:

- Location
- Transfer modality

Recommended additional disaggregation for analysis (not in COMET):

- Child Headed Households (HH) (below 18) vs Adult Headed Households
- Single Female HH, Single Male HH, and Non-single HH
- Households with at least one Person with Disability (PWD).

Further disaggregation is recommended whenever possible to identify the specific characteristics of anyone not treated with dignity. This could include child headed households, separated or unaccompanied children, language, religion, displacement status or other characteristics as relevant in the context.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Align with outcome monitoring PDM (i.e. twice per year as per [Minimum Monitoring Requirements](#)).

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

New CSP/CSP activities: As this indicator relates to treatment with respect directly related to WFP assistance, a pre-assistance baseline will not be feasible to collect; however, it is possible to ensure that a protection analysis informs the project design and provide an indication of potential problems.

Cos are not required to establish a pre-assistance baseline. Values from the first data collection will make up the baseline. Data should be collected as soon as possible after the start of the project (ideally just after the first distribution of food, vouchers, or cash in post-distribution monitoring). This will show whether improvements are needed before the follow-up data collection.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: First monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline. Every subsequent year, the CO then enters only a follow up value in COMET.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

90%. Annual achievements that do not meet the annual targets are expected to show gradual improvement towards the end of project/CSP target.

End of CSP target:

90% of targeted people reporting that they were treated with respect in WFP programmes.

This target takes into consideration that volatile environments may present challenges beyond WFP's control that can affect feelings of being treated with respect such as lack of infrastructure or environmental challenges. It can be expected that such challenges will increase in line with the relative degree of volatility in the overall context.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

CC.1.1. Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2. Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.2.1. Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This indicator should be informed by a thorough protection analysis and complemented by qualitative information collected through focus group discussions, secondary data collected from other actors operating in the area, and observation in the field as well as CFM data analysis.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Measures to prevent or pre-empt potential undignified treatment or conditions.

INTERPRETATION

Actual vs Target: if the number of persons who perceive WFP programmes as dignified is below the target value, this means that a percentage of the population are experiencing undignified treatment or conditions in connection with WFP assistance. In this case, mitigating measures need to be explored based on an analysis of the location and type of problem reported. If the number is higher than the target value, this indicates that WFP programmes are generally perceived as contributing to the dignity of vulnerable populations.

In addition to recording the number of reports of undignified treatment or conditions, it is also important to track change over time. If the proportion of people experiencing undignified treatment or conditions is increasing, this could mean that conditions at programme sites is deteriorating or that staff or partner attitudes have changed. In particular, it is important to determine if certain groups within the overall population consistently report undignified treatment as this could be an indicator of discrimination.

Mitigating actions: in all instances, when interpreting the dignity issues, it is also very important to have an understanding of what measures WFP and/or its partners have put in place already to prevent or pre-empt potential undignified treatment or conditions. Conclusions should take into account contextual factors such as infrastructure and environmental aspects, and whether WFP's programmes are part of an emergency response, recovery or development programme; these variables may make targets easier or more difficult to achieve. It is important to evaluate the nature of the most predominant challenges to determine the urgency of implementing mitigation measures.

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Data triangulation: to obtain a clearer picture of the challenges beneficiaries are exposed to, the quantitative data can be enriched by:

- Qualitative information collected through FGDs, secondary data collected from other actors operating in the area, and observation in the field.
- Analysis of CFM data, especially of the case categories linked to undignified treatment and abuse of power such as discrimination, preferential treatment, disrespect, sexual exploitation and abuse etc.

The above can help:

- prior to data collection in contextualizing the question options of the monitoring tool; and

after data collection in triangulating, validating and complementing the interpretation of the indicator.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In country X, 90% of participants in WFP programmes reported that they were treated with respect in WFP programmes. This is X% (in)decrease from the last reporting period.

Among the most common challenges reported were ill treatment by financial service providers and lack of information. Women, as the main entitlement holders, were the most affected. WFP is implementing gender sensitization trainings for financial service providers and tightening controls and oversight to avoid discriminatory behaviour.

Programme sites for in-kind transfers have been selected based on whether they provide shelter from harsh weather conditions, water can be provided, and a gender-balanced crowd-control staff is employed.

VISUALIZATION

Recommended visuals for this indicator: graphs, pie charts and diagrams which capture the proportion of targeted people who report that they were treated with respect in WFP programmes. These could be disaggregated by sex, age and location to allow for analysis on trends.

LIMITATIONS

Dignity and feelings of being respected is a sensitive issue and people often do not report challenges they have encountered. There may be reluctance to report challenges for fear of retaliation on discontinuation of assistance. As such, a low number of reported problems does not necessarily indicate that there are no issues of concern.

To obtain a clearer picture of the challenges beneficiaries are exposed to, the quantitative data can be enriched by other information. More details about data triangulation are provided in the section about.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Indicator description on VAM Resource Centre](#)
[Protection and Accountability Handbook](#)
[How to Mainstream Child Protection in WFP Programmes](#)
[Guidance on Child Labour](#)

Dedicated protection channel that consolidates all existing resources. Please feel free to refer to the following [link](#) for more information.



CC.
1.4

CC.1.4 Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers

VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.1.4
INDICATOR TYPE	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 1. Protection</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one beneficiaries
TECHNICAL OWNER	Disability Inclusion (PRO-DI)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Number</p> <p>Unit of analysis: individual level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>Disability: WFP’s understanding of disability is based on the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which considers disability to be an “evolving concept, resulting from the interaction between impairments and attitudinal and environment barriers” (CRPD Preamble) and persons with disabilities as “those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others” (Article 1). The CRPD notes disability therefore as the result of the interaction between a person and their environment. Addressing disability thus implies action on both individual and environmental factors.</p> <p>Different types of impairments, in interaction with barriers in the surrounding environment (social, physical, etc.) can limit participation on an equal basis as persons without impairments. Participation limiting barriers may be environmental (e.g. lack of wheelchair ramps), attitudinal (e.g. stigma), legislative (e.g. barring persons with disabilities from employment), financial (e.g. costs of assistive technology) or others (e.g. lack of accessible information). Impairments may be physical (e.g. amputation, short stature), sensory (e.g. visual, hearing), intellectual or cognitive (e.g. differences in comprehension, processing or understanding), psychosocial (e.g. intrusive thoughts, low mood), or communicative (e.g. difficulties processing or producing language). Long-term, or chronic, diseases such as HIV/AIDs, diabetes, or cancer can be accompanied by multiple impairments. Impairments may be temporary, fluctuating, context-dependent or progressive, and may be visible or invisible. A person with disability may have more than one kind of impairment.</p> <p>The inclusion of this indicator is in line with WFP’s commitment to rendering its programs inclusive of persons with disabilities (2016 endorsement of the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action), and WFP’s first Disability Inclusion Road Map, endorsed by the Executive Board in November 2020.</p>

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

RATIONALE

The rationale is to understand how many persons with disabilities have been reached through WFP programmes.

DATA SOURCE

Data can be collected from assisted persons during beneficiary contact monitoring. This can be done during post distribution monitoring (PDM) at the household level. The WGQ-SS should be integrated alongside other demographic, i.e. sex and age, data. Respondents can be any adult member of the household.

Integration of the WGQ-SS assumes feasibility of the context, including resources and capacity to train data collectors and analysts.

If COs are unable to collect this data, due to security issues, resource constraints etc., they should not apply global or local averages or estimates (e.g. 15%, or secondary national level data). Applying such figures at output level reporting implies that persons with disabilities are proportionately accessing WFP assistance. However, this is unlikely to be the case due to some combination of different levels of need, and/or access barriers.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Data can be collected from assisted persons during beneficiary contact monitoring. This can be done during post distribution monitoring (PDM) at the household level. The WGQ-SS should be integrated alongside other demographic, i.e. sex and age, data. Respondents can be any adult member of the household.

Integration of the WGQ-SS assumes feasibility of the context, including resources and capacity to train data collectors and analysts.

Data collection tool:

The WGQ-SS consists of six questions with four answer categories. The six questions, or domains, relate to basic functions; seeing, hearing, walking/mobility, cognition, communication and self-care. Any person answering 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' to at least one domain/question is considered to be positively identified by the WGQ-SS for disability. See the Guidance Note in annex for further guidance.

The questionnaire for this indicator is available in [Survey Designer](#) by selecting the indicator Beneficiaries with disabilities receiving assistance (indicator CC 1.4 – Roster version) or Beneficiaries with disabilities receiving assistance (indicator CC 1.4 – HoH version) in the indicator area Cross-cutting: Protection .

The roster method is preferred where questionnaire length allows. This method will ask the 6 questions for every household member above 5 years old and best captures/calculates disabilities in the household. A less preferred but more pragmatic option where questionnaire length is a consideration, is to ask the 6 questions only about the head of household. When this option is chosen, countries should clearly mention this method was used so results can be interpreted carefully.

Roster Version

Questions			
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic	Required
1	HHAsstWFPRecCashYN1Y - Did your household receive cash-based WFP assistance in the last 12 months? 0 No 1 Yes		Depending on Activity
2	HHAsstWFPRecInKindYN1Y - Did your household receive in-kind WFP assistance in the last 12 months?		Depending on

III. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

	0 No 1 Yes		Activity
3	HHAsstWFPRecCapBuildYN1Y - Did you household receive WFP capacity building assistance in the last 12 months? [Insert name and description of capacity building program here to help respondents better recall] 0 No 1 Yes		Depending on Activity
4	RespSex - Sex of the Respondent ENUMERATOR: Interviewers are to observe and record but not ask the sex of the respondent 0 Female 1 Male		Yes
5	RESPRelationHHH - What is your relationship with the head of household? ENUMERATOR: Allow the respondent to define head of household as they choose. If a respondent asks for definition of head of household: "head of household is the one who makes the major decisions" 100 Head of household 200 Spouse/partner 300 Son/daughter 400 Father/mother 500 Brother/sister 600 Other relatives 700 Other non-relatives 999 Other		No
6	HHHSex - What is the sex of the head of the household? ENUMERATOR: Allow the respondent to define head of household as they choose. If a respondent asks for definition of head of household: "head of household is the one who makes the major decisions" 0 Female 1 Male		Yes
7	HHHAge - Age of the head of the household?		No
I will now ask you a series of questions about each member in your household (including yourself) above 5 years old. Let's start the series of questions with the oldest member of the household and finish with the youngest member of the household.			
8	PDisabMembers - How many members aged 5+ are there in your household? Please include yourself in the computation.		Yes
Repeats questions for each household member aged 5+:			
9	PDisabName - Name of household member		Yes
10	PDisabAge - What is the age of [Name]?		Yes
11	PDisabSex - What is the sex of [Name]? 0 Female		Yes

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

	1	Male		
The next questions ask about difficulties [Name] may have doing certain activities.				
1 2	PDisabSee - Does [Name] have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories			Yes
	1	No difficulty		
	2	Some difficulty		
	3	A lot of difficulty		
	4	Cannot do at all		
	888	Don't know		
	999	Refuse		
1 3	PDisabHear - Does [Name] have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories			Yes
	1	No difficulty		
	2	Some difficulty		
	3	A lot of difficulty		
	4	Cannot do at all		
	888	Don't know		
	999	Refuse		
1 4	PDisabWalk - Does [Name] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say...ENUMERATOR: Read response categories			Yes
	1	No difficulty		
	2	Some difficulty		
	3	A lot of difficulty		
	4	Cannot do at all		
	888	Don't know		
	999	Refuse		
1 5	PDisabRemember - Does [Name] have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say...ENUMERATOR: Read response categories			Yes
	1	No difficulty		
	2	Some difficulty		
	3	A lot of difficulty		
	4	Cannot do at all		
	888	Don't know		
	999	Refuse		
1 6	PDisabUnderstand - Using your usual language, does [Name] have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or			Yes

III. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

	being understood? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse		
17	PDisabWash - Does [Name] have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say...ENUMERATOR: Read response categories 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse		Yes

Head of Household Version

Questions			
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic	Required
1	HHAsstWFPRecCashYN1Y - Did your household receive cash-based WFP assistance in the last 12 months? 0 No 1 Yes		Depending on Activity
2	HHAsstWFPRecInKindYN1Y - Did your household receive in-kind WFP assistance in the last 12 months? 0 No 1 Yes		Depending on Activity
3	HHAsstWFPRecCapBuildYN1Y - Did you household receive WFP capacity building assistance in the last 12 months? [Insert name and description of capacity building program here to help respondents better recall] 0 No 1 Yes		Depending on Activity
4	RespSex - Sex of the Respondent ENUMERATOR: Interviewers are to observe and record but not ask the sex of the respondent 0 Female 1 Male		Yes

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

5	<p>RESPRelationHHH - What is your relationship with the head of household?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: Allow the respondent to define head of household as they choose. If a respondent asks for definition of head of household: "head of household is the one who makes the major decisions"</p> <p>100 Head of household 200 Spouse/partner 300 Son/daughter 400 Father/mother 500 Brother/sister 600 Other relatives 700 Other non-relatives 999 Other</p>		No
6	<p>HHHSex - What is the sex of the head of the household?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: Allow the respondent to define head of household as they choose. If a respondent asks for definition of head of household: "head of household is the one who makes the major decisions"</p> <p>0 Female 1 Male</p>		Yes
7	<p>HHHAge - Age of the head of the household?</p>		Yes
<p>The next questions ask about difficulties the head of household may have doing certain activities</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: If respondent is head of household, you can say "do you ..." instead of "does the head of household" for the series of questions below.</p>			
8	<p>HHHDisabSee - Does the head of household have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say...</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: Read response categories</p> <p>1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse</p>		Yes
9	<p>HHHDisabHear - Does the head of household have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say...</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: Read response categories</p> <p>1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse</p>		Yes
10	<p>HHHDisabWalk - Does the head of household have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories</p> <p>1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty</p>		Yes

	3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse		
1 1	HHHDisabRemember - Does the head of household have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse		Yes
1 2	HHHDisabUnderstand - Using his or her usual language, does the head of household have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse		Yes
1 3	HHHDisabWash - Does the head of household have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse		Yes

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

When data is collected through household surveys:

Sampling should follow the strategy adopted for the household level monitoring exercise used to collect information to calculate multiple indicators.

It is recommended to collect information from a statistically representative sample of the population under analysis. To calculate the sample, the confidence level should be between 90-95% with a 5-10% margin of error.

For more details and guidance please refer to the [sampling guide for household level data collection](#).

INDICATOR CALCULATION

To be counted as a person with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers a member of the household (5 years and older) should have responded with “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” for any of the six questions in the tool (see above). If any other response was given, no member of the household is considered to be with disability. To calculate this indicator, a simple count of the number of people with disability is conducted.

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [github](#) for calculating this indicator.

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Original guidance on the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WGQ-SS) can be found here: [question](#) and [syntax](#).

If COs are unable to collect this data, due to security issues, resource constraints etc., they should not apply global or local averages or estimates (e.g. 15%, or secondary national level data). Applying such figures at output level reporting implies that persons with disabilities are proportionately accessing WFP assistance. However, this is unlikely to be the case due to some combination of different levels of need, and/or access barriers.

<p>DATA ENTRY IN COMET</p>	<p>Data is recorded in COMET in the beneficiary counting module as well as in the logframe.</p> <p>Data is entered at CSP level.</p> <p>Follow-up values are to be recorded as numbers, disaggregated by sex and age.</p> <p>Data entry in beneficiary counting module:</p> <p>Data to be entered in the beneficiary counting module, at CSP level, disaggregated by sex and age.</p> <p>Data entry in logframe:</p> <p>In cross-cutting results section, entering follow-up values in absolute numbers, disaggregated by sex.</p>
<p>DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)</p>	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>Beneficiary counting module: Disaggregation by sex AND age groups is required to understand the number of “women, men, boys and girls” with disabilities.</p> <p>Logframe module: Disaggregation by sex and activity.</p> <p>Sample size should be considered when applying disaggregation.</p>
<p>FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET</p>	<p>Beneficiary counting module: Annually, during beneficiary counting.</p> <p>Logframe module: data is to be entered based on duration of individual activities; at least once for each activity under 1 year duration, and annually for activities lasting longer than 1 year.</p>
<p>BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>TARGET SETTING</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME</p>	<p>CC.1.2 Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance</p> <p>CC.1.5 Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)</p> <p>CC.2.1 Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA</p> <p>CC.2.2 Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)</p> <p>CC.2.4 Country office has an action plan on community engagement</p> <p>The information on the above will help understand whether improved processes on accessibility and consultation together with better outreach to communities is ultimately reducing barriers to our services and helping us reach more people captured by this indicator</p>

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This information needs to be accompanied by additional information on the barriers that persons with disabilities face accessing WFP services. WFP and partners are piloting an interagency tool on collecting relevant data on this. Additional queries on qualitative data can be sent to the DI focal points in HQ.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Whether, in proportion to total beneficiary figures, households with people with disabilities are comparatively under-served by WFP services. This should trigger action on identifying why this is the case which can only be done through creating data on barriers and a context and risk analysis. The data, read with an intersectional lens, will show us whether there are important variations in women, girls and older people experience differential access to WFP's services.

INTERPRETATION

The World Health Organization estimates that about 15% of the world's population has a disability, with 80% of those persons living in low- and middle-income countries. However, figures collected in PDMs may vary significantly from 15%. Variation in baseline prevalence of disability can be expected in contexts with conflict, low access to healthcare, high levels of malnutrition, etc. Further variation of prevalence within WFP caseloads is likely, due to different levels of food insecurity and capacity to access assistance among persons with disability. Finally, the frequency or modality of data collection (e.g. mobile data collection) and sample size constraints will affect findings.

Three strategies that can assist in interpreting results:

1. Repeated data collection will allow a baseline for comparison of results and increasing skill with implementation and analysis.
2. Using the WGQ-SS without modification⁸⁹ allows for comparison across contexts or actors, as appropriate, as it is an internationally validated and standardized tool.
3. Interpreting data in link with local organizations of persons with disabilities (OPD's) will enable some triangulation and identification of follow-up actions.

Note: Sample size should be considered when analysing and reporting on disability-disaggregated data. Analysis of data disaggregated by disability requires a sufficient number of observations. For transparency, it is recommended to report on the number of observations, and to exercise caution in the analysis if the number of households with disabled members is not representative of the population. This should be considered in the design as well as analysis phases of the assessment.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The reporting is the in the ACR overview section of Total Beneficiary Figures

23,004,722

Total beneficiaries in 2022



51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 6,211,275 (49% Female, 51% Male)

VISUALIZATION

See examples in the [CRF Usage Dashboard](#)

LIMITATIONS

While sex and age (GAM) disaggregated data should be collected in all cases, it may not be possible to report statistically relevant figures for disability due to the limited sample size collected for certain indicators.

⁸⁹ Removal of reference to glasses and/or hearing aids is an accepted modification, if either assistive technology is extremely rare in the setting in which the WGQ-SS is implemented

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

WGQ-SS are available in all UN languages, but a high-quality translation process into the local language may be needed to ensure comprehension.

Where the WGQ-SS are included to disaggregate existing indicators by disability, it will be crucial that the enumerators are adequately trained to address potential sources of bias and error in implementation of the tool, e.g. same gender enumerator and respondent, HHH responding on behalf of other adults, removing reference to assistive technology (hearing aids) not available in the local context.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP Information & Knowledge Management Platform on Disability Inclusion Beneficiary Definition and Counting Guidance Note](#)

[WFP Technical Note on Mainstreaming of Disability Disaggregation: A Phased Approach to Meaningful Programming \(March 2021\)](#)

[Indicator description on VAM Resource Centre](#)

CC.
1.5

CC.1.5 Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.1.5
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 1. Protection</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one and Tier two/three beneficiaries and to HQ.</p> <p>If the indicator is not applicable to your CSP, you may opt to hide it from your logframe. This decision should be accompanied by a clear justification and confirmed with both your regional monitoring advisors and HQ corporate monitoring colleagues for alignment.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Disability Inclusion (PRO-DI)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: categorical: missing, approaching, meeting, exceeding</p> <p>Unit of analysis: Country Offices and HQ – aggregated at corporate level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>Accessibility: Ensuring that persons with disabilities have access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas (United Nations Conventions on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), art. 9).</p> <p>Universal Design: The design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. “Universal design” shall not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities where this is needed (UNCRPD, art. 2).</p> <p>Reasonable Accommodation: Necessary and appropriate modification and adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise on an equal basis with others of all human rights and fundamental freedoms (UNCRPD, art. 2).</p>

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

RATIONALE

In 2019, the Executive Office of the Secretary General launched the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy to support and sustain UN entities' progress on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of their work. In November 2020, WFP launched a 2-year Road Map on Disability Inclusion to act on all 15 of the UNDIS indicators. Indicator 6 and 6.1 of the UNDIS relate to Accessibility in specific and the WFP Road Map describes the scope of the accessibility indicator as "enhancing the access of persons with disabilities to WFP infrastructure and services." The understanding of this work is that no service or workplace will be inclusive to people with disabilities if it is not accessible.

Accessibility is not just applicable to the built environment. It also applies to the transport people use to move around, the communication that they need to inform their day-to-day life, how they are consulted and their interaction with digital spaces. Accessibility, along with participation and non-discrimination, is a pre-requisite for fostering social inclusion for all. Accessible spaces are more inclusive ones.

Since early 2021, WFP has issued a series of guidance documents to roll out accessibility measures within the organization. These are outlined in the following:

- 1) [WFP Procedures and Standards for the Inclusive Accessibility of the Built Environment](#)
- 2) [WFP Technology Accessibility Assessment](#)
- 3) [WFP Accessibility Assessment and Tool for Conferences and Meetings](#)
- 4) [WFP Policy of Reasonable Accommodation and Process Document](#)
- 5) [WFP Inclusive Communications Guidelines](#)
- 6) [WFP Guidance on Consulting with Persons with Disabilities and their Representative Organizations](#)
- 7) [WFP review service on the procurement of Accessible goods and services](#)

The aim of this indicator is two-fold. It enables WFP at the entity level to report against the QCPR on the related UNDIS indicator. It also enables WFP to report against country-level progress on accessibility that will complement UNCT-level efforts to meet UNDIS requirements on a country level.

DATA SOURCE

WFP DI Secretariat will use the data collection tool (below) to calculate the result of this indicator against the following UNDIS Country-level scorecard ratings.

The current UNCT scorecard indicator ratings on accessibility are as follows:

Approaching Requirements:

- CO conducts a baseline assessment of the accessibility of its premises (offices/ hotels/ accommodation/ sites) and services (ICT, Communication, Transport and Emergency Procedures).
- CO keeps a record of its Reasonable Accommodation Requests

Meeting Requirements:

- CO conducts a baseline assessment of the accessibility of its premises and services (ICT, Communication, Transport and Emergency Procedures).
- CO keeps a record of its Reasonable Accommodation Requests and their provision
- An accessibility plan for WFP premises and services is developed or integrated within CSP

Exceeds Requirements

- CO conducts a baseline assessment of the accessibility of its premises and services (ICT, Communication, Transport and Emergency Procedures).
- CO keeps a record of its Reasonable Accommodation Requests and their provision
- An accessibility plan for WFP premises and services is developed or integrated within CSP
- The WFP accessibility plan is implemented and monitored

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

To calculate results against this indicator, please use this [Tip Sheet](#) that will guide you through the self-assessment. This is an extract of the questions that will be required for the information on the country-level indicators:

- 1) *Is your CO part of a region where a WFP DI "Pilot Initiative" is/or was historically (being) rolled out? Y/N (For N then the next answers are likely to not apply)*
- 2) *Has a baseline assessment been undertaken for accessibility of premises as per the WFP Procedures and Standards for the Inclusive Accessibility of the Built Environment?*
- 3) *Does your CO meet accessibility standards as per WFP guidance? Y/N (see ARCHIBUS)*
- 4) *Has a baseline assessment been undertaken for digital accessibility? Y/N*
- 5) *If N to above, does your CO use digital solutions that are provided by a centralized system and have these been formatted with the correct accessibility standards enabled?*
- 6) *Has a baseline assessment been undertaken for conferences and services? Y/N*
- 7) *Has your CO established minimum standards on accessible communications as per the DI communications guidance?*
- 8) *Have your staff been trained on accessible communication standards? Y/N*
- 9) *If Y, which training have they completed?*
- 10) *Has your CO used the Guidance on Consulting with Persons with Disabilities and their Representative Organizations to inform and conduct accessible consultations with affected populations? Y/N*
- 11) *Does your office have a list of accessible service providers for the following: Hotels/ transport/ financial services?*
- 12) *Does your office process reasonable accommodations as per the Global Guidance? Y/N*
- 13) *How many requests have been received for RA?*
- 14) *How many RA requests have been approved/ pending/ rejected?*
- 15) *Does your CO have an accessibility plan? Y/N*
- 16) *If Y, is this standalone or integrated into different processes and/or within your CSP?*
- 17) *Does your CO's accessibility plan have an accompanying budget? Y/N*
- 18) *Has your CO used the WFP accessibility review service in its procurement of goods, services and/or food?*
- 19) *Have your staff been trained on accessibility in general and on the accessibility changes and standards that need to be met? Y/N*
- 20) *If Y, which training courses are used*
- 21) *Has your accessibility plan been implemented over the course of the year? Y/N*

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

Missing= No to Q1-22

Approaching = Y to Q1 – Q12

Meeting= Y to Q1-Q19

Exceeding = Y to Q1-Q22

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Note: If the indicator is relevant/applicable for the country office (CO) but data hasn't been collected or couldn't be obtained, the CO should report a value of "Missing" for the follow-up.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered **at CSP level**.

Baseline, target and follow-up values are to be entered at CSP level by selecting the appropriate answer category from the dropdown menu (missing, approaching, meeting, exceeding).

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected (2024 and on) in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

N/A

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Once a year

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

HQ:

The current baseline for HQ is "Meeting" for accessibility. Baselines at HQ are updated annually.

Country Offices:

New CSP/CSP activities: The baseline at CO level is to be established through CO self-assessment. Values from the first data collection will make up the baseline.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: First monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline. Every subsequent year, the CO then enters only a follow up value in COMET.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

For HQ this should be "Meeting"

For COs this should be either "Approaching" or "Meeting"

End of CSP target:

End of Strategic Plan cycle for HQ should be "Meeting" and/or "Exceeding"

End of CSP cycle for COs should be "Meeting"

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

CC.1.2 Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.2.1 Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2 Country Office meets or exceeds the UNDIS standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Potential sources of complementary qualitative data to this indicator could be:

- Country level global staff survey results
- Staff association notes for record
- Community feedback mechanisms (feedback on accessibility of WFP services to affected populations)

This is a non-exhaustive list and COs can use additional sources of qualitative information as applicable in the respective context.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The result of the indicator will inform the CO whether further efforts need to be undertaken to improve adherence to UNDIS standards (if result is “missing”, or “approaching”), or whether the current status is to be maintained (“meeting”, “exceeding”).

Highlighting positive examples of progress in accessibility to assistance/services by the CO.

INTERPRETATION

Each CO will report whether they are “Meeting” or “Exceeding” the UNDIS standards at a country level. Actual results for those reporting “Meeting” or “Exceeding” will be very low and possibly zero because the accessibility guidance is newly issued from a corporate level and with such a broad global reach. WFP will work incrementally to implementing accessibility at a country level. The targets for the next 5 years are expected to be low compliance (10-20%) across COs given that regional roll outs for DI started in 2022. Where a CO can report “Meeting” or “Exceeding”, this should be interpreted as a best practice for WFP.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

CO level:

X Country is missing/approaching/meeting/exceeding the WFP indicator on accessibility.

Corporate level:

X %/proportion of WFP Country Offices are missing/approaching/meeting/exceeding the WFP indicator on accessibility.

WFP at an entity level is missing/approaching/meeting/exceeding the WFP indicator on accessibility.

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The main limitation is that guidance on accessibility and baseline assessments have only recently been developed and rolled out at a corporate level. Whilst WFP is meeting the UNDIS indicator 6 and missing 6.1, efforts to roll out DI have only been done in a strategic way in one Region (RBB) and within this region accessibility standards have been partially rolled out.

Another limitation is the scope of the work that falls under the banner of accessibility which spans from building services, ICT, communications and programme. This means that collecting consolidated information on this indicator will need coordinated feedback from a number of concerned units in each country office.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Accessibility, and conferences and services | WFPgo](#)

[UN Country Team Accountability Scorecard on Disability Inclusion](#)

[UNDIS Technical Notes](#)

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

CC.
1.6

CC.1.6 Country office score on meeting standards for the identification and documentation of conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risks, and implementation of mitigation measures [NEW]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.1.6
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting indicator (Positioned for the CRF) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: Conflict sensitivity</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Applicable and Mandatory for high risk country offices in 2024 and for all country offices starting 2025
TECHNICAL OWNER	Emergencies and Transitions Services - (PRO-P)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Score - Country Office
DEFINITIONS	<p>Conflict sensitivity means minimising the negative effects of operations and programmes on conflict / tensions and maximising the positive effects on peace where possible.</p> <p>Conflict sensitivity risks are the risks that programming or operations get caught up and inadvertently contribute to conflict, tensions or violence.</p> <p>Please review WFP guidance on conflict sensitive programming here before proceeding to below standards.</p> <p>Standards for the identification and documentation of conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risks, and implementation of mitigation measures:</p> <p>Structured and comprehensive process - The Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks Assessment (CACSRA) should cover at least all highly conflict affected areas. It should involve a structured process, following WFP corporate guidance to undertake conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risks assessment. COs may also innovate their own processes, but whatever process is used, it should cover all relevant elements and categories for conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risks assessments. The depth of the analysis should be matched to the complexity of the context (highly conflict affected contexts require deeper analysis) and to the intervention (those involving very significant resources or with known conflict sensitivity issues require deeper analysis). The CO should take a reasoned decision as to where deeper or lighter touch assessments are needed.</p> <p>Actionable - CSRA should include a matrix that clearly links risks and relevant mitigation measures, lists staff in charge of their implementation, and outlines a timeframe.</p> <p>Up to date - The conflict analysis should be updated in light of significant changes in the context or refreshed at a pace appropriate to that conflict context. For example, in frozen conflicts where there is very little change at the macro level, refresh of conflict analysis at</p>

the macro level should be conducted at least once every 4 years, whereas in fast-changing conflicts the conflict analysis may need more regular updating

Risks and mitigation measures are documented - Conflict sensitivity risks may be documented in the main risk register (macro level risks), field office level risk registers (regional specific risks), in programme-specific risk registers, (which may accompany a programme proposal), in a conflict sensitivity assessment, or in notes of routine meetings that discuss and manage conflict sensitivity risks (such as a project review committee or a regular conflict sensitivity forum). Mitigation measures should be documented at an appropriate level of detail to enable implementation and captured in an appropriate place that is used by the CO for the management of conflict sensitivity risks at the relevant scale.

Implemented - The mitigation measure has been actioned. Some mitigation measures may involve one-off actions, others may require on-going processes

RATIONALE

This indicator helps assess the level of integration of conflict sensitivity into WFP programming and operations at a CO level, through assessing the first and most fundamental steps of conflict sensitivity: assessing possible conflict sensitivity risks of activities on the basis of a conflict analysis and developing and implementing mitigation measures.

For more information, please check [WFP's Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risk Assessment Guidance](#)

DATA SOURCE

The CO should complete the self-assessed data collection tool, and draw on a range of documented sources of conflict analysis, conflict sensitivity risks, and mitigation measures. A range of data sources may be used for completing the self-assessed data collection tool:

- Conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity assessments
- Other context assessments that have considered conflict
- Corporate risk registers
- Risk matrices included in proposals
- Risk matrices developed as part of a conflict sensitivity assessment(s)
- Meeting notes of regular meetings that discuss and manage conflict sensitivity risks such as a conflict sensitivity forum or a project review committee that considers conflict sensitivity risks

In some contexts, there may be discussions, decisions and changes made at the field level to programming / operations in which great contextually relevant analysis is conducted but decisions are not documented. This data will need to be captured through key informant interviews with field staff.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The self-assessed data collection tool to be used and accompanying criteria for evaluation listed below:

Please list and briefly describe all documented conflict analyses that exist in the CO, also consider conflict analyses integrated into other assessments and logistic operations. Please consider security assessments as well.

Look at these analysis pieces collectively and give a narrative answer to the below questions:

Conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risks assessment (CACSRA) is comprehensive, structured, actionable and up to date

Q1. To what extent do the Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risk Assessments cover all conflict / tension affected geographical areas?

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

<p>Q2. To what extent do the Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risk Assessment (CACSRA) use WFP corporate guidance or an equivalent methodology considering all key elements/categories of programme and operations?</p> <p>Key elements for Conflict Analysis: root causes, drivers, actors, dynamics/trends of the conflict</p> <p>Key element to be examined for possible risks by a CSRA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming • Strategic decisions (e.g. relations with the government / De facto Authorities, choice of locations, programming types etc) • Procurement: Food procurement, management of Financial Service Providers, transport contracting, security contracting • Staff and CP: how staff and CPs are viewed within the conflict
<p>Q3. Have actionable mitigation measures been identified and assigned to responsible staff?</p>
<p>Q4. How frequently do conflict analyses and CSRAs need to be updated in this context, and has the analysis been refreshed accordingly?</p>
<p>Conflict sensitivity risks and mitigation measures have been documented</p>
<p>Q5. Are the risks and mitigation measures documented in a manner that enable the risks to be visible, actioned and tracked?</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures have been Implemented</p>
<p>Q6. To what extent have mitigation measures been implemented?</p>

<p>SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p>N/A - One data collection tool should be completed for the CO encompassing all key elements/categories of programme and operations (see data collection tools for more information on key categories/elements), covering all conflict / tension affected geographical areas. Thus, there is no sampling.</p>
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<p>INDICATOR CALCULATION</p>	<p>Having completed the self-assessed guiding questions, with narrative responses to each question, the CO should use the narrative responses to score itself on the rubric below.</p> <p>The completed rubric then provides the basis for the scoring:</p> <p>0 = does not meet standard</p> <p>1 = partially meets standard</p> <p>2 = meets standard</p> <p>3 = exceeds standard</p> <p>The rubric for scoring appears below:</p>			
	Does not meet standard	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	Exceeds Standard
Dimension	0	1	2	3
	<p>Conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risks assessment (CACSRA) is comprehensive, structured, actionable, and up to date</p>			
Comprehensive (based on answer of Q1)	No conflict analysis and CS risk assessment (CACSRA) conducted	Incomplete geographical coverage, with highly conflict or tensions affected areas not included	All highly conflict affected areas included	Complete geographical coverage, with all conflict affected areas covered

III. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

Structured (based on answer of Q2)	No conflict analysis and CS risk assessment (CACSRA) conducted	Incomplete conflict analysis and/or conflict sensitivity risk assessments conducted, with only some elements/categories considered	CO has used the corporate guidance or equivalent methodology and all elements/categories were considered.	All corporate elements /categories and additional context specific elements/categories are considered
Actionable (based on answer of Q3)	No mitigation measures identified	Some mitigation measures identified, but several major risks remain unaddressed	Mitigation measures have been identified for all major identified risks	Mitigation measures have been identified for all identified risks
Up to Date (based on answer of Q4)	CACSRA has not been conducted or has not been updated in the last 4 years for operations with no major contextual changes	CACSRA has not been updated in light of major changes to the context or operations	CACSRA is deliberately refreshed at a pace appropriate to the evolving context	CACSRA is maintained as a "living" document/process with rolling analysis and frequent discussions among staff
Conflict sensitivity risks and mitigation measures have been documented				
Risks and mitigation measures are documented (based on answer of Q5)	No risks or mitigation measures documented	Partial documentation of conflict sensitivity risks and mitigation measure	Major risks and mitigation measures documented	All risks and mitigation measures are documented
Mitigation Measures have been Implemented				
Implemented (based on answer of Q6)	No mitigation measures implemented	Only few mitigation measures have been implemented	Mitigation measures for all major risks have been implemented	Mitigation measures for all risks have been implemented

The CO should assign themselves an overall score based on the outcome of the self-assessment as follows:

- **Does Not Meet Standard** = CO has scored "0" on **any** one of the dimensions
- **Partially Meets Standards** = CO has scored "1" on all dimensions OR CO has scored "1" on one or more of the dimensions and "2" or "3" on all others.
- **Meets Standard** = CO has scored "2" on **all** of the dimensions
- **Exceeds Standard** = CO has scored "3" on at least one of the dimensions and "2" on **all** others.

1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is entered **at CSP level**.

The CO reports on their overall status in COMET in the logframe by selecting one of these options based on their overall score:

- CO does not meet standards
- CO partially meets standards
- CO meets standards
- CO exceeds standards

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Indicator is reported at the CSP-level, disaggregation for data entry into COMET based on activity tags is not mandatory but should be covered in the narrative of the exercise sheet.

Data disaggregation will most naturally form around the units of conflict analysis. The key elements where disaggregation adds most value is to identify where gaps remain according to:

- Type of activity
- Location
- Elements of CO operations (procurement, staffing etc)

This will enable better identification of action points going forward.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annual data collection and entry of the final score into COMET.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

COs are to consider assessments implemented during the 18 months prior to the beginning of a new CSP.

New CSP/CSP activities: The baseline is related to the implementation of the CSP and should be set within 3-months of implementation (i.e. the first value recorded at the start of the CSP will serve as the baseline).

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: First monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline. Every subsequent year, the CO then enters only a follow up value in COMET.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

CO to determine rate of progressive expansion of analysis, assessment and mitigation measure development across the entire programme and operations over the course of the CSP and explain the rationale. The CO to pay particular attention to sequencing in light of:

- Known conflict hotspots
- Fairly foreseeable conflict sensitivity risks
- The need to address significant changes in the conflict context

End of CSP target:

A CO should aim to meet the standards of conflict sensitive programming at the design stage of CSP.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Protection, AAP, and conflict sensitivity focal points in CO are responsible of conducting this exercise and assigning scores to the CO in consultation with relevant colleagues, field offices, and CO management. Regional Humanitarian advisors are recommended to conduct qualitative assessment of COs' completed exercise sheets used to report on the indicator for further learning.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

This is the first CRF indicator on conflict sensitivity, it should be collected and analysed in parallel to all cross-cutting indicators.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Data sources for the indicator include written reports and KIIs, no further qualitative research required.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The guiding questions include spaces for reflection on what actions are needed to address gaps – for instance that additional conflict analysis is needed of specific regions, or that the CO has not considered how food procurement might affect conflict, or that targeting is triggering conflict sensitivity concerns that need mitigation.

INTERPRETATION

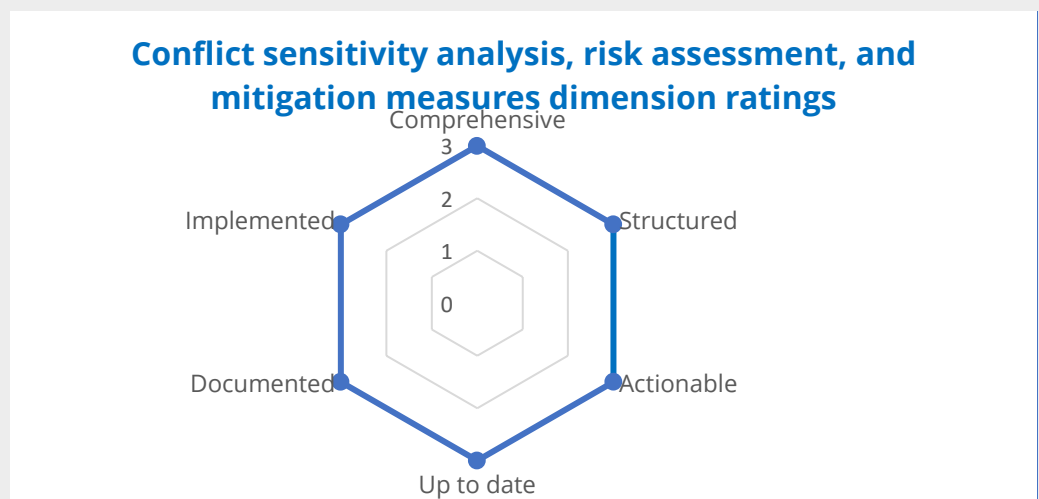
The type of conflict – a rapidly evolving conflict will create new and different risks, demanding a more frequent pace of refresh of the conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risk assessment.

Maturity of engagement on conflict sensitivity – COs that have invested significantly in conflict sensitivity over a number of years will likely start from a position of having a number of conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risk assessments already conducted, and more advanced practices in documenting risks.

CO level capacity – Having specialist capacity in-house at the CO level will significantly increase performance in the CS risk indicator

VISUALIZATION

The findings can be visualized using a spider/radar chart to analyse the individual dimension scores and the overall number of dimensions met can be visualized over time (by year or CSP period) using a bar graph as exemplified below:



1. PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

An example of how to use and report on the indicator is provided below:

Conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risks assessment (CACSRA) is comprehensive, structured, actionable, and up to date			Score
Comprehensive	<p>In the CO a range of approaches for conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity assessments have been used across the spread of programming over the course of the previous 3 years, generating a number of documented conflict sensitivity risks.</p> <p>Specific research has been conducted to examine conflict sensitivity risks for both the humanitarian and resilience portfolios. Programming and strategic decisions over location and programming types have all been examined. While food procurement has been discussed to an extent within the Conflict Sensitivity Forum, there was no need for major change.</p>	Exceeds standard	3
Structured	Conflict sensitivity risks have been identified using WFP corporate guidance. It has involved both in-house discussions and external consultations and benefitted from expert input from two conflict specialist organizations.	Exceeds standard	3
Actionable	Mitigation measures have been identified for all the major risks identified in the geographical areas analysed, though an internal discussion with relevant WFP staff and in consultation with relevant CPs.	Meets standard	2
Up to date	The written analyses have been completed recently, and a staff group meet regularly to keep the analysis up-to-date.	Exceeds standard	3
Recommendations	Continue with the excellent practice of regular meetings to discuss conflict sensitivity risks and mitigation measures		
Conflict sensitivity risks and mitigation measures have been documented			
Risks and mitigation measures are documented	Conflict sensitivity risks and mitigation measures are documented in various systems, including the CO risk register, and a specialist online tool to gather all risks. Risks and mitigation measures are also captured and discussed during regular Conflict Sensitivity Forum meeting minutes.	Exceeds standard	3
Mitigation Measures have been Implemented			

III. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

Implemented	Following the completion of the external review of the humanitarian portfolio by Peaceful Change Initiative in Q4 2021, the CO's Conflict Sensitivity Forum has reviewed risks and mitigation measures on a quarterly basis to ensure the necessary steps are being followed and identify any new risks / mitigations measures needed. The only recommendation that was not implemented was the use of a conflict sensitivity interactions log, due to lack of staff capacity. However, risks and mitigations for both the humanitarian and resilience programmes continue to be followed up within the Conflict Sensitivity Forum.	Exceeds standard	
Recommendations	No action proposed		
TOTAL	The example CO exceeded standards of 5 dimensions and met standards of 1 dimension. Thus, overall CO exceeds Standard for the identification and documentation of conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risks, and implementation of mitigation measures.	5 dimensions exceeded standard 1 dimension met standards	CO exceeds standards

LIMITATIONS

Scope – In some COs only a specific area is deemed conflict affected, and this area would then require a deeper analysis vis-à-vis the rest of the country. Thus most resources would be directed at conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risk assessments for this location – for instance Mindanao for Philippines CO. A lighter touch analysis would still be needed for the remaining area of the CO and to cover operations. This can take the form of the ESSF screening tool for programmes, or other screening.

Cumulative effects of programming – If we examine only the current portfolio, this can miss the cumulative effects of programming over a longer time period, similarly care is needed to ensure strategic level risks are considered at the level of the CSP overall. Thus specific questions to probe this are included in the guiding questions.

Subjectivity – This indicator is self-assessed with high level of subjectivity that should be cautiously considered while analysing overall corporate performance.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information on Conflict Sensitivity please check [this page](#)

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

CC.
2.1

CC.2.1 Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.2.1
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 2. Accountability</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one beneficiaries except for those that exclusively target Tier one beneficiaries for the following programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Exception 1: Smallholder farmers (SMS) targeted with capacity strengthening activities without participating in any Food for Asset or Training activities 2- Exception 2: On-site school feeding activities where children receive date bars, nutritious supplements that are consumed in schools <p>These exceptions are in place because none of the beneficiaries from the above-mentioned programmes are interviewed in post distribution monitoring (PDM).</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Gender, Protection, and Inclusion (GPI) Service
ACTIVITY TAGS	GD, HIV/TB_M&SN, PMD, PREV, STUN, HIV/TB_C&T, MSM, SAM, SF_ATHR, SF_ONS, SF_THR, FFA, FFT, SMS, FBA, AES, MAI, MMI, CAP, CIS, SLA, CAR
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage of beneficiaries (respondents)</p> <p>Unit of analysis: individual level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator aims to measure the proportion of beneficiaries in communities where WFP and partners are operating who can demonstrate that they have been given accurate, relevant, and timely information about WFP and its assistance.</p> <p>Beneficiaries (or assisted people): refers to any intended recipient of assistance from WFP and partners. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all individuals receiving assistance and household members that are not entitlement holders but benefit from the assistance being part of the household. • all of those who are eligible for assistance but did not access the service. <p>Accessible: WFP should disseminate information through a range of inclusive and accessible communication channels identified by affected populations through consultations. For example, community radio, community gatherings, community gatherers, feedback mechanisms, focus group discussions, notice boards. The source of information should be captured whenever possible to assist in improving communications with beneficiaries. To ensure that channels are inclusive and accessible, consultations with representatives of groups within the area, where WFP operates or is planning to implement programmes, should be considered.</p>

This must include consultations with first-tier beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Special attention should be paid to groups that may be less visible or marginalised, including children, women, and persons with disabilities (PWD). It is recommended to include this type of consultation in COs' Community Engagement (CE) action plan.

Moreover, to be accessible, information needs to be understandable and perceived as easy and clear as possible by a range of different groups, irrespectively of their, age, gender, ability, and literacy level. Accessible information gives people the right to make informed decisions and act accordingly.

Information: as a minimum, the information provided should include the following elements:

- Who is included: beneficiaries demonstrate that they understand the eligibility criteria for receiving WFP assistance.
- What people will receive: beneficiaries declare that they are aware of their entitlements and can determine that they received the appropriate assistance.
- How to report misconduct, including PSEA: beneficiaries are aware of their right to report staff misconduct without repercussions, and how to do it.
- Information is easy to understand: beneficiaries report whether the information is clear, easy to understand, and hence accessible to everyone.

Although the elements above are specifically measured by the indicator, the information provided to assisted people should not be limited to these areas. Additional elements to monitor are the following:

- Length of assistance: beneficiaries report that they are aware of the duration of the programme, hence they know when the programme will end, and the food assistance will be discontinued.
- Distribution dates: beneficiaries report they are informed about distribution dates ahead of time.
- Who is excluded: beneficiaries inform WFP they know vulnerable families who were excluded from assistance and why.
- Information gaps: beneficiaries identify knowledge gaps and information needs WFP could support them on.
- Information source: beneficiaries report who they heard about WFP's assistance from for the first time.
- Rights of community: beneficiaries are aware of their right to complain including on staff misconduct and provide feedback without repercussions, and they know where to submit feedback.

Programme: it includes corporate activities categories defined under the framework of the new CSP process such as (Un)conditional resource transfers to support access to food, Asset creation, Livelihood support activities, School meal, Nutrition treatment, Smallholder agricultural market support, Emergency preparedness, etc.

RATIONALE

In 2017, WFP endorsed four updated commitments on accountability to affected populations (AAP) through its membership in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). These commitments relate to: (i) leadership; (ii) participation and partnership; (iii) information, feedback and action; and (iv) results. Informed by these commitments, WFP's Strategy for AAP aims to ensure that affected people participate in and are able to influence decision-making in matters related to WFP food assistance programmes.

To operationalize the IASC commitments, WFP focuses on three key areas:

1. Information and Knowledge Management
2. Inclusion

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

3. Community Feedback and Response

This indicator responds to the first area, where WFP commits not only to provide accurate, timely, and accessible information to affected people about its assistance, but also to provide information that is clearly understandable by everyone, irrespective of their age, gender, or other characteristics.

This indicator is concerned with the dignity of people affected by disaster and conflict, and their ability to make informed decisions and exercise their rights.

DATA SOURCE

PDM Monitoring exercises.

Respondent: individuals who are part of the same household are represented by one respondent. Data collectors should attempt to talk to the person in the household who has the best ability to answer the questions to maximize the reliability of the collected information. This is typically, but not necessarily, the head of the household or the primary recipient of the assistance. Other household members may be better able to respond. Efforts must be made to directly consult children who are primary recipients of the assistance and people with disabilities. For some programmes, particularly HIV interventions or social protection programmes that are owned by the Government, WFP may not have access to beneficiary lists due to confidentiality reasons. In such circumstances, field monitors can collect information from a representative group - for example, staff at the clinic/programme site - by asking whether they are aware of any concerns related to people's access to information.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The electronic version of the questions associated with this indicator (listed below) can be found in [Survey Designer](#) in the Protection & Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Module, Accessible Information sub-module.

Questions			
#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic	Required
1	<p>HHAsstKnowEnt - Have you been told exactly what you are entitled to receive in terms of commodities/quantities or cash? Please describe your entitlements.</p> <p>Hint: If the respondent is unable to describe his or her entitlements, the answer is "No"</p> <p>0 No 1 Yes</p>		Yes
2	<p>HHAsstKnowPeople - Do you know how people were chosen to receive assistance? Please describe how they were chosen.</p> <p>Hint: If the respondent is unable to describe correctly, the answer to this question should be "No"</p> <p>0 No 1 Yes</p>		Yes
3	<p>HHAsstReclInfo - Did you receive the information in a way that you could easily understand?</p> <p>0 No 1 Yes 2 I never received information</p>		Yes

III. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

4	<p>HHAsstRecInfoNotEasy - Why was not it easy to understand?</p> <p>Hint: Please do not read the options and select relevant answer choices based on the respondent's answer.</p> <p>1 Lack of details/vague</p> <p>2 Language that I don't understand</p> <p>3 Can't read and write</p> <p>4 Complex phrasing</p> <p>5 Can't see</p> <p>999 Other__</p>	HHAsstRec Info = No	No
5	HHAsstRecInfoNotEasy_oth - Other (specify):	HHAsstRec InfoNotEa sy = Other	No
6	<p>HHAsstReportMisc - Do you know how to report misconduct from WFP or partners, including asking for (sexual) favours or money in exchange of assistance?</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p>		Yes
7	<p>HHAsstKnowPrgEnd - Do you know when the food assistance program you are participating in will end?</p> <p>Hint: If the respondent is unable to say exactly when the program ends, the answer is 'No'.</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p>		No
8	<p>HHAsstInfo - Were you informed of the distribution dates prior to the distribution?</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p>		No
9	<p>HHAsstInfoLast - If you were informed, how many weeks before?</p> <p>1 <= 1 week</p> <p>2 > 1 week</p> <p>3 > 2 weeks</p> <p>4 > 3 weeks</p> <p>5 > 4 weeks</p>	HHAsstInf o = Yes	No
10	<p>HHAsstInfoEnough - If you were informed, was it enough time for you?</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p>	HHAsstInf o = Yes	No
11	HHAsstNeedExcl - Were beneficiaries that need assistance missed from the selection?		No

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

	<p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p> <p>888 Don't know</p>		
1 2	<p>HHAsstNeedExclWhy - Based on your knowledge, why were they not selected?</p> <p>1 Resources were not sufficient to help all the vulnerable</p> <p>2 Selection process was biased</p> <p>3 Individuals not in good terms with community leaders</p> <p>4 Most of them had migrated during the selection process</p> <p>5 They didn't meet the selection criteria</p> <p>6 Others were more vulnerable</p> <p>888 Don't Know</p> <p>999 Other (specify)</p>	HHAsstNeedExcl = Yes	No
1 3	<p>HHAsstNeedExclWhy_oth - Other (specify)</p>	HHAsstNeedExclWhy = Other (specify)	No
1 4	<p>HHAdditionalNotes - Is there anything else that you need to know about the programme?</p> <p>Hint: If yes, document the answer</p>		No
1 5	<p>HHAsstKnowCFM - If you wanted to contact WFP or a partner to ask a question, make a complaint, or provide feedback, do you know what to do/who to contact (CFM)?</p> <p>Hint: If the respondent is unable to describe correctly, the answer should be 'No'</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p>		No
1 6	<p>HHAsstUseCFM - Have you (or anyone from your household) ever used any feedback mechanism before?</p> <p>0 No</p> <p>1 Yes</p>		No
1 7	<p>HHAsstNoUseCFMWhy - If you have never used the feedback mechanism, why?</p> <p>1 No issues experienced or suggestion to raise</p> <p>2 Afraid of losing my entitlement</p> <p>3 Process too difficult/Do not understand procedure</p> <p>4 Feedback is never provided so no need</p> <p>5 Prevented by local leader</p> <p>6 Not user-friendly</p> <p>999 Other (specify)</p>	HHAsstUseCFM = No	No

III. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

18	HHasstNoUseCFMWhy_oth - Other (specify)	HHasstNoUseCFMWhy = Other	No
19	HHasstInfoKnow - How did you initially hear about the project? 100 Local NGO 101 International NGO 102 WFP 103 UNHCR 199 Other UN Agency 200 Ministry of agriculture 201 Ministry of health 202 Other Ministries 300 Family 302 Friends 304 Community leader(s) 400 Religious organization 999 Other (specify)		No
20	HHasstInfoKnow_oth - Other (specify)	HHasstInfoKnow = Other (specify)	No

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A statistically representative sample of the eligible households that WFP intended to assist and were identified and registered into the WFP beneficiary identity management system⁹⁰ according to context-specific targeting criteria.

For the correct calculation of this indicator, it is fundamental that the sampling strategy includes eligible households that WFP intended to assist despite whether or not they benefited from WFP assistance. The proportion of eligible households who benefited from the assistance vs those who did not benefit from it should mirror actual figures.

To calculate the sample, the confidence level should be between 90-95% with a 10-5% margin of error.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator can be calculated using the formula provided below.

$$\frac{\text{Number of respondents provided with accessible information about the programme}}{\text{Number of respondents who answered the survey}} \times 100$$

Numerator: Responses must be positive (“yes”) for all 4 questions (1, 2, 3, 6) (HHasstKnowEnt + HHasstKnowPeople + HHasstRecInfo + HHasstReportMisc) on the table above to consider the individual to be informed. No negative answer is tolerated. Positive responses mean that respondents not only respond “yes”, but also are able to sufficiently describe the systems and processes in place.

Denominator: All respondents who answered questions 1 and 2 and 3 and 6.

However, for follow up values, COMET will automatically calculate the percentage and CO is only required to input the numerator and denominator.

Scripts in [R, STATA and SPSS](#) and [sample data](#) are available on [github](#) for calculating this indicator.

⁹⁰ P40 [Targeting and Prioritization Operation Guidance Note](#)

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered at **activity level**.

Baseline and targets are to be entered as percentages, disaggregated by sex of the respondent.

Follow-up values are to be recorded as numerator and denominator in absolute figures, in line with the indicator calculation formula.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Mandatory disaggregation for data entry in COMET

- Sex of respondents.
- Activity (GFA, NUT)

Recommended additional disaggregation levels:

It is recommended to consider the following disaggregation level:

- *Location*
- *Transfer Modality*

Recommended additional disaggregation for analysis (not in COMET):

- *Child Headed Households (HH) (below 18) vs Adult Headed Households*
- *Single Female HH, Single Male HH, and Non-single HH*
- *Households with at least one Person with Disability (PWD).⁹¹*

Particular attention must be paid to individuals and groups identified as particularly marginalized, discriminated against, or facing barriers in accessing assistance as documented in protection risk assessments, needs assessments, or the respective indicator C.2.2. It is recommended to identify the profile and the specific characteristics of anyone not adequately informed.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

To be aligned with outcome monitoring PDMS (i.e. twice per year as per [Minimum Monitoring Requirements](#))

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

New CSP/CSP activities:

As this indicator assesses information directly related to WFP assistance, it is reasonable to expect a very small proportion of people informed about it prior to the information campaign, and a big improvement right after it. To avoid people's fatigue and allow for resource efficiency, COs are not required to establish a pre-assistance baseline. Values from the first data collection will make up the baseline. Data should be collected as soon as possible after the start of the CSP, ideally during the first monitoring exercise after the first distribution of food, vouchers, or cash. This will show whether improvements are needed before the next distribution.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

⁹¹ [WFP Guidance on Disability and Inclusion](#)

Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: First monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Suggest same as the end of CSP target.

End of CSP target:

80% of households eligible for assistance are informed about the CSP activities

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

CC.1.1 Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes.

CC.1.2 Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance.

CC.1.3 Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes.

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Stakeholders' consultation and FGDs feeding into the community engagement action plan at country level and CFM data analysis should complement this indicator data.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

Measures to improve communication material/channels on targeting criteria, entitlements, feedback mechanism and encourage involvement of affected population

INTERPRETATION

Ideally, all individuals eligible for assistance from WFP – either directly or indirectly – should be well informed. However, several variables may impact the extent to which they are informed, including:

- how well partners are briefed regarding expectations of the type, level, and method of information provided.
- unequal access to information by different groups within the community; literacy levels and efforts made to compensate for low literacy; and disability.

The results should be presented in a table followed by a narrative description and analysis in the ACR at the end of every year.

- The question “Do you know how people were chosen?” gauges whether respondents’ understanding of the targeting methodology is consistent with the expectations of WFP and its partners.
- The question “Have you been told exactly what you are entitled to receive?” verifies whether respondents have received this information.
- “Did you receive the information in a way that you could easily understand?” clarifies if the information provided is clear and accessible to all segments of the population.
- “Do you know how to report misconduct from WFP or partners, including sexual exploitation and abuse?”: informs on the level of awareness among beneficiaries of mechanisms to report staff misconduct.

As explained above, the indicator methodology requires that all four elements it measures (targeting criteria, entitlements, accessibility of information, and awareness of available mechanisms to report staff misconduct) are known by the beneficiaries to satisfy the requirements for an individual to be considered informed. In cases where the CO itself does not know with certainty how long the programme will run, this should be communicated to the beneficiaries giving some indication of what is known; the same applies to pipeline breaks.

If no information has been provided and beneficiaries, therefore, are not able to respond to one or two of the four dimensions of the indicator, that should be calculated as an overall negative response to the indicator.

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

If this is the case, an explanation can be provided in the narrative section detailing which dimensions of the indicator beneficiaries are not informed about and the reasons why.

Additional recommended questions include the following:

- The question, “Have you been informed of when the food assistance programme you are participating in will end?” verifies whether people know how long they are entitled to receive assistance and therefore have the opportunity to make informed decisions over their future livelihoods and food security situation.
- “Were you informed of the distribution dates prior to the distribution?” provides information about timely communication by giving insights on whether this poses a challenge to beneficiaries’ access to WFP assistance or not.
- “Were beneficiaries that need assistance missed from the selection? Based on your knowledge, why were they not selected?” provides some insights, even if indirectly and not in a representative manner, on who is excluded from assistance according to the affected population. This might provide important insights into what needs to be better communicated to the community, but also identify potential shortfalls in the targeting criteria based on the community’s perception.
- “Is there anything else you need to know about the programme?” provides the country office with valuable data regarding the information needs of affected communities. A lack of critical information may pose a protection risk or may indicate gender inequality or vulnerability.
- “How did you hear about the programme?” confirms whether respondents’ have heard about WFP’s assistance through the intended channels and highlights how effective those channels were.
- “If you wanted to contact the agency providing assistance (WFP or a partner) about anything – for example, to ask a question, make a complaint or provide feedback – do you know what to do/who to contact (CFM)?” informs on the level of awareness among beneficiaries of mechanisms to complain and provide feedback, hence their right to freely speak up.
- “If you have never used the feedback mechanism, why?” together with the question before monitors if assisted individuals are afraid of repercussions when reporting violations.

If there are few positive responses to the above questions, this may indicate that WFP that measures should be taken to improve communication, encourage the involvement of affected populations in project design and establish feedback mechanisms and processes. However, as stated above, answers to these questions will not influence the definition of the values for the indicator.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Most of the beneficiaries (80%) indicate and demonstrate they know eligibility criteria, entitlements, and available mechanisms to report staff misconduct.

Most of those who reported they were not provided with accessible information were single female-headed households. Cultural barriers and gender norms explain to a great extent why the proportion of people who are not informed are women. WFP will therefore employ a range of measures that are gender-sensitive, context-specific, and culturally appropriate to ensure that women know their entitlements, targeting criteria, and ways of reporting misconduct in an accessible and understandable manner. Also, beneficiaries across age, diversity, and gender will be consulted and encouraged to participate in project planning and implementation.

VISUALIZATION

Graphs, pie charts, and diagrams that capture the proportion of those informed, including single female HH, child HH, location, and the disaggregated level suggested in the dedicated section, allow analyzing trends, profile households, and gaps in information provision.

LIMITATIONS

This indicator may not capture the different channels through which the affected population is reached and the reasons why people are not adequately informed.

**FURTHER
INFORMATION**

[Indicator description on VAM Resource Centre](#)

[Protection and Accountability Handbook](#)

[WFP Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Populations \(AAP\) 2021-2026](#)

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

CC.
2.2

CC.2.2 Country Office meets or Exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) Standards on Consulting Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (QCPR)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.2.2
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 2. Accountability</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Applicable and mandatory to all WFP Country Offices (all CSPs) with activities targeting Tier one and Tier two/three beneficiaries and to HQ.</p> <p>If the indicator is not applicable to your CSP, you may opt to hide it from your logframe. This decision should be accompanied by a clear justification and confirmed with both your regional monitoring advisors and HQ corporate monitoring colleagues for alignment.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Disability Inclusion (PRO-DI)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Categorical: missing, approaching, meeting, exceeding</p> <p>Unit of analysis: Country Offices and HQ – aggregated at corporate level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (sometimes known as Disabled Persons Organizations): “Organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) are non-governmental Organizations led, directed and governed by persons with disabilities, who should compose a clear majority of their membership. OPDs play a critical role in representing the viewpoints of persons with disabilities. Article 4.3 of the CRPD92 calls on States Parties to engage with persons with disabilities through their representative Organizations; OPDs accordingly serve as representative Organizations and intermediary bodies between policymakers and individuals with disabilities.” (UNDIS Guidelines on Consulting Persons with Disabilities)</p> <p>Organizations Providing Services to Persons with Disabilities: there are many Organizations, ranging from local service providers to local and international non-profits that provide services to persons with disabilities. These Organizations are not the same as Organizations of persons with disabilities, as they are often not run by persons with disabilities and are not membership based. Some of these Organizations partner quite closely with Organizations of persons with disabilities and run their operations taking a rights-based approach aligning with the UNCRPD. Other Organizations do not and may operate taking a charity or medical approach (which does not align with the work of UNDIS and WFP). It is important to be able to distinguish between OPDs and service providers, and to prioritize consultations with OPDs.</p>

92 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Participation: Often considered interchangeable with community engagement, participation of people affected by humanitarian crises or in need of a social safety floor puts the needs and interests of those people at the core of humanitarian decision making, by actively engaging them throughout decision-making processes. For the purposes of this strategy, it is assumed that good community engagement practices lead to affected people being empowered to claim their active and continuous participation in the decision-making processes that affect their lives, at the intersection of WFP interventions.

RATIONALE

In 2019, the Executive Office of the Secretary General launched the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy to support and sustain UN entities' progress on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of their work. In November 2020, WFP launched a 2-year Road Map on Disability Inclusion to act on all 15 of the UNDIS indicators. Indicator 5 of the UNDIS relates to Consultations in specific and the WFP Road Map describes this in Key Results Area 2 through the following statement: "Meaningful consultation with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations is foundational to disability inclusion and ensuring the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in WFP operations and programming. While consultation underpins all actions in this road map, WFP commits to taking specific actions to systematically enhance its consultation approach and practices through the following key actions."

Consulting people with disabilities in WFP's work is necessary because participation is a fundamental human rights principle. People with disabilities are best placed to know what they need to be included in WFP programmes and consulting a diverse range of people (not only those with disabilities) helps better decision making and more inclusive programming. Two key documents outline how this works:

- [UNDIS Guidelines on Consulting Persons with Disabilities](#)
- [WFP Guidance Note on Consulting Persons with Disabilities and their Representative Organizations](#)

The aim of this indicator is two-fold. It enables WFP at the entity level to report against the QCPR on the related UNDIS indicator. It also enables WFP to report against country-level progress on consultations that will complement UNCT-level efforts to meet UNDIS requirements on a country level.

DATA SOURCE

DI Country questionnaire on CRF indicators.

The current indicator ratings on consultations are as follows:

Approaching Requirements:

- WFP convenes at least one consultation with OPDs on DI implementation.

Meeting requirements:

- WFP convenes at least an annual consultation with OPDs on DI implementation.
- OPDs participate in key consultations throughout the Country Strategic Planning cycle, including on needs assessment, programme design, implementation and monitoring.
- OPDs are consulted in the emergency risk and needs assessments, preparedness and response planning processes.

Exceeds requirements:

- WFP convenes at least an annual consultation with OPDs on DI implementation.
- OPDs participate in key consultations throughout the Country Strategic Planning cycle, including on needs assessment, programme design, implementation and monitoring.

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

- OPDs are consulted in the emergency risk and needs assessments, preparedness and response planning processes.
- WFP has a formal partnership with OPDs.

For technical guidance on approaching, meeting and exceeding, please read the [UNDIS technical guidance for indicator 5](#)

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Please use this Tip [Sheet](#) to help you calculate this indicator. This is an extract of the questions that will be required for the information on the country-level indicators:

- 1) Does your CO have a strategy/ roadmap/ action plan or workplan on Disability Inclusion?
- 2) Is this a standalone strategy or integrated within another strategy (Gender/ Protection/ AAP or part of the UNCT strategy).
- 3) Do you consult OPDs in the design and implementation of this strategy?
- 4) Were people with disabilities and their representative organizations consulted in your Country Strategic Planning?
- 5) Were people with disabilities and/or their representative organizations consulted in setting Annual Priorities for your Country Offices? If so, explain how and for which priorities.
- 6) Were people with disabilities and/or their representative organizations consulted in emergency risk and needs assessments, preparedness and response planning processes.

Does your Country Office have a formal partnership (FLA or other) with an OPD? If so, what is the name of the OPD? What is the scope of their work?

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

Missing: No to Q 1-7 – This is reported in COMET as a 0

Approaching: Y to Q 1-3 – This is reported in COMET as 1

Meeting: Y to Q 1-6 – This is reported in COMET as 2

Exceeding: Y to Q1-7.- This is reported in COMET as 3

Note: If the indicator is relevant/applicable for the country office (CO) but data hasn't been collected or couldn't be obtained, the CO should report a value of "Missing" for the follow-up.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered **at CSP level**.

Note: For the first reporting year, when planning to collect data once per year, the CO should enter the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year (2024 and on) will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

Please also note that 0 can be added instead of blanks where the CO has not yet advanced against this indicator but intends to in the future.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

N/A

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Once a year

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

HQ:

The current baseline for HQ is “Approaching”. Baselines at HQ are updated annually.

COs:

The baseline at CO level is to be established through CO self-assessment.

Note: For the first reporting year, when planning to collect data once per year, the CO should enter the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

For HQ this should be “Meeting”

For COs this should be either “Approaching” or “Meeting”

End of CSP target:

End of Strategic Plan cycle for HQ should be “Meeting” and/or “Exceeding”

End of CSP cycle for COs should be “Meeting”

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

CC.1.5 Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

CC.2.4 Percentage of Country Offices that have an approved Community Engagement (CE) action plan (corporate level phrasing)

CC.2.4 Country office has an action plan on community engagement (CO level phrasing)

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Direct observations, Key Informant Interviews or Focus Group Discussions can be used to consult with relevant stakeholders, whether they are satisfied with the quality of consultation and the processes that have been put in place.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The result of the indicator will inform the CO whether further efforts need to be undertaken to improve adherence to UNDIS standards (if result is “missing”, or “approaching”), or whether the current status is to be maintained (“meeting”, “exceeding”).

Highlighting positive examples of progress on consultations with people with disabilities by the CO (Whether WFP is getting more disability inclusive in its programmes and operations).

INTERPRETATION

The indicator is intended to demonstrate progress on WFP’s commitment to ensuring the inclusion and consultation of persons with disability in all aspects of their work.

Each CO will report Y/N based on whether they Meet or Exceed the UNDIS standards at a country level. Results are expected to be low in terms of numbers of countries meeting or exceeding the indicator on consultations because current levels of engagement with OPDs in WFP CO yearly planning and Project implementation is inconsistent. This is due to the fact that only one region (RBB) has piloted the strategic roll out of Disability Inclusion and the fact that HQ has only recently released guidance on consulting people with disabilities and their representative organizations. Nevertheless, [WFP’s Community Engagement for](#)

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

[AAP Strategy](#) highlights the need to consult with a diverse range of actors, including specifically persons with disabilities and OPDs, so efforts to ensure this will complement the achievement of this indicator. The targets for the next 5 years are expected to be reasonably low with 30-40% compliance across COs given that Regional Roll outs for DI started in 2022 and HQ guidance was released in the same year. Where a CO can report Y, this should be interpreted as a best practice for WFP.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S) CO level:

X Country is missing/ approaching/ meeting/ exceeding the WFP indicator on consultations

Corporate level:

X %/proportion of WFP Country Offices are missing/ approaching/ meeting/ exceeding the WFP indicator on consultations

WFP at an entity level is missing/ approaching/ meeting/ exceeding the WFP indicator on consultations

VISUALIZATION

Longer term graph to show change over time.

LIMITATIONS

The main limitation of this indicator is that it refers to Country Offices that have a coherent and strategic approach to Rolling out Disability Inclusion within their contexts. Whilst the approach can be part of a UNCT-wide effort or even AAP work, many Country Offices do not have a strategy on Disability Inclusion where they would consult with OPDs for the purposes of its implementation.

Another limitation is that the indicator refers to annual planning and priority setting and consulting OPDs within these processes. In many COs, OPDs are consulted but mainly at an activity or Project level in certain parts of the country, which would not be sufficient to meet this indicator.

In addition to this, the indicator description itself doesn't give enough detail to ensure that a diversity of OPDs (women, indigenous peoples, different impairment types) are being consulted to ensure an intersectional approach nor does it recognise the value of the participation of informal groups of persons with disabilities that can contribute to inclusive programming. Technical notes on the UNDIS Consultation indicator give more information and guidance on these elements as does the WFP Guidance on the consultation of Persons with Disabilities and their Representative Organizations.

Finally, to meaningfully engage persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, WFP aims at longer term agreements which have benefits to both parties and are not extractive. Given the methods of engagement of CPs that currently exist within WFP (FLAs and MoUs), there are barriers to setting up formal agreements with smaller and less well-established OPDs. These need to be addressed and could hinder exceeding this indicator.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[UN Country Team Accountability Scorecard on Disability Inclusion](#)

[WFP Guidance on the Consultation of Persons with Disabilities and their Representative Organizations](#)

[UNDIS Technical Notes](#)

[UNDIS Guidelines on Consulting Persons with Disabilities](#)

[WFP Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Populations \(AAP\) 2021-2026](#)



CC.
2.3

CC.2.3. Percentage of Country Offices that have a functioning Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) – (corporate level)

CC.2.3. Country Office has a functioning Community Feedback Mechanism (yes/no rephrased for COMET)– (CO level)

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03						
INDICATOR CODE	CC.2.3						
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 2. Accountability</p>						
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes						
APPLICABILITY	Applicable and mandatory for all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one beneficiaries						
TECHNICAL OWNER	Analysis, Planning and Performance (APP) – Field Moni						
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A						
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Nominal Category (Yes/No)</p> <p>Reported at the country level – calculated and aggregated at the corporate level</p>						
DEFINITION	<p>To deliver on its commitments to accountability to affected populations under the 2022-2026 Community Engagement for AAP (CE4AAP) Strategy and umbrella Protection and Accountability Policy, WFP must have a functioning community feedback mechanism (CFM) in every context where WFP delivers direct food assistance.</p> <p>In 2019, the CFM standardisation project launched standards, guidance, and tools to help country offices implement a functioning CFM. A revised and updated version of the CFM guidance has been published in 2023.</p> <p>This indicator is used as a proxy assessment of the functionality of the country-level CFM as defined by the minimum requirements set out in these standards.</p> <p><i>Country Offices (COs): Country Offices where WFP delivers food assistance programmes to affected populations (tier 1 beneficiaries).</i></p> <p><i>Community feedback mechanism (CFM): A two-way communication system comprised of human resources, processes, hardware and software, that facilitates the intake, management, analysis, actioning and resolution of feedback received from affected populations. It aims to serve as a tool for accountability to affected populations by enabling community members to share information, express concerns and needs or suggest changes with regards to their experience with a humanitarian agency or the wider humanitarian system.</i></p> <p><i>Functioning CFM: Derived from the minimum requirements in the CFM standardisation guidance, three out of the five below statements must be affirmed for a CFM to qualify as functional:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>#</th> <th>KPI</th> <th>Proxy Sub-Indicator</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Design</td> <td>The CO used reliable information from or about different groups of affected populations (e.g. women, persons with disabilities, older</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	#	KPI	Proxy Sub-Indicator	1	Design	The CO used reliable information from or about different groups of affected populations (e.g. women, persons with disabilities, older
#	KPI	Proxy Sub-Indicator					
1	Design	The CO used reliable information from or about different groups of affected populations (e.g. women, persons with disabilities, older					

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

		<i>persons, minorities) on their information needs, language requirements, and preferred communication channels, and applied this knowledge to the design and implementation of the CFM.</i>
2	<i>Data protection</i>	<i>The CO conducted a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) or similar data protection exercise to make sure the right measures are in place to protect the confidentiality of beneficiaries' personal data in line with WFP's guide for the purposes of its CFM.</i>
3	<i>Resourcing</i>	<i>The CO's country strategic plan includes a dedicated budget to ensure the functionality of the CFM, or the CO secures sufficient budget for CFM functionality.</i>
4	<i>Case closure</i>	<i>The CO provided evidence that the CFM closed at least 80% of feedback received.</i>
5	<i>Actioning Feedback</i>	<i>The CO validates programmatic changes with served communities by undertaking post-case reviews, satisfaction surveys, or other methods.</i>

RATIONALE

The indicator is intended to demonstrate progress in WFP's implementation of the CFM Standardisation Initiative as one of two central components of the (CE4AAP) Strategy. The eventual goal is to have 100% of country offices with a functioning CFM that meets the minimum requirements outlined in the CE4AAP strategy.

In meeting minimum standards established by the CE4AAP, WFP Country Offices demonstrate progress in their commitment to ensuring inclusive and meaningful participation of affected populations across the full programme cycle. WFP upholds its commitments to representing the full diversity of the people it serves to do no harm (by acting responsibly and respectfully in interactions and handling of related information) and doing its utmost to ensure that no one is left behind by rooting its prioritization and targeting strategies, as well as its exit and sustainability plans, in community structures, processes, and ownership. Participation in WFP programming enables the identification and response to unique risks faced by affected populations and creates feedback loops required for effective and accountable programming.

DATA SOURCE

The community engagement and community feedback mechanism annual survey administered to all COs at the start of every calendar year. HQ will process and analyse this survey data to report on this indicator on corporate level and share results with country offices for reporting on COMET.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The following questions are part of the Community engagement and community feedback mechanism annual survey:

Questionnaire		
1	<i>KPI1 Design</i>	<p>Was the CFM designed based on consultations with different groups of the affected populations (e.g. women, persons with disabilities, older persons, minorities) on their information needs, language requirements, and preferred communication channels?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Partially
2	<i>KPI2 Data protection</i>	<p>Did the CO conduct a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA), or similar data protection exercise, in the survey year to make sure the right measures are in place to protect the confidentiality of CFM personal data in line with WFP's guidance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, because our previous one is still valid No, we have never conducted a PIA or similar exercise for CFM purpose
3	<i>KPI3 Resourcing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does your CSP approved document include a dedicated budget for Community feedback Mechanism Yes No Is the budget considered adequate to meet minimum standard of functionality of the CO's CFM? Yes No
4	<i>KPI 4 Case closure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please provide total number of CFM cases for the period January - December of the survey year. Please provide total number of CFM cases for the period January - December of the survey year broken down by status: Open cases Closed cases
5	<i>KPI5 Actioning Feedback</i>	<p>Have you undertaken any exercise in the survey year to help validate with affected population that changes in programming have helped to address concerns?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, we haven't because no programmatic changes based on community feedback were made No, we haven't even if programmatic changes based on community feedback were implemented Yes, we have undertaken an exercise to assess if the change addressed the community concern.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Given the nature of the indicator, no sampling is required.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Corporate level:

The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

$$\frac{\sum \text{COs with a functioning CFM}}{\sum \text{Respondent Country Offices}} \times 100$$

Numerator: total number of COs with a functioning CFM, meaning at least three out of five sub-indicators.

Denominator: total number of COs that responded to the annual survey on community engagement and community feedback mechanism, ideally – all WFP COs with T1 beneficiaries.

Country Office level:

COs will receive results of the survey in a Yes/No format at the beginning of February every year to report in the ACR.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered **at CSP level**.

Baseline, target and follow-up values are to be entered at CSP level by selecting the appropriate answer from the dropdown menu (Yes/No).

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN

N/A

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

COMET (MANDATORY)

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Once a year
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	The baseline for this indicator was established in 2020 at 53% of COs having a functioning CFM.
TARGET SETTING	<p><u>CO level:</u></p> <p>Annual target:</p> <p>All COs with tier one beneficiaries should aim at having a functional CFM.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>All COs with tier one beneficiaries should aim at having a functional CFM.</p> <p><u>Corporate level:</u></p> <p>Annual target:</p> <p>Incremental target of 5 percentage points (p.p.) per year, starting with 60% in 2020. The incremental target facilitates real change, allowing all WFP COs the time required to build or adapt CFMs to meet the minimum requirements for a functional CFM.</p> <p>End of CSP target:</p> <p>The ambition is to progressively achieve 100%.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Senior management and CFM focal points within WFP country offices that respond to the online survey.
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>CC.2.4 Percentage of Country Offices that have a Community Engagement (CE) action plan (corporate level phrasing)</p> <p>CC.2.4 Country office has an action plan on community engagement (*yes/no: rephrased for COMET) (CO level phrasing)</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	The annual survey includes qualitative questions to allow WFP COs voice their challenges and required support to set up feedback mechanisms. CO analysis of CFM data also helps COs and HQ better understand the functionality of the CFM and triangulate insights with monitoring data.
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	Corporate visibility on percent on COs with functional CFMs allow for better resourcing of CFMs that subsequently influence programme decisions on targeting and prioritization, transfer modality, distribution cycles and locations, and many other programmatic decisions.
INTERPRETATION	<p>The indicator is intended to demonstrate progress in WFP's implementation of the CFM Standardisation Initiative as one central component of the (CE4AAP) Strategy.</p> <p>The goal is to have 100% of country offices with a functioning CFM over time with a minimum increase of 5 percentage points every year.</p> <p>While the indicator is binary, the level of progress and effort the organization is doing at the CO-level will be best understood and interpreted along with an analysis of sub-indicators and complementary questions to the indicator. These complementary questions are advantageous as they can be adjusted more regularly to reflect the needs for strategic planning each year.</p>

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Corporate level reporting:

- Of the X COs that responded, X% have functional CFMs. This figure is an increase of X percentage points (p.p.) compared to YYYY.
- Overall, X% of countries showed an improvement in the functionality of their CFMs compared to last year, meaning that they improved by at least one sub-indicator compared to YYYY.
- RBX was the region showing the greatest improvement (+X p.p.) by reaching X% of COs with a functioning CFM.
- Most countries (X%) reported involving affected communities in the design and implementation of their CFM. However, this has slightly decreased compared to last year (-X p.p.).
- In terms of resources, most countries (X%) reported having a dedicated budget for their CFM. However, X% of them reported having resources that only partially cover their costs. The remaining X% did not have any dedicated financial resources for their CFM.

CO level reporting:

- X CO met the CFM functionality indicator in YYYY by meeting the three KPIs on A, B, C. This is an improvement of the previous year where only two KPIs were met.

VISUALIZATION

To be visualized by HQ in a global dashboard/ report

LIMITATIONS

The indicator is based on minimum requirements and not best practices. The binary indicator, together with its sub-indicators, does not offer detailed enough information to provide information about the quality of the response, how the information collected through the system feeds programmatic decision-makers and enhances the field-level response.

Although the target is intended to demonstrate a systematically progressive increase, it may take a few reporting iterations following this methodology before the global target is achieved. To ensure COs are familiar with and understand the methodology and requirements for demonstrating achievement of the sub-indicators, regular sessions are held before and after the reporting exercise to collectively digest and discuss findings.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[AAP strategy](#)

[WFP Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Populations \(AAP\) 2021-2026](#)

[CFM Standardisation Initiative](#)

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

CC.
2.4

CC.2.4. Percentage of Country Offices that have a Community Engagement (CE) Action Plan – (Corporate level) CC.2.4. Country Office has an Action Plan on Community Engagement (*yes/no : rephrased for COMET) – (CO level)



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
CODE	CC.2.4
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 2. Accountability</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Applicable and mandatory for all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one beneficiaries
TECHNICAL OWNER	Emergencies and Transitions Services (PRO-P)
ACTIVITY TAGS	
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>CO level: Country office</p> <p>Global/Corporate level: Percentage</p> <p>Reported at the country level – calculated and aggregated at the corporate level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator is used as a proxy of inclusive and active participation in WFP operations by the affected communities – all the women, men, girls, and boys with varying needs, vulnerabilities, and capacities who are food insecure.</p> <p>Country Offices (COs): Country Offices where WFP delivers food assistance programmes to affected populations (tier 1 beneficiaries).</p> <p>CE Action plan: A Community Engagement (CE) action plan, or equivalent, is a document(s) aiming at ensuring key, relevant, specific actions are planned and implemented in every country operation to meaningfully and timely engage communities in the interventions and decisions that affect them. It can either cover all geographic areas of the country or some of them, depending on where activities are implemented. CE action planning should incorporate a clear objective, detailed, time-bound, budgeted for and measurable outcomes and activities and an established duration to be reviewed and updated on a yearly basis, or more frequently as needed according to significant contextual changes.</p> <p>The country office plan of action for inclusive engagement with the communities is expected to meet the following minimum requirements in line with those set forth in WFP's Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Population (CE4AAP):</p> <p>A. Include a context analysis (either from desk review or primary data collection) while leveraging the CO's available existing resources on cross-cutting thematic areas [Cross-cutting thematic areas include protection, gender, disability inclusion and social inclusion dimensions, humanitarian access and/or conflict sensitivity information, or previous community engagement efforts].</p> <p>The context analysis should include <u>stakeholder mapping</u> and mapping of community information needs and preferences.</p>

- B. Be developed in consultation with all the below groups:
- Women, and/or gender minorities or organizations representing them
 - Persons with disabilities or organizations representing them
 - Partners (strategic or operational partners like cooperating partners, etc).
- C. Be approved by the country director or delegated authority

An action plan is accepted even if it does not cover all geographic areas of the country. This said, to ensure inclusion, the CO must produce a context-specific methodological document justifying their approach and the representativeness of their consultations in terms of geographic scope, the number of stakeholders and communities consulted to ensure diversity.

RATIONALE

The indicator is intended to demonstrate progress in WFP's rollout of its Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected Population (CE4AAP) Strategy. The eventual goal is to have 100% of Country Offices have an approved and regularly updated action plan on community engagement that meets the minimum requirements outlined in the CE4AAP strategy.

In meeting minimum standards established by the CE4AAP, WFP Country Offices demonstrate progress in their commitment to ensuring inclusive and meaningful participation of affected people across the full programme cycle. WFP upholds its commitments to representing the full diversity of the people it serves to do no harm (by acting responsibly and respectfully in interactions and handling of related information) and doing its utmost to ensure that no one is left behind by rooting its prioritization and targeting strategies, as well as its exit and sustainability plans, in community structures, processes, and ownership. Participation in WFP programming enables the identification and response to unique risks faced by affected people and creates feedback loops required for effective and accountable programming.

DATA SOURCE

Community Engagement segment within an Annual Survey, administered to all COs annually in January every year. GPI unit in HQ will process and analyse this survey data to report on this indicator at corporate level and share results with Country Offices for reporting in COMET.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The following questions are part of the annual Community Engagement and Community Feedback Mechanism Survey:

1. Did your CO undertake (or update) a cross-cutting context analysis in the past 12 months?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

Rationale: this question captures the progress and the level of documentation for the context analysis which is a critical element that is expected to facilitate the implementation of the CE4AAP strategy at CO level.

2. Which one of the following best represents your CO's status on having a community engagement strategy, action plan, or equivalent?
 - We have developed or updated one in the last 12 months
 - We have one but it is in need of updating
 - We plan to develop one/ in the process of updating
 - We don't plan to develop one
 - Other, specify

Rationale: the question captures the status and future intention of COs about developing or consolidating a series of documents into a unique CE action plan.

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

3. To what extent are the following stakeholder groups engaged in the planning and implementation of community engagement activities?

	Not involved	Consulted on context analysis	Involved in definition of key actions	Validated the action plan	Not applicable in our context)
Women and/or gender minorities or organizations representing them					
Persons with disabilities or organizations representing them					
Partners and third parties Strategic or operational partners like cooperating partners, service providers, etc...					

Rationale: These are the minimum required stakeholders to be engaged in (re)designing a CE action plan.

4. Has the community engagement action plan been approved by the Country Director or delegated authority?
- Yes
 - No

Rationale: This question indicates country office senior management commitment to the Community Engagement.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Given the nature of the indicator, no sampling is required.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Corporate level:

The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

$$\frac{\Sigma COs \text{ with an approved CE action plan}}{\Sigma \text{Respondent Country Offices}} \times 100$$

Numerator: total number of COs that reported to have a community engagement action plan in place that meets the following criteria:

1. A context analysis on at least one cross cutting thematic area has been completed

2. Women and/or gender minorities, and people with disabilities, and partners have been engaged in the (re)design of CE action plan CE action plan has been approved by country director or delegated authority

Denominator: total number of COs that responded to the questionnaire.

Country level:

The indicator is measured by entering yes/no in COMET as a nominal value, informed by HQ analysis.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered **at CSP level**.

Baseline, target and follow-up values are to be entered at CSP level by selecting the appropriate answer from the dropdown menu (Yes/No).

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

N/A

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Once a year throughout the reporting period.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

The first round of data collection in January-February 2023 established the baseline at 16% of WFP country offices having a CE action plan that met minimum standards⁹³.

TARGET SETTING

CO level:

All COs with tier one beneficiaries should aim at having a community engagement action plan

Corporate level:

Annual target:

- End of 2023: 60% of COs have an approved CE action plan.
- By 2024: 75% of COs have an approved CE action plan.
- By 2025: 90% of COs have an approved CE action plan.
- By 2026: 100% of COs have an approved CE action plan.

End of CSP target:

The ambition is to progressively achieve 100% by 2026.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Senior management and protection AAP focal points within WFP country offices that respond to the online survey.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

CC.2.3 Percentage of country offices with a functioning community feedback mechanism (corporate level phrasing)

CC.2.3 Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism (*yes/no: rephrased for COMET) (CO level phrasing)

⁹³ The 2022 baseline measured the number of country offices with a CE action plan that includes a context analysis and was designed in consultation with women, PWD, and local partners. It did not include approval by the CD.

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

The community engagement action plan is informed by wide stakeholder consultation especially women, people with disabilities and cooperating partners through qualitative and participatory methods.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

A community engagement action plan supports food security and protection outcomes, improves quality of assistance, enables better use of resources and humanitarian access and ensures we do no harm.

INTERPRETATION

The indicator is intended to demonstrate progress in WFP's commitment to ensuring inclusive and meaningful participation of affected populations across the full programme cycle.

The goal is to have 100% of country offices have an approved action plan on community engagement that meets the minimum requirements.

While the indicator is binary, the level of progress and effort the organization is making at the CO-level will be best understood and interpreted along with an analysis of questions that are used for the indicator.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Corporate level reporting:

60% of Country Offices have an approved CE action plan.

Disaggregated information can be provided to reflect some of the issues highlighted in the limitations section

- While most regions reported a similar percentage of CE action plans, the middle east region showed a higher level of commitment with a significantly higher percentage compared to the others.
- Country offices perform integrated context analysis consistently across the region. This seems to be a good practice even in Country Offices that did not report to have a CE action plan.

Country Offices have collectively shown good progress and a higher level of commitment to the CE4AAP strategy's rollout by recoding a X percentage point (p.p.) improvement compared to last year and a X p.p. improvement compared to X years ago.

CO level reporting:

COs are expected to report on the status of their CE action plan in the ACRs in the form of Yes/ no. Example: Kenya CO had a community engagement action plan in 2022 with a context analysis on cross cutting thematic areas fulfilled and women, PWD and CPs sufficiently engaged.

VISUALIZATION

To be visualized in a global dashboard produced by GPI

LIMITATIONS

- Scope and extent of coverage for engagement will need to be justified by COs given their context, size, resources, and activities. An acceptable level of engagement and stakeholder representation at the national level will need to be defined. A context-specific methodological description will need to be produced justifying COs' approaches and representativeness of consultations in terms of geographic scope, the number of stakeholders, and communities consulted to ensure diversity.
- Differences in intention, level of progress, and stakeholder engagement: the binary indicator does not reflect in the value COs' intention, level of progress, and stakeholder engagement, and are considered the same for the sake of the calculation. Monitoring of the indicator over time, as well as disaggregation by intention, level of progress, and stakeholder engagement, will enable the organization to monitor these differences in progress between COs/RBs.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[WFP Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Populations \(AAP\) 2021-2026](#)

[Community engagement for AAP Action Plan guidance](#)

[Community engagement for AAP introduction](#)

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

CC.
2.5

CC.2.5 Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDPO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-WOMEN, OCHA)



VERSION	V2.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.2.5
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 2. Accountability</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one beneficiaries.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Ethics Office (ETO)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Individual, aggregated at CO level
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator measures the aggregate number of women, girls, men, and boys, who can reasonably access at least one Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) reporting channel in every context where WFP delivers direct food assistance (Tier 1 beneficiaries).</p> <p>For reporting this indicator, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>"Access to" refers to three dimensions: a) multiple complaint channels exist, b) they are geographically distributed/present in the locations served, and c) the reporting channels are well established and trusted by women, girls, men, and boys, including the most vulnerable.</p> <p>"Safe and accessible" reporting channels should adhere to the principles of confidentiality, safety, accessibility, and transparency; be adapted for age and gender; include considerations for literacy, local language; have procedures in place to safely handle SEA complaints in timely manner; and communities are informed of them.</p> <p>"Channel to report" refers to a channel supported by WFP for reporting SEA allegations whether as integrated within existing programming or established as a specific intervention. This could include an interagency channel or channel operated by a WFP partner (including government partners). Types of channels include face-to-face reporting through trained PSEA focal points or other relevant personnel (i.e. Gender/Protection Officers) and different types of Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs). Where the reporting channels are set up for issues broader than SEA, such as those used for community feedback/AAP mechanisms, they must be appropriately adapted for SEA in order to be considered. This includes the training of CFM operators/relevant staff to appropriately handle and refer SEA allegations in accordance with established WFP and interagency procedures (where relevant).</p> <p>"Sexual abuse" is actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.</p>

“Sexual exploitation” is any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust for sexual purposes, including but not limited to profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.

RATIONALE

As per WFP Executive Director’s Circular on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (OED2023/011), WFP has an obligation to take all reasonable measures against SEA. WFP has an approach of zero-tolerance for inaction on all forms of SEA, which means that if an allegation of SEA comes to the attention of WFP, it will be addressed as promptly, justly and effectively as possible in accordance with WFP’s Circular on PSEA and WFP’s regulatory framework.

Communities receiving WFP assistance could be at risk of experiencing SEA, particularly women and children and other vulnerable groups, who are more often subject to abusive behaviour. WFP, therefore, has an increased responsibility to proactively prevent SEA and must do all it can to ensure beneficiaries and communities receiving WFP assistance are safe from SEA. Specifically, this includes increasing accountability to affected populations and ensuring that children and adults have access to a safe and accessible channel to report SEA committed by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations.

DATA SOURCE

CO CFM managers
CO Protection, AAP, and gender officers

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A
See “Indicator calculation” section for further guidance and checklists.

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

No sampling is required.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The measurement formula for this indicator is the following:
Number of affected community members to whom WFP provides direct food assistance who have access to at least one safe and accessible SEA reporting channel

The number reported can never be higher than the target population of WFP in a particular location/country i.e. the annual CSP planning beneficiary figures (based on CO resource-based implementation plan). If so, review which methods are likely to be double counting. It is recommended that in a given geographical area or target population segment, the reporting channel with the “highest number” of people reached is reported.

This indicator requires continuous tracking and data collection and a regular assessment of the quality of safe and accessible channels to report SEA. It includes the identification of possible reporting channels, assessing access and quality of these reporting channels, and calculations of how many children and adults can be considered to have access to a safe and accessible reporting channel.

Step 1: Define the target population

The target population is the total number of women, girls, men and boys targeted by WFP in country based on the annual CSP planning beneficiary figures (CO resource-based implementation plan).

Step 2: Identify safe and accessible reporting channels

Prior to any calculation, identify the safe and accessible reporting channels to be considered for this indicator. To be considered safe and accessible, reporting channels should adhere to the principles of confidentiality, safety, accessibility, and transparency; be adapted for age, gender and disability; include considerations for literacy, local language; have procedures in place to safely handle SEA reports in a timely manner; and communities should be informed of them.

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

Safe and reasonable access should consider these three dimensions:

- Multiple reporting channels (>1) exist which cater to the diversity of the population and their differing needs (i.e. people with disabilities, older persons, children). Channels for reporting SEA allegations are those supported by WFP, which can include inter-agency channels and reporting channels implemented by WFP partners (including government partners), whether as integrated within existing programming or as a specific intervention.

Channels to consider include:

- 1- Face-to-face reporting channels through trained field-based WFP PSEA focal points and/or field-based gender/protection advisers
- 2- Face-to-face reporting through WFP Cooperating Partner trained PSEA focal points
- 3- Face-to-face reporting through community leaders trained on PSEA
- 4- Community feedback mechanism (CFM) channels that qualify as “safe and accessible”. CFM channels include but are not limited to: hotlines, help desks, complaint boxes, emails, phone numbers, social media or instant messaging services, community committees, etc.
- 5- Any other PSEA focal points, GBV or protection service providers, or other staff or volunteers trained on PSEA

This list provides examples only. It is up to COs to identify reporting channels based on what is available and needed in their particular context.

- Consultation with beneficiaries/communities, especially women and girls to monitor and work with communities to identify ways to ensure the accessibility, safety and confidentiality of reporting channels.
- Geographically distributed and key PSEA messages disseminated in location; including on what constitutes SEA, obligations of WFP employees/partner staff and the available reporting channels (hotline number, focal point, etc.) to report concerns/access assistance.

Use the worksheet below to check the quality of a variety of reporting channels, and if they can be considered for this indicator.

Worksheet for quality control per channel type

Type of channel	Reporting channels for PSEA	Dissemination channels for PSEA messages	Quality control checklist
A: CFM - Visual support	Phone number, instant messaging service/SMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banners • Posters • Flyers • etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are adapted for age, gender, disability • Include considerations for literacy & local language • SOPs are established and/or integrated for the safe and confidential receipt and timely handling of SEA allegations, including the referral of victims for assistance • Phone number, SMS, are visible and accessible to target population, are operational and linked to WFP and/or inter-agency/partner PSEA reporting procedures

III. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff receiving complaints are trained on handling SEA allegations
B: CFM - Remote Interaction	<p>Hotline/helpline that is capacitated to receive SEA complaints/ reports</p> <p>Email address established for complaints/ reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMS • Hotline/helpline • Other digital tools • Banners • Posters, Flyers etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotline/helpline does not need to be specifically for SEA allegations, but certain criteria should be met: • Include considerations for literacy & local language • Staff receiving complaints include both female and male staff and are trained on handling SEA allegations • SOPs are established and/or integrated for the safe and confidential receipt and timely handling of SEA allegations, including the referral of victims for assistance • In respect of government-run hotlines, mandatory reporting etc., safety and legal issues and clear linkage to interagency PSEA accountability mechanisms have been included
C: Face to face	<p>Trained PSEA focal points</p> <p>Others who have been trained on PSEA</p>	<p>Face to face interaction with communities on PSEA (e.g. awareness sessions etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training/awareness raising includes SEA key messages, at minimum explanation that assistance is free, explanation of SEA, obligations of WFP/partner staff, available reporting channels, and access to assistance. • Focal points must be accessible to communities (for example Field Office PSEA Focal Points who attend WFP sites regularly) • Infectious disease outbreaks (e.g. COVID 19) specific considerations: ensure that face to face interactions do not create risks of transmission and are in line with standards through physical distancing, sanitising material, PPE.

Step 3: Assess how many people have reasonable access

In this step, assess how many adults and children can reasonably access the identified reporting channels.

Depending on the reporting channel, this can be done through a variety of calculations.

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

Type of channel	Possible Methods of Calculation
<p>A: CFM-Visual support (banners, posters, leaflet)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>B: CFM -Remote Interaction (Hotline/helpline/email address)</p>	<p>For each CFM channel, a proxy of number of people who have access to the channel is to be estimated by CO.</p> <p>Methodology of estimating proxy number of people who have access to CFM channels depends on CO strategy in advertising CFM channels. A non-exhaustive list of examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If CFM channels are advertised on banners in Food Distribution Points (FDPs), then number of people who were physically present in the FDP and have good visibility of banners is considered a proxy. • If CFM channels are advertised through distribution of flyers among households, the number of households who received flyers multiplied by average household size is considered a proxy. • If CFM channels are advertised through social media, number of views on these posts is considered a proxy • If CFM channels are advertised by SMS, the number of people registered to receive SMS messages is considered a proxy. <p>These proxy measures assume that channels advertised are relevant to the audience i.e. hotline is advertised to people who have access to phones, complaint boxes are advertised to people who can write, emails/ websites/ and instant messaging services are advertised to people with internet access, etc. Further, it assumes that the advertising is accessible to people (i.e. it is in a language they understand, or it is adapted based on easy-read principles, are visual for those with different literacy levels, etc.)</p> <p>If more than one advertisement method is used among the same population group, please only consider the advertisement method with highest number of people reached. Please note that the total number reported under this indicator cannot be higher than CSP planned beneficiary figures (as per implementation plan), i.e. all WFP targeted community [based on CO resource-based plan].</p>
<p>C: Face-to-face through trained PSEA focal points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people who attended awareness raising sessions during which contact information for PSEA focal points was presented; days/times they would be onsite/accessible and key SEA messages were presented • Number of people who can reach WFP/CP trained focal points • Number of people who have used face-to face reporting channels meeting the safe and accessible quality criteria to raise SEA concerns

The CO will decide on the used estimation method and report brief details on the main reporting channels, ways of advertising them, and a description of the rationale for estimating the reach along with final figures.

Simplified Example for WFP Country Office

Step 1: Define target population	
In country x, the population targeted by WFP (Tier 1 beneficiaries) is 1 million	
Step 2: Identify safe and accessible reporting channels	Step 3: Assess how many people have reasonable access
Two reporting channels established based on community consultation meet quality criteria:	Number of people that have reasonable access through each reporting channel:
<p>Reporting channel 1: Toll-free hotline</p> <p>The hotline is accessible on all telecommunication networks, links victims to assistance and support services through referral pathways. All four quality criteria have been fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include considerations for literacy & local language • Staff receiving complaints include both female and male staff and are trained on handling SEA allegations • SOPs are established and/or integrated for the safe and confidential receipt and timely handling of SEA allegations, including the referral of victims for assistance • Safety and legal issues and clear linkage to interagency PSEA accountability mechanisms have been included <p>Information on reporting channels is advertised/disseminated to communities through SMS (as well as perhaps through other methods).</p> <p>Reporting channel 2: Trained PSEA Focal Point</p> <p>All quality criteria have been met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training/awareness raising includes SEA key messages, at minimum explanation that assistance is free, explanation of SEA, obligations of WFP/partner staff, available reporting channels, and access to assistance. • Focal points must be accessible to communities • Infectious disease outbreaks (e.g. COVID 19) specific considerations: ensure that face to face interactions do not create risks of transmission and are in line with standards through physical distancing, sanitising material, PPE. 	<p>Reporting channel 1: Toll-free hotline</p> <p>0.4 million people registered to receive SMS messages reached with key SEA messages i.e. hotline details for reporting SEA allegations.</p> <p>Reporting channel 2: Trained PSEA Focal Point</p> <p>0.5 million people have received direct food assistance (Tier 1 beneficiaries) with trained PSEA focal point, met quality standards and were exposed to SEA messages via posters/training session according to programme documents.</p>
TOTAL	0.5 million with access

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered at **CSP level**.

Baseline, targets and follow up values are to be entered as absolute numbers, disaggregated by sex.

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

Note: For the first reporting year, Country offices (COs) must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

This indicator is disaggregated by:

- Sex
- Age group (under 18 years, 18 years and above)
- Humanitarian/development context

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Once a year, according to reporting cycle

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

This is a new indicator (based on interagency standards), introduced in 2023.

New CSP/CSP activities:

COs are not required to establish a pre-assistance baseline. Values from the first data collection will make up the baseline.

Note: For the first reporting year, COs must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: First monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline. Every subsequent year, the CO then enters only a follow up value in COMET.

TARGET SETTING

Annual targets:

Incremental target of 5% increase over the previous measurement per year until 100% of affected population have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse. A 100% target should be maintained in following years.

The incremental target facilitates real change, allowing all WFP COs the time required to build capacity of PSEA focal points and build or adapt CFMs to meet the minimum required for a CFM which is equipped to receive reports of SEA.

End of CSP target:

To be calculated by CO based on the CSP duration as a 5% increase for each year of the CSP after the baseline data collection

All targets are to be calculated based on the above stated standard incremental targets and converted into absolute numbers based on the number of beneficiaries as per the CSP implementation plans.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

CC.1.1 Percent of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2 Percent of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition

CC.1.3 Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.2.1 Percent of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.3 Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM N/A

INTERPRETATION Results should always be interpreted in relation to the overall WFP assisted population. The higher the number of people having access, the more WFP has contributed to ensuring accountability to populations receiving WFP assistance.

REPORTING EXAMPLES N/A

VISUALIZATION N/A

LIMITATIONS Since data for this indicator is based on an assessment of what reporting and advertising channels are in place, as well as calculations and estimations of how many children and adults can access them, data will have a significant subjective element. This should be mitigated as far as possible by sensibly and conservatively estimating figures and transparently documenting any judgements and calculations made.

FURTHER INFORMATION N/A

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

CC.
2.6

CC.2.6 Percentage of WFP Cooperating Partners registered in the UN Partner Portal which have been assessed using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment [REVISED]



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.2.6
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF) Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 2. Accountability</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
APPLICABILITY	Applicable to all WFP Cooperating Partners under all CSPs.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Ethics Office (ETO) – Operations Partners Unit
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage</p> <p>Unit of analysis: Cooperating Partners (CPs)</p>
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the application of standardized Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) control mechanisms in relation to CPs through UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment tool.</p> <p>The UN Implementing Partners (IP) PSEA capacity assessment is an interagency UN common tool, which offers the UN agencies the necessary assurance to vet partners' capacities on PSEA during the scoping and scanning phase of the NGO lifecycle. Its application subsequently determines areas for capacity strengthening in PSEA area while also serving as a baseline for tracking progress. The tool was integrated into the UN Partner Portal in May 2023. It will facilitate sharing of the assessment results to avoid duplication and harmonize UN-wide capacity strengthening efforts.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>In line with the 2018 UN Protocol on Allegations of SEA Involving Implementing Partners , outlining the requirements for UN agencies to ensure that appropriate safeguards are in place when partnering with external entities including CPs, this indicator will allow WFP to track and monitor the progress achieved with the roll out of the UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment in the UN Partner Portal. By tracking the percentage of WFP CPs assessed on their PSEA capacity in the UN Partner Portal, WFP will be able to determine the level of compliance of CPs to the eight PSEA core standards (included in the PSEA Capacity Assessment) and offer capacity strengthening support on PSEA to CPs where needed. This will contribute to safer programming and delivery of activities and ultimately to the strengthened protection of those we serve.</p>
DATA SOURCE	<p>UN Partner Portal</p> <p>The number of WFP CPs is counted through the number of active Field Level Agreements (FLAs), this data is collected through WINGS. However, the same system cannot be used to</p>

track the percentage of CPs assessed. For this reason, the data of this indicator is collected through the UN Partner Portal while triangulating the data of active FLAs collected from WFP's corporate systems.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of WFP CPs selected and assessed through UN IP PSEA capacity assessment}}{\text{\# of WFP CPs selected through UN Partner Portal}} \times 100$$

where *selected* refers to all active partners in the reporting period (existing and new partners).

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

N/A

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

N/A

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Annual

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

N/A

TARGET SETTING

Corporate level only:

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
Target	NA*	30%	50%	>75%

In line with the requirements of the Executive Director's Circular on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OED2023/011) and the mandatory use of the UN Partner Portal for overall partnership selections, as well as noting the launch of a PSEA Module into the UN Partner Portal in mid-2023, we provide a reasonable transition target for 2024, and thereafter hope for 75% allowing for context specific exceptions.

*The Capacity Assessment tool was made available in the UN Partner Portal from mid-2023.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

N/A

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The indicator will inform:

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

1. The number of WFP CPs that require further capacity strengthening on PSEA.
2. The number of WFP CPs that have reached full PSEA capacity within assigned timelines.

INTERPRETATION

An increase in the target value of this indicator signifies that WFP CPs are undergoing the assessment and adhering to the PSEA core standards outlined in the UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment tool to have a full PSEA capacity.

A decrease in the target value of this indicator signifies that WFP CPs may not be undergoing the assessment process and therefore may not be fully compliant to the PSEA core standards outlined in the UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment tool and may require additional support to develop their PSEA capacities.

REPORTING EXAMPLES

N/A

VISUALIZATION

N/A

LIMITATIONS

The limitations linked to measuring this indicator are associated with the changing number of WFP contracted CPs at a given time, depending on the context and partnership management cycle lengths. Therefore, the total number of WFP CPs contracted is changing constantly based on the CO.

Moreover, current challenges may include the fact that WFP COs are in the process of transitioning from the use of offline PSEA Capacity Assessments to online ones (integrated into the UN Partner Portal PSEA Module). Hence, the number of assessments reflected online may not be fully representative of the total number of CPs that have been assessed on PSEA.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment Tool](#)

[UN IP Protocol on Allegations of SEA Involving Implementing Partners](#)

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

CC.
3.4

CC.3.4 Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation [NEW] [REVISED]



N
E
W

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.04
CODE	CC.3.4
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA INDICATOR	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 3. Gender equality and women’s empowerment</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one and Tier two beneficiaries who have entities and/or committees, regardless of the modality of assistance.</p> <p>This indicator does not apply to activities (and entities) implemented by governments.</p> <p>Data is entered at activity level.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Gender, Protection and Inclusion (GPI) Service
ACTIVITY TAGS	GD, HIV/TB_M&SN, PMD, PREV, STUN, HIV/TB_C&T, MSM, SAM, SF_ATHR, SF_ONS, SF_THR, FFA, FFT, SMS, FBA, AES, MAI, MMI, CAP, CIS, SLA, CAR
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage of women and men</p> <p>Unit of analysis: Community level (tier 1 and tier 2 WFP beneficiaries who are members or participants in WFP decision making entities)</p>
DEFINITION	<p>Decision-making entity: Any formal body at the community level, supported directly by WFP or indirectly by cooperating partners, through which a group of appointed or elected individuals serve a particular function and make decisions on behalf of themselves and/or other persons. A decision-making entity – which may be a committee, board, team, cooperative, association, group of representatives, council, taskforce, assembly, delegation etc. – will typically (but may not) have (formal or informal) terms of reference (or equivalent) which define roles, responsibilities, and procedures. These may include but are not limited to, project management committees, food distribution committees, community nutrition volunteers, farmer group representatives (associations), school parents and teachers’ associations, climate change councils, and disaster risk reduction committees, etc... Names might vary depending on the activities and countries.</p> <p>Meaningful participation: results in situations where participants are able to use their power to encourage specific actions by influencing the outcomes of decisions taken. Based on Sherry Arnstein's (1969) scale of participation, those considered in WFP’s context are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informing: Inform women, men and marginalized groups about rights, responsibilities, and options. Mainly, based on unidirectional communication. Symbolic and non-effective participation. 2. Consultation: Consult women, men and marginalized groups through interviews, surveys, or meetings. Put the focus on the number of people in these meetings.

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

The two first levels lack the power to ensure that their opinions are taken into consideration by the decision-makers.

3. Placation: Women, men and marginalized groups hold more influence and participation is allowed but the decision-making is still within the power classes.
4. Partnership: Power is redistributed through negotiations between participants and power holders. Decision-making is shared out through structures such as planning commissions. This participation can be more effective if there are social organizations at neighbourhood level, where there are recognised and respected leaders whose activity is remunerated and supported by local experts, also recruited by the grassroots social organization.
5. Delegated power: Negotiations between decision-makers or holders can result in a tipping of the balance in favour of participants through increased decision-making. Women, men, and marginalized groups have sufficient responsibility to ensure the viability of the programme. Thus, decision-makers will have to negotiate with these groups / people to carry out the project, initiative, intervention...

One model of delegated power would be the one when there is a veto option available if it is impossible to settle the negotiation.

6. Participants' control: Participants demand the degree of power necessary to ensure that the control carried out in an organization is accompanied by the necessary management tools. In WFP's context, it is equivalent to a leadership position.

Meaningful participation for the indicator includes the levels of partnership, delegated power or citizen's control.

RATIONALE

This indicator looks at equitable and inclusive engagement in decision-making, as the equal exercise of power is the fundamental indicator for gender equality.

Participatory processes create opportunities for women, men, girls, and boys to be meaningfully and equitably involved in WFP's work. Creating lasting change requires meaningful participation. A sense of, and actual ownership, is created through participation – whether being a member of a community committee, distributing food, joining a climate change or health education initiative, or preparing for emergencies (among other possible scenarios). Enabling participation is also a means of raising awareness, to educate and empower diverse women, men, girls, and boys.

The Beijing Platform for Action ([page 79](#)) recognizes that without the active participation of women and the incorporation of women's perspective at all levels of decision-making, the goals of equality, development and peace cannot be achieved (Critical Area of Concern G, paragraph 181).

The indicator builds on the previous gender cross-cutting indicator, C.3.2 "Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity - committees, boards, teams, etc. - members who are women", proposing a quality improvement in the level of participation. Previously, the indicator captured the number of women members in food assistance decision-making entities, but not their influence. The new indicator seeks to measure the extent to which women, men, girls, and boys influence in decision-making processes (meaningful participation), beyond their mere presence at meetings. This indicator contributes to measuring progress in the achievement of:

- a) WFP's corporate cross-cutting priority Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.
- b) The second objective of the WFP Gender Policy (2022), "Address the root causes of gender inequalities that affect food security and nutrition."
- c) The second priority of the WFP Gender Policy (2022), that seeks to strengthen leadership and decision-making. WFP supports self-determination such that all people have increased power to take up leadership roles and make decisions about their personal, household, community and societal food system, food security and nutrition needs and experiences.

- d) SDG 5, Target 5.5 – “Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.”

This indicator applies to WFP-supported decision-making entities at the community level as defined above. It does not apply to WFP internal decision-making entities, such as recruitment, procurement, audit and contract committees.

DATA SOURCE

The primary data source for this indicator is a face-to-face/in-person or remote monitoring survey normally collected during outcome monitoring or process monitoring, whereby a WFP enumerator electronically records data used to calculate the indicator value.

Members of the WFP decision-making entities may be connected to a particular community gathering point. Effective coordination between cooperating partners and M&E teams is needed to plan for and collect the data in order to where possible, ensure the equal presence/inclusion of women, men and people with disabilities.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

As culturally appropriate/necessary and preferred, women enumerators should interview women and male enumerators should interview men., The survey designer (under the technical basic module) provides information about the sex of the interviewer.

NB1: The different entities’ names in the formulation of the question are country specific, hence each country office should update the list according to its context and remove those ones that do not apply.

NB2: **RESPGenEntityDate Questions-** This question aims to help people place themselves back in time.

1. Preconditions (questions 1 - 2):

- ENUGenEntityYN** - Does a WFP supported decision-making entity exist, and are one or more members present at the site?

ENUMERATOR: In each new site to be monitored, enumerators are to observe and record or ask a cooperating partner or other stakeholder and record.

(If the answer is no, end the survey in the site and replace this site in your sampling).

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

- RESPGenEntityYN** - Are you a member of, or do you participate in one or more of the following entities? Project management committee, food distribution related entity, nutrition-related entity, farmer group or related, school feeding related entity, climate change or disaster risk reduction related entity or any other entity.

(If the answer is no, end the survey and replace this respondent in your sampling).

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

#	Question Name & Question Text	Skip Logic
1	RESPGenEntityType - Please, specify one or more entities: 1 Food distribution related entity 2 Nutrition-related entity 3 Farmer group or related 4 School feeding related entity 5 Climate change or disaster risk reduction related entity 999 Other (Specify)	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes
2	RESPEntityType_oth – Other (specify) [TEXT]	RESPGenEntityType = Other
3	RespSex - Sex of the Respondent ENUMERATOR: Interviewers are to observe and record but not ask the sex of the respondent 0 Female 1 Male	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

4	<p>RESPAge - What is your age in years? [TEXT]</p>	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes
5	<p>PDisabSee - Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories</p> <p>1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse</p>	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes
6	<p>PDisabHear - Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories</p> <p>1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse</p>	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes
7	<p>PDisabWalk - Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories</p> <p>1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse</p>	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes
8	<p>PDisabRemember - Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories</p> <p>1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse</p>	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes
9	<p>PDisabUnderstand - Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories</p> <p>1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse</p>	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes
10	<p>PDisabWash - Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say... ENUMERATOR: Read response categories</p> <p>1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 888 Don't know 999 Refuse</p>	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes
11	<p>RESPGenEntityDate - When was the last time you participated in the entity? ENUMERATOR: Allow respondent to answer freely. Enumerator will record accordingly.</p> <p>1 Less than a week</p>	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes and ENUGenEntityYN= Yes

	2 Less than a month 3 Between one and three months 4 More than three months 888 Don't know 999 Refuse	
Now, I am going to ask you six questions related to your engagement in the entity the last time you participated in it. You can answer yes or no		
12	RESPGenEntityInfo - The last time you participated in the entity, were you informed about an intervention's update, your rights, responsibilities, or options (related to the entity's mandate, project ongoing or about to start...)? 1 Yes 2 No	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes and ENUGenEntityYN= Yes
13	RESPGenEntityCons - The last time you participated in the entity, were you consulted through meetings or other means (interviews, surveys...) about a new initiative, a challenge, or a new plan? 1 Yes 2 No	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes and ENUGenEntityYN= Yes
14	RESPGenEntityPla - The last time you participated in the entity, were you informed and consulted but your opinion was not reflected in final decisions? 1 Yes 2 No	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes and ENUGenEntityYN= Yes
15	RESPGenEntityNeg - The last time you participated in the entity, could you negotiate with the decision makers on decisions that would affect you? 1 Yes 2 No	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes and ENUGenEntityYN= Yes
16	RESPGenEntityDel - The last time you participated in the entity, did decision makers negotiate with you to ensure viability of a project, intervention or to address an important issue? 1 Yes 2 No	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes and ENUGenEntityYN= Yes
17	RESPGenEntityDM - The last time you participated in the entity, were you a decision-maker? 1 Yes 2 No	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes and ENUGenEntityYN= Yes
18	RESPGenEntityEngag - In a short sentence, could you describe your engagement the last time you participated in this entity? [TEXT]	RESPGenEntityYN = Yes and ENUGenEntityYN= Yes

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

The sampling strategy might vary depending on the number and type of entities and how widely scattered they are.

While a random sample would be recommended stratified by districts, type of entity or CRF activity; and second sampling stage might be needed following a purposeful sampling approach, based on feasibility to collect data and/or selecting cases strategically, ensuring reach to women, men, boy and girls and people living with disabilities and other marginalized groups.. Detailed guidance on sampling options are available [here](#).

The sample size will depend on the frequency of monitoring which will be established by the country office.

The inclusion criteria will be:

- Women, men, boys and girls and people living with disabilities that are members and/or participate in WFP food assistance decision-making entities.
- Effort should be made to reach an equal number of men and women. Where this is not possible, a short explanation of the specific context will be provided.

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Meaningful participation:

Question RESPGenEntityNeg = 1 (Yes) or

Question RESPGenEntityDel = 1 (Yes) or

Question RESPGenEntityDM = 1 (Yes)

Decision makers / Leadership position:

Question RESPGenEntityDM = 1 (Yes)

People with disabilities: Washington Group Questions= 3 or 4

i= number of women who confirm they are members of or participants in decision-making entities

j = number of men who confirm they are members of or participants in decision-making entities

m= number of women living with disabilities who confirm they are members of or participants in decision-making entities

p= number of men living with disabilities who confirm they are members of or participants in decision-making entities

G1 = women reporting meaningful participation in decision-making entities $\sum_{n=0}^i G1$

G2 = men reporting meaningful participation in decision-making entities $\sum_{n=0}^j G2$

G3 = women living with disabilities reporting meaningful participation in decision-making entities $\sum_{n=0}^m G3$

G4 = men living with disabilities reporting meaningful participation in decision-making entities $\sum_{n=0}^p G4$

G5= women reporting being the decision maker in decision-making entities $\sum_{n=0}^i G5$

G6= men reporting being the decision maker in decision-making entities $\sum_{n=0}^j G6$

K=year

Proportion of women in decision-making entities who report a meaningful participation in year k =

$$\frac{\sum G1}{\sum i} \times 100$$

Proportion of women living with disabilities in decision-making entities who report a meaningful participation in year k =

$$\frac{\sum G3}{\sum m} \times 100$$

Proportion of men in decision-making entities who report a meaningful participation in year k =

$$\frac{\sum G2}{\sum j} \times 100$$

Proportion of men with disabilities in decision-making entities who report a meaningful participation in year k =

$$\frac{\sum G4}{\sum n} \times 100$$

Proportion of women in decision-making entities who report being the decision maker

$$\frac{\sum G5}{\sum i} \times 100$$

Proportion of men in decision-making entities who report being the decision maker =

$$\frac{\sum G6}{\sum j} \times 100$$

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered at **activity level**.

Data in COMET will reflect the four levels of participation:

Question RESPGenEntityDM = 1 (YES)	Leadership position	Meaningful participation
Question RESPGenEntityNeg = 1 (Yes) Question RESPGenEntityDel = 1 (Yes)	Right to be part of decision making	
Question RESPGenEntityCons Question RESPGenEntityPla = 1 (YES)	Right to be consulted	
Question RESPGenEntityInfo = 1 (YES)	Right to be informed	

Baseline and targets are to be entered as percentages, disaggregated by sex of the respondent.

Follow-up values are to be recorded as numerator and denominator in absolute figures, in line with the indicator calculation formula.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Disaggregate by:

- Activity type or type of entity (mandatory)
- Sex

Optional disaggregation outside the corporate system (COMET):

- Age and disability

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data for this indicator should be collected and reported annually.

It is recommended to include this survey in distribution monitoring and/or activity implementation monitoring.

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

New CSP/CSP activities: No pre-assistance baseline data is required. Values from the first data collection will make up the baseline.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country Office intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: First monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline. Every subsequent year, the CO then enters only a follow up value in COMET.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

- The annual target should be determined based on the gender analysis that defined the operational context and informed the programme's / project's / intervention's objectives and design.
- The target should be ambitious but realistic and include an expected percentage increase per year.
- The targets should be set in a participatory and inclusive manner, engaging key stakeholders (WFP, partners, beneficiaries etc.).

End of CSP target:

50%

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

N/A

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Implementation of key informant interviews and whenever possible, direct observation is highly recommended.

A key informant interview (KII) protocol to strengthen and complement this indicator can be downloaded in the links below:

- [The methodological notes](#)
- [A Key informant interview tool](#)

The purpose of the KII tool is to understand the nature and barriers of the members 'participation in WFP-supported decision-making entities.'

In particular, the KII tool looks at the following attributes of meaningful participation: i) process and influence in decision making entities (transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, fairness, connectivity...); ii) members 'satisfaction with decisions made in the entities; and iii) transformative leadership.

In addition, the qualitative tool supports to overcome sampling bias derived from the quantitative method.

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

When used along with other quantitative and qualitative data, the information obtained through this indicator can inform the design, implementation, and revision of WFP interventions (programmes, projects, operations etc.), such that they enhance meaningful participation and decision-making in WFP's work.

In addition, the indicator is useful for providing baseline and endline data on women and other marginalized groups' participation, influence, and leadership within programme entities.

This indicator is also useful for reporting the influence of women and men in decision-making entities, allowing transparency and accountability; and visibility in showcasing WFP's efforts to increase meaningful participation by women and men and to address unequal forms of power.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator will provide evidence of the different experiences of women and men who report meaningful participation in decision-making. The higher the percentage, the greater the number of beneficiaries meaningfully involved in WFP's work.

In addition, although the indicator looks at the differences in the proportion of women and men reporting meaningful participation in WFP food decision-making entities, data could also provide information on the different levels of participation or engagement of groups / people in WFP food assistance decision-making entities. In this sense:

Question (Q)	Level participation	Power	Explanation
--------------	---------------------	-------	-------------

Q RESPGenEntityDel = 1 (Yes)	CONTROL	Leadership position	Women are represented in WFP community-level governance structures	Meaningful participation
Q RESPGenEntityNeg ; or RESPGenEntityPla = 1 (Yes)	PARTNERSHIP/ DELEGATED POWER	Right to be part of decision making	Decisions made by women and other marginalized groups are passed on to the organs of power	
Q RESPGenEntityCons or RESPGenEntityPla = 1 (Yes)	CONSULTATION/ PLACATION	Right to be consulted	Participation/mechanisms that aim to give voice to women and other marginalized groups	
Q RESPGenEntityInfo = 1 (Yes)	INFORMATION	Right to be informed	Participation/mechanism that aims to provide information to women and other marginalized groups	

Participation and decision-making indicators are not meant to be used for international or national comparison (multiple sites within one country) but are meant as a tool for monitoring progress over time. Evolution is more important than absolute results. Comparison between countries can only be made on the progress, not on the ratings given by specific groups / people.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The data could be presented in a table, followed by a narrative description and analysis. If available, information on age bracket and disability should be included in data notes.

An indicator table or relevant visualization should be followed by narrative that:

- a) explains the data contained in the table and/or graphs, and
- b) elaborates with qualitative information; as provided in the following example.

WFP decision making entity	Food distribution committee		Farmer groups		School feeding related entity	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Level of engagement in WFP decision making entities						
Decision maker - leadership	X%	x%	x%	x%	x%	x%

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Right to be part of decision making (meaningful participation)	x%	x%	x%	x%	x%	x%
Right to be consulted	x%	x%	x%	x%	x%	x%
Right to be informed	x%	x%	x%	x%	x%	x%

Reporting example

In the country X, WFP supports three decision making entities, food distribution committees, farmers groups and parents and teacher associations (PTA) in schools.

In all the three entities, a higher proportion of men reported meaningful participation, being PTAs the ones with the greatest differences between gender (85% of men against 20% of women).

The differences between gender when reporting leadership positions is even higher than in the previous case. While farmer groups are the one with the smaller gender gap (45% of men against 40% of women) reporting being a decision maker, PTAs are the ones with the greatest gender gap (60% of men against 10% of women). This could be because in several schools visited the school's director chairs the PTA, while women are the cooks and members of the PTA only during the time that the kids are students at the school. In one school visited a mother member of the PTA reported that "they informed us about the progress in the construction of the new school's kitchen and they asked us to look for local farmers to sell the food to the school".

Analysis of quotes written by women:

1. Collaboration and consultation: Women in the committee emphasize the importance of collaboration and consultation among members, with a focus on equal rights and expression of ideas.
2. Decision-making power: Women in the committee are involved in decision-making processes related to food recipes and building design, but there is no indication that they hold decision-making power in specific areas.
3. Responsibility and accountability: Women in the committee are responsible for preparing food, distributing and storing it, and maintaining hygiene. They also observe and report on student food preferences and are informed of their responsibilities in supporting school feeding activity.

Analysis of quotes written by men:

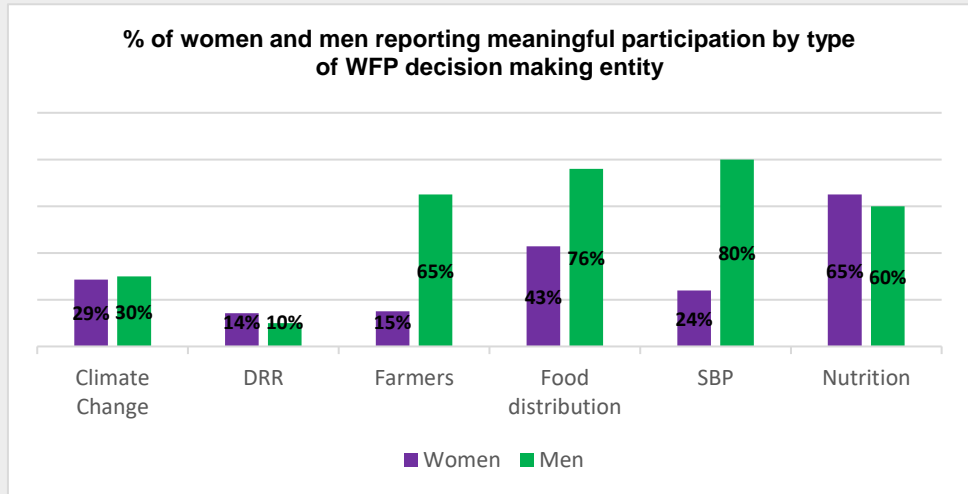
1. Decision-making power: Men in the committee hold decision-making power in areas, such as supplier selection and building design.
2. Leadership and influence: Men in the committee hold leadership positions and possess influence over committee decisions.
3. Responsibility and accountability: Men in the committee are responsible for monitoring overall activities of the SFC, and are informed of their responsibilities in preparing food, maintaining hygiene, and supporting school feeding activity.

Overall, the quotes suggest that women in the committee emphasize collaboration and consultation, while men in the committee hold decision-making power and possess influence over committee decisions. Both men and women in the committee share responsibilities and are accountable for ensuring the success of the school feeding program

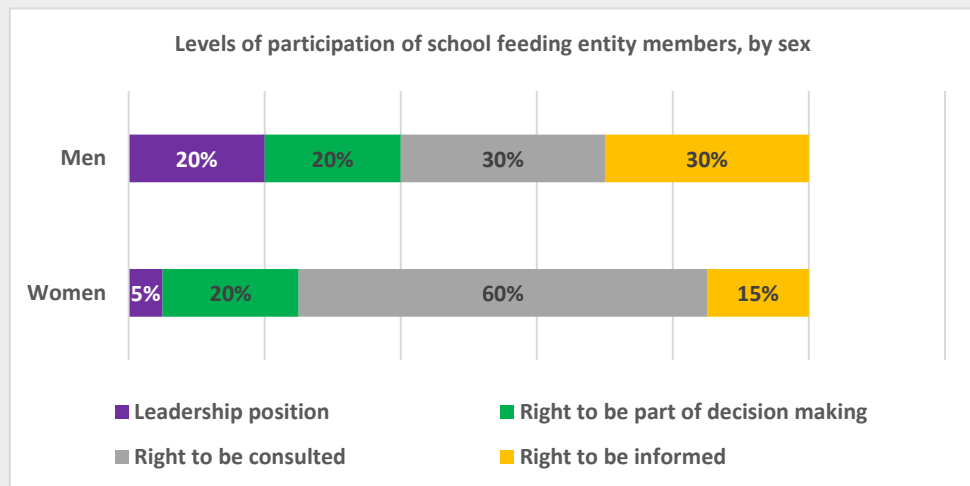
(Data and the narrative have been made up with the purpose of illustrating how this indicator could be reported including the qualitative answers).

VISUALIZATION

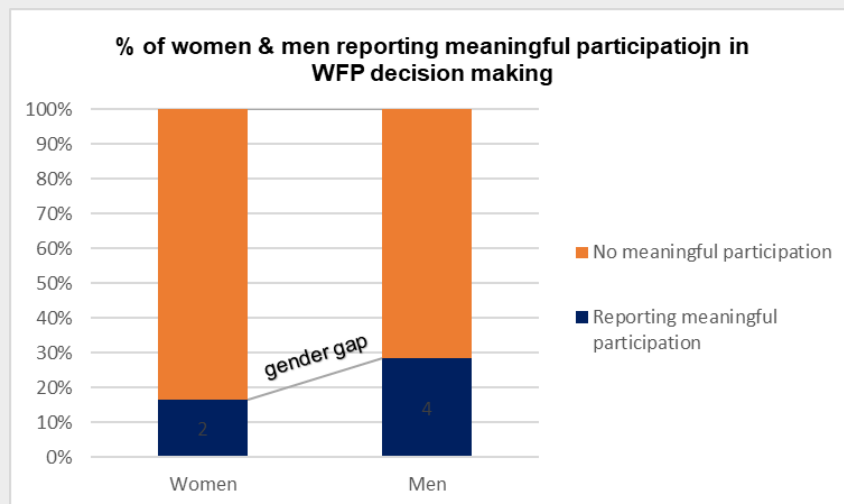
Results can be shown in multiple ways*:



1. Disaggregated by sex and type of WFP decision making entities
2. Stacked bar to show the level of participation in a specific type of WFP decision making entity, by sex

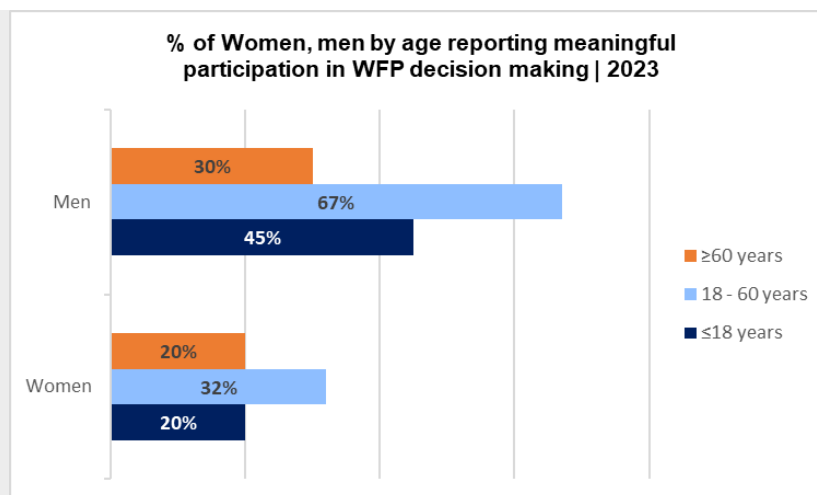


3. 100% stacked column disaggregated by sex



4. Clustered bar to inform meaningful participation by sex and other intersectionality components

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



5. Using an infographic (particularly for communication and advocacy products)

**It is recommended that gender equality staff in each country office assesses the most relevant visualization according to the CSP's priorities and needs.*

As a cross-cutting indicator, it is also recommended that the different technical units use this indicator to report WFP beneficiaries' meaningful participation in their respective WFP decision-making entities (as seen in the graph 4B).

LIMITATIONS

Reaching a representative number of entities and their members requires effective coordination between M&E teams and cooperating partners to ensure equal (where possible) representation from women, men and people living with disabilities.

In order to avoid bias in the understanding of the meaning of "level of engagement" and "meaningful participation", each level of participation has been formulated in a simple way. However, options are limited and do not capture whether the meaningful participation was indeed effective and real.

To overcome sampling issues and ensure full understanding of the responses and reality of participation levels, it is highly recommended to complement the above questions with a qualitative assessment method (e.g. FGDs) to deepen the results of the indicator.

FURTHER INFORMATION

More information on Gender and Participation in the Gender Toolkit:

[Chapter 2.2 Programming: Gender & Participation \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

Detailed guidance on sampling options is available [here](#) and [here](#).

FGD guidance is available [here](#) and a template [here](#).



CC.
3.5

CC.3.5 Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment [NEW] [REVISED]

NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.3.5
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF) Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 3. Gender equality and women’s empowerment</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	<p>Applicable and mandatory to CSPs with activities targeting Tier one beneficiaries through cash-based modality or capacity building programmes.</p> <p>This indicator does not apply to the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Activities utilizing in-kind modality 2- 1.4 Malnutrition treatment programme 3- 1.5 School based programmes 4- 1.10 Social protection sector support
TECHNICAL OWNER	Gender, Protection and Inclusion (GPI) Service
ACTIVITY TAGS	GD, SF_ATHR, SF_THR, FFA, FFT, SMS, FBA, AES, MAI, MMI, CAP, CIS, SLA, CAR
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage</p> <p>Unit of analysis: individual level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>As a subjective approach to measure economic empowerment, this indicator measures the perception of change by women and men to their economic empowerment through a perceived change in their financial situation and an increased decision-making power, voice and agency.</p> <p><u>Women and men</u> in this context refer to women and men that are WFP direct beneficiaries (tier 1) (Guidance Note on Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Food for Assets (FFA) interventions, this refers to identifiable women and men participating directly in FFA and receiving a transfer modality for example cash, voucher or capacity strengthening transfers. • In Food for Training (FFT) interventions, this refers to women and men who participated in FFT planned skills training activities for example digital skills through EMPACT training, vocational skills and basic literacy skills. • In smallholder support projects and/or skills training interventions, this refers to women and men who directly participated in Purchase for Progress (P4P) interventions, in capacity development, access to credits, home grown school feeding, or in resilience interventions. <p><u>Economic empowerment</u> refers to the ability to succeed and advance economically alongside increased power to make, voice and act on economic decisions (Gender Policy 2022). The capacity to make choices and to act on the choices made is called agency (Gender Policy 2022).</p>

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

The proposed methodology is a subjective approach to measure a change in economic empowerment through enhanced perceptions of agency coupled with an improvement in perceived financial situation. The methodology of the agency component is based on the Power and Freedom Ladder method, designed by [CGIAR](#) (the Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research) through its [Gennovate](#) initiative

The CGIAR's method assesses women and men's empowerment by focusing on one dimension of empowerment (agency) at different levels (individual, relational, environmental), including attention to some structural reasons for dis-empowerment. It substitutes the term agency for power and freedom. The levels of agency are defined in the table below:

Step 5	Power & freedom to make most/all major life decisions
Step 4	Power & freedom to make many major life decisions
Step 3	Power & freedom to make some major life decisions
Step 2	Only a small amount of power & freedom
Step 1	Almost no power or freedom to make decisions

(Petesch, P. & Bullock, R. (2018). Ladder of Power and Freedom: A qualitative data collection tool to understand local perceptions of agency and decision-making. GENNOVATE resources for scientists and research teams. CDMX, Mexico: CIMMYT)

More information about the analytical approach is available [here](#).

RATIONALE

To advance women's economic empowerment, women must advance economically, and must also increase power to make, voice and act on economic decisions, having equal access to, and decision-making capabilities of resources and opportunities as compared to men, as well as the power or agency to make choices and decisions as full and equal members of society. For WFP, this means that food assistance policies and programmes must create conditions and be informed by measurement approaches that facilitate, not undermine, the possibilities for both components of women's empowerment.

By implementing resilience and livelihood interventions, WFP assists food insecure women and men to restore and/or build natural, human and physical assets and community/group infrastructure necessary for sustained self-reliance and resilience in the face of increased shocks (including climate), risks, and stressors and enhanced skills for improved livelihoods. In WFP, these are often complemented by actions to address immediate food needs through food and/or cash-based transfers and productive assets to advance economic empowerment.

Enhanced economic empowerment contributes to improved access to and control over food security and nutrition for individuals, households and communities.

This indicator contributes to measuring progress in the achievement of:

- a) WFP's corporate cross-cutting priority Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (Strategic Plan 2022-2025) and acknowledging that addressing the root causes of gender inequalities are a precondition for achieving zero hunger (Gender Policy 2022, Objective 2).
- b) The third objective of the Gender Policy (2022) "Advance the economic empowerment of women and girls in food security and nutrition".
- c) The fourth priority of the Gender Policy (2022) that seeks transformative action on social norms and structural barriers.

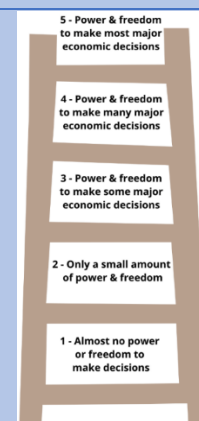
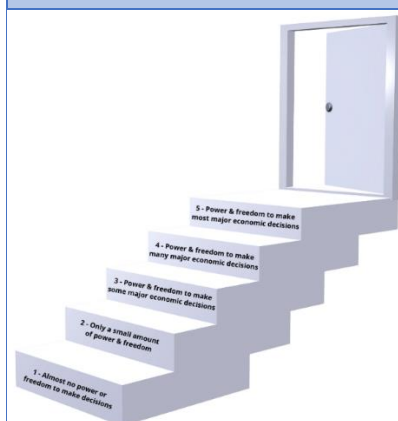
DATA SOURCE

Data for this indicator should be gathered through structured questionnaires, using face-to-face or remote monitoring. Implementation of focus group discussions is highly recommended (see "Complementary qualitative research" section).

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Data collection tool - CC3.5 - Economic empowerment

- *Data collection for gender related questions (quantitative and qualitative) should be in a safe space without the presence of any members of the opposite sex (including in the field team), whenever possible. Each participant should be informed that the information provided is confidential and will not affect any support from WFP now or in the future.*
- The tool changes the term “agency” for “power and freedom” to ensure its understanding.
- Enumerators ask responders to consider the extent to which they have the capacity to make their own decisions about important affairs that affect their individual and household food security and nutrition status. It is important that each country office defines which are **the major decisions that affect food security and nutrition** (such as the use of food assistance, use of generated incomes and savings, spending decisions, use of time, desired number of children, use of land and ownership...); focused on the decisions that the WFP intervention can and aims to influence.
- **A practical training for the enumerator team is required** to ensure common understanding of the tool (and the ladder) and correct application of the data collection and documentation procedures.
- If this indicator is collected together with other indicators in a questionnaire or focus group, when possible, it is **highly recommended that the Ladder of Power and Freedom module be the first topic** to be discussed to avoid being influenced by other topics.
- NB1: The recall period may vary. It can be adjusted to the duration of its intervention or a fix time, one or five years, for example. Taking into consideration that while the financial situation can change from one year to another, a change in agency might take several years.
- NB2: For question RESPGenLadderNote , each country office can select two or three key decisions about important affairs in their life that can affect food security and that WFP intervention(s) can and aims to influence. Country offices can use a gender analysis to identify the decisions.
- Some strategic decisions could include -but not limited-: 1) if or whether they will work outside from home; 2) if or whether they will study outside from home; 3) start a business; 4) the use of any form of contraception for family planning; 5) what product to grow/harvest; 5) the productive assets; 6) household incomes and/or household resources]
- NB3: The figure of the ladder only needs to show the ladder and step number. The narrative in this figure is to help enumerators describe the different steps.



1. Preconditions (questions 1 - 2):

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

1. **AsstWFPRecCashYN1Y** - Did you receive cash-based WFP assistance in the last 12 months?
0 No
1 Yes

2. **AsstWFPRecCapBuildYN1Y** - Did you receive WFP capacity building assistance in the last 12 months?

ENUMERATOR: Enumerator can provide with the name and description of the capacity building program here to help respondents better recall.

- 0 No
1 Yes

(If the answer is NO in both questions, end the survey and replace this respondent in your sampling. To continue with the survey, respondent should say YES in at least one of the previous questions).

2. Demographic (questions 2.3 – 2.11)

2.3 RespSex - Sex of the Respondent

ENUMERATOR: Interviewers are to observe and record but not ask the sex of the respondent

- 0 Female
1 Male

2.4 RESPAge - What is your age in years?

[TEXT]

2.5 PDisabSee - Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say...

ENUMERATOR: Read response categories

- 1 No difficulty
2 Some difficulty
3 A lot of difficulty
4 Cannot do at all
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

2.6 PDisabHear - Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say...

ENUMERATOR: Read response categories

- 1 No difficulty
2 Some difficulty
3 A lot of difficulty
4 Cannot do at all
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

2.7 PDisabWalk - Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say...

ENUMERATOR: Read response categories

- 1 No difficulty
2 Some difficulty
3 A lot of difficulty
4 Cannot do at all
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

2.8 PDisabRemember - Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say...

ENUMERATOR: Read response categories

- 1 No difficulty
2 Some difficulty
3 A lot of difficulty
4 Cannot do at all
888 Don't know
999 Refuse

2.9 PDisabUnderstand - Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say...

ENUMERATOR: Read response categories

- 1 No difficulty

	2	Some difficulty
	3	A lot of difficulty
	4	Cannot do at all
	888	Don't know
	999	Refuse
2.1	PDisabWash	- Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say...
0	ENUMERATOR:	Read response categories
	1	No difficulty
	2	Some difficulty
	3	A lot of difficulty
	4	Cannot do at all
	888	Don't know
	999	Refuse
2.1	HGenMembers	- What is the composition of your household? By this, I mean which household members slept in your house at least 5 out of the last 7 nights
1	1	Couple household without children
	2	Couple household with children
	3	Single-parent household
	4	Polygamous households
	5	Single person household
	6	Extended family
	7	Other household type
#	Question Name & Question Text	
12	RESPFinancSit	- Your current financial situation (income/savings/economic capacity) compared to one year back has... please, complete the sentence. ENUMERATOR: Allow the respondent to complete the sentence and define their financial situation
	1	Improved
	2	Stayed the same
	3	Worsened
	999	Prefer not to answer
13	RESPFinancSitRea	- What do you think are the main reasons why your rating (improved/stayed the same/worsened)? (Multi-option question) ENUMERATOR: Allow the respondent to complete the sentence and mark all the reasons that have affect respondent 's financial situation
	1	Employment Changes: (<i>Gaining or losing a job/business, changes in income, or shifts in working hours, and transitions between employment statuses.</i>)
	2	Life Events: (<i>Marriage, divorce, childbirth, death of a spouse, retirement, or other significant personal milestones.</i>)
	3	Economic Factors: (<i>Fluctuations in the economy, such as recessions, inflation, changes in interest rates, shifts in the stock market, and the impact of events like wars or geopolitical tensions.</i>)
	4	Health Issues: (<i>Medical emergencies, chronic illnesses, or injuries that lead to increased healthcare expenses, loss of income due to inability to work, or other financial burdens.</i>)
	5	Environmental Factors: (<i>Natural events such as droughts, floods, hurricanes, or earthquakes that can have significant economic consequences, affecting crops, industries, resource availability, and individuals' financial situations.</i>)
	999	Others (Specify)
14	RESPGenLadderNote	- Please imagine a five-step ladder where at the bottom, on the first step, stand [SEX OF RESPONDENT] of the community with little to say about important affairs in their lives, such as their working life, whether to start or end a relationship in their personal life, or starting a new agricultural or other type of business. On the highest step, the fifth, stand those [SEX OF RESPONDENT] who have a great capacity to make important decisions for themselves. ENUMERATOR: Show figure of a ladder, if possible, with number of steps and explain.
15	RESPGenLadderToday	- On which step of this ladder, would you position yourself today? ENUMERATOR: Read response categories and if possible, show a ladder with the steps.
	1	Step 1 - Almost no power or freedom to make decisions
	2	Step 2 - Only a small amount of power & freedom
	3	Step 3 - Power & freedom to make some major economic decisions
	4	Step 4 - Power & freedom to make many major economic decisions

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

5	Step 5 - Power & freedom to make most/all major economic decisions
16 RESPGenLadder1Y - Where were you one year ago? ENUMERATOR: Read response categories and if possible, show a ladder with the steps.	
1	Step 1 - Almost no power or freedom to make decisions
2	Step 2 - Only a small amount of power & freedom
3	Step 3 - Power & freedom to make some major economic decisions
4	Step 4 - Power & freedom to make many major economic decisions
5	Step 5 - Power & freedom to make most/all major economic decisions
17 RESPGenLadderRsn - In a short sentence, what do you think are the main reasons why your rating (increased/stayed the same/decreased)? ENUMERATOR: in a concise and clear way, enumerator should summarize the responder's answer in one sentence or few key words. [TEXT]	

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

This tool is designed for sampling frames in which the local women and men are the unit of analysis.

The main criteria to select the respondents are:

- Men and women who are WFP beneficiaries (tier 1) directly engaged in activities aiming to promote economic power and / or economic empowerment, including but not limited to household and asset creation; household and individual skill and livelihood creation, smallholder farmers; resilience activities...
- It is recommended to include an equal number of women and men.
- A control group could also be included in the sampling strategy. In this case, the participant's age should be aligned with the age of WFP beneficiaries engaged in livelihood activities.

A simple random sampling can be used to collect this indicator's data. As questions for gathering the data for this indicator should be included in outcome monitoring tools, the sampling size requirements are the same as those for outcome monitoring (aiming at statistically representative results).

It is recommended to collect information from a statistically representative sample of the population under analysis. To calculate the sample, the confidence level should be between 90-95% with a 5-10% margin of error.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

i= number of women

j = number of men

G1 = total number of women reporting an improvement in their financial situation since this time last year (Question 1= 1)

G2 = total number of women reporting an improvement in agency (Question 4 value (step) ≤ Question 3 value (step))

G3 = total number of men reporting an improvement in their financial situation regarding since this time last year (Question 1=1)

G4 = total number of men reporting an improvement in agency (Question 4 value (step) ≤ Question 3 value (step))

K= year

Percentage of women reporting economic empowerment in year K=

$$\frac{\sum G1 + G2}{\sum i} \times 100$$

Percentage of men reporting economic empowerment in year K=

$$\frac{\sum G3 + G4}{\sum j} \times 100$$

Counting an improvement in the perceived economic empowerment should take into consideration ONLY when there is an improvement in both components: improved financial situation + improved agency.

Optional: reported empowerment (only for questions 3 and 4)

To complement the indicator information, the change in perceived empowerment can also be reported (through increased agency) = mean step now – mean step 1 years ago

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.

Data is entered at **activity level**.

Baseline and targets are to be entered as percentages, disaggregated by sex of the respondent.

Follow-up values are to be recorded as numerator and denominator in absolute figures, in line with the indicator calculation formula.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country Office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

Disaggregate by:

- Activity Type or Modality: cash based and capacity building interventions (mandatory)
- Sex

Optional disaggregation outside the corporate system (COMET):

- Rural/Urban (optional)
- Age (optional)
- Disability (optional)
- Other elements of intersectionality, such as type of household

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Minimum: every semester

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

New CSP/CSP activities: No pre-assistance baseline data is required. Values from the first data collection will make up the baseline.

Note: For the first reporting year, and if a Country Office intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: First monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline. Every subsequent year, the CO then enters only a follow up value in COMET.

TARGET SETTING

Annual targets:

- The annual target should be determined based on the gender analysis that defined the operational context and informed the programme / project / intervention objective(s) and design(s).
- Targets should be ambitious but realistic and include an expected percentage of increase per year.

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

- Targets should be set in a participatory and inclusive manner, engaging key stakeholders (WFP, partners, beneficiaries etc.).

End of CSP target: 50%

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

N/A

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

A qualitative method (focus group discussion) is available below to complement and strengthen this indicator:

- [Methodological note](#)
- [Focus Group Discussion tool](#)

The purpose of the tool is to provide comparative evidence on both dimensions used to measure economic empowerment - (1) agency and (2) financial security. Specifically, the objectives of this tool are to:

- Provide evidence on women's and men's perception of their agency and the reasons they perceive to influence their **capacity for making strategic decisions**.
- Illustrate **gendered power dynamics related to financial security**. In particular, the tool will look at opportunities and barriers to access livelihood activities and markets, and the gender norms surrounding household bargaining over care roles, livelihood roles, access to networks, and control of income and productive assets.
- To open the indicator's applicability and sample to other CSP activities (such as 1.5 schoolbased programmes, 2.2 Emergency preparedness and early action, or 1.10 Social Protection sector support), and other **members** of the household, such as young members (age 16 to 24).

The qualitative tool has an *ad hoc* module for the youth that looks at:

- A. Agency
- B. Gender norms surrounding education and aspirations for the future.
- C. Gender norms around division of labour, economic and productive autonomy.



The qualitative tool is based on methods and tools designed by [CGIAR](#) and its GENNOVATE methodology.

For the selection of focus group discussion participants and its composition, see the [Qualitative Research Guidance for WFP Monitoring](#).

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The indicator offers a subjective approach for measuring the progress towards women's and men's economic empowerment (increase in their perceived financial situation and in their perceived agency).

When used along with qualitative data, the information obtained may inform the design, implementation and revision of WFP interventions to address the root causes of inequality through improved agency.

Further, this indicator enables data collection for reporting, accountability and transparency purposes.

This indicator can also be used for communications and advocacy on WFP's contribution to the economic empowerment of women and girls.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator seeks to measure the differences in the perception of economic empowerment among WFP direct beneficiaries receiving cash or capacity building assistance.

A higher percentage reflects a greater proportion of WFP beneficiaries that perceive enhanced economic empowerment, through an improved financial situation and increased voice and agency to make major decisions that affect food security and nutrition during the project's duration. In addition, questions 2 and 5 complement the numerical data by providing narrative of the reasons for the perceived change in the levels of agency and in financial situation.

Decision-making indicators are not meant to be used for international comparison or comparisons between towns/communities but rather are tools for monitoring progress over time. Evolution and change are more important than absolute results. Comparison between countries can only be made on the progress, not on the ratings given by the participants.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Reporting against this indicator should explain the data provided in COMET, including a narrative elaborates with qualitative information, as provided in the following example:

Reporting example In the country X, over the past three years, there has been a consistent trend towards a decreasing in reported economic empowerment, by women and men.

Looking at those ones who reported certain level of economic empowerment, there is also a significant difference between women and men, being men the ones who have reported a higher percentage of economic empowerment. Food for assets interventions was the activity accounting for the highest results.

In addition, although there is a significant increase in the percentage of women reporting an enhanced agency and power to make decisions ("I am free to set up my own business and have my own incomes"), it is often to find a sentiment among women of being less confident to speak out and sell their products in the market; coupled with the unpaid care and domestic work that the vast majority of them keep doing. One surveyed woman summarized it in one quote: "I prefer my husband to sell at the market. He does it better than me coz he can say what he wants, and he doesn't need to take care of the children".

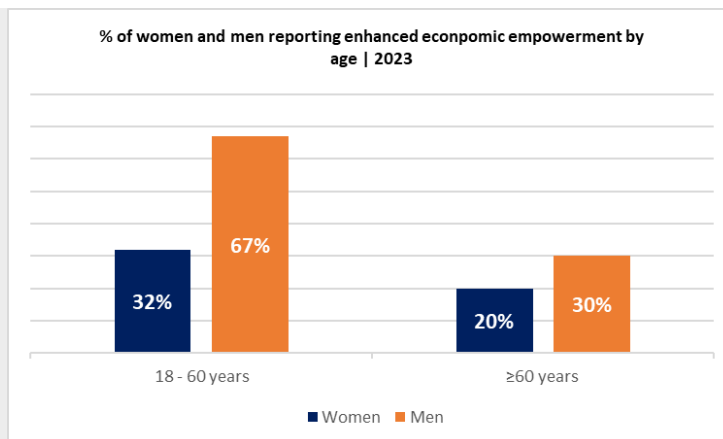
Narratives should summarise and analyse the quantitative data and qualitative information, informing the reader as to empowering changes (or not) in the lives of the beneficiary women and men.

VISUALIZATION

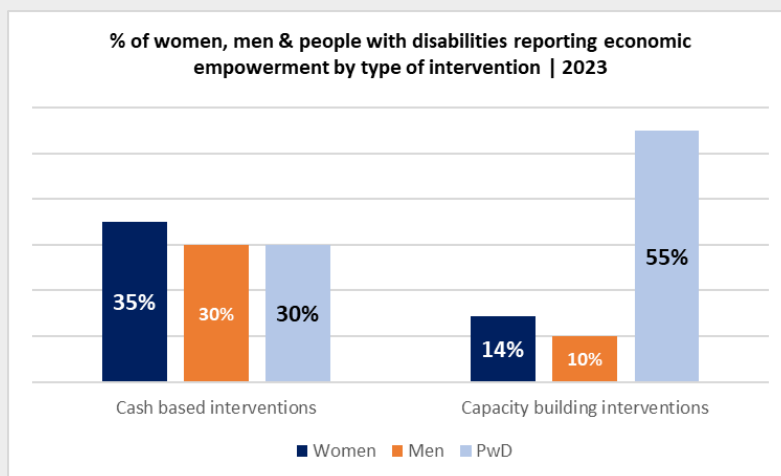
Results can be shown in multiple ways*:

1. Using clustered column to disaggregate the information by age

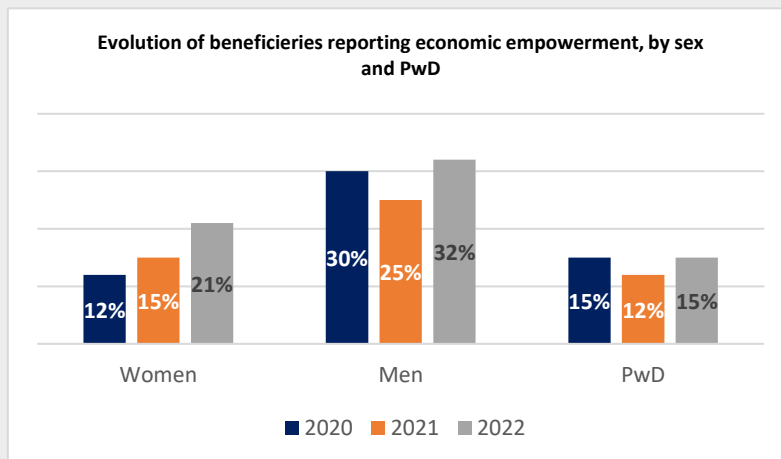
3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



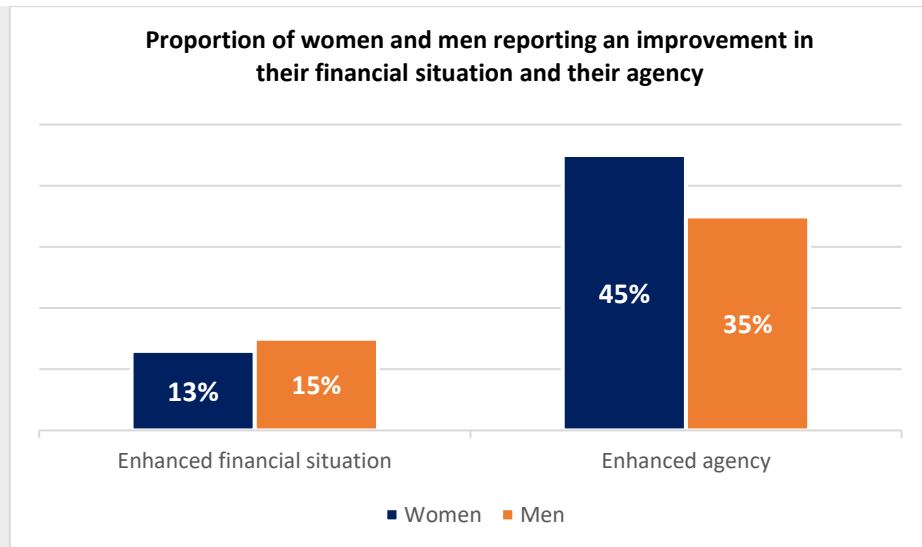
Or modality type:



Or evolution over a period:



2. Or by sex, type of intervention and the perception of enhanced financial situation and agency



3. Using an infographic (particularly for communication and advocacy products)

**It is recommended that gender equality staff in each country office supports identification of the most relevant visualization, according to the CSP's priorities and needs.*

As a cross-cutting indicator, it is also recommended that the different programmes/activity managers use this indicator to report WFP beneficiaries' economic empowerment in their activities.

LIMITATIONS

- The empowerment section of this methodology has been adjusted from a qualitative to a quantitative method, to align with corporate tools and reporting requirements. This limits the generation of comparative evidence of men's and women's own interpretations of the levels of agency in their lives. Hence, the open-ended questions included in the methodology are fundamental to, at least, gather basic information about the perceived causes of change(s). Enumerators should be trained to ensure that the most relevant information (key words) is captured, taking into consideration the limited space to enter text in electronic data collection tools.
- Identification of strategic life decisions that impact women's and men's livelihoods, food security and nutrition status are context specific. Thus, each country office should identify those most relevant and adjust the data collection introductory text accordingly, to ensure alignment with WFP intervention objective(s). This is also an important consideration during the enumerator training.
- Attribution of agency in a short period of time (one year) entails potential biases that may compromise the quality of the data being compiled, and the sustainability of attribution. It is recommended to span a period that goes beyond WFP intervention(s) for the empowerment module and to complement the information with qualitative data.
- Aggregated values are not relevant unless values show an evolution during a period of time in a specific geographic area. The numerical value obtained as a result of applying the methodology should not be reported as a final number, due to potential differences in interpretation of the scale (levels of agency). What one beneficiary considers as a three on the ladder of power and freedom, another may respond with a five on the same scale. What really matters and should be reported is whether any change in agency is perceived and the reasons for it.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[4.3 Gender & Food Assistance for Assets \(FFA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

For further information on qualitative research guidelines

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

<https://monitoring.manuals.wfp.org/en/corporate-monitoring-guidance/qualitative-research-guidance/>.

For further information regarding focus group discussions, see [WFP guidance](#)

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000103363/download/>

CC.
3.6

CC.3.6 Proportion of Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities contributing systematically to advance gender equality in the context of food security and nutrition [NEW] [REVISED]



NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.02
INDICATOR CODE	CC.3.6
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (Positioned for the CRF) Positioned for APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 3. Gender equality and women’s empowerment</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
APPLICABILITY	<p>Applicable and mandatory to all CSP activities.</p> <p>The full application of gender, for applicable CSP activities, registered in the GaM M, corresponds to a GaM M score of four in the mandatory components of: (i) gender and intersectional analysis;(ii) tailored activities; and (iii) beneficiaries' participation; during year X.</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	Gender, Protection and Inclusion (GPI) Service
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage of CSP activities</p> <p>Unit of analysis: CSP activity</p>
DEFINITION	<p>Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities refer to the specific programmatic activities carried out by Country Offices (CO) under each Strategic Plan outcome area. In the context of this indicator, it refers <u>only</u> to the CSP Activities to which the WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is applied ('applicable CSP activities'). Activities under 'WFP advisory solutions & service delivery' are not applicable under this indicator.</p> <p>Integrating systematically gender and age in the context of food security and nutrition (FSN) means that gender and age are addressed in each section of an I/CSP and throughout its implementation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- There is understanding of the particular circumstances, needs, interests and abilities of different groups of people; 2- The CSP activity addressed gender inequalities by tailoring the intervention to the different situations, needs, interests and priorities of the targeted women, men, girls and/or boys and the gender inequalities, as identified in the gender and age analysis. 3- Diverse women, men, girls and/or boys were equitably involved in the implementation and monitoring of the CSP Activity. <p>The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) (https://gam.wfp.org/) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP programme (primarily a Country Strategic Plan). At both the design and monitoring stages, a WFP programme is assigned one of the following GaM codes:</p>

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Code	Description
0	Does not integrate gender or age
1	Partially integrates gender and age
2	Fully integrates age
3	Fully integrates gender
4	Fully integrates gender and age (and if applicable, other intersectionalities)*

*As per modifications in the GaM in 2022.

The three mandatory components of the GaM that will be used to collect this indicator are:

- 1) Gender and intersectional analysis: that includes i) if there is collection and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data and data for other intersecting categories; ii) if there is understanding of the particular circumstances, needs, interests and abilities of different groups of people; iii) if targeted individuals and groups receive needs-based assistance.
- 2) Tailored activities (gender actions): including the sub-components i) assistance is tailored to the needs and interests of the different beneficiaries; ii) beneficiaries and participants are protected from gender-based violence; iii) there is coordination and partnerships in the delivery of the activities.
- 3) Beneficiaries' participation: with the following sub-components i) direct (Tier 1) beneficiaries influence the design / implementation of the activities; ii) beneficiaries and participants can safely and readily make complaints and provide feedback; iii) information about the activities is provided to the different stakeholders.

RATIONALE

The rationale for the indicator is rooted in the organization's commitment to gender equality, inclusivity, effectiveness, accountability, and alignment with strategic priorities.

Achieving gender equality for women, men, girls, and boys, in all their diversity, is critical to achieving zero hunger. Hence, WFP is committed to integrating gender with an intersectional approach, into all its programming and operations, to ensure that not only the specific food security and nutrition needs of affected populations are addressed, but that the gender inequalities affecting food insecurity and malnutrition are reduced or transformed.

WFP's approach to gender equality and women's empowerment is people-centered, promoting diversity and inclusion in all contexts. Diversity is the range of differences in attributes that may influence the likelihood that an individual or group of individuals is excluded from or overlooked by WFP interventions, including but not limited to sex, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation. This definition is in alignment with the "WFP strategic plan (2022-2025).

The aforementioned GaM is the concrete means by which WFP holds itself accountable to deliver on its commitment to gender equality. This is because activities and programmes that integrate gender and age are more likely to reduce gender inequalities and contribute to positive and sustainable food security and livelihoods for all.

This indicator measures WFP's progress against the following:

- a) The corporate cross-cutting priority of gender equality and women's empowerment and the recognition that gender equality is a precondition for achieving zero hunger.

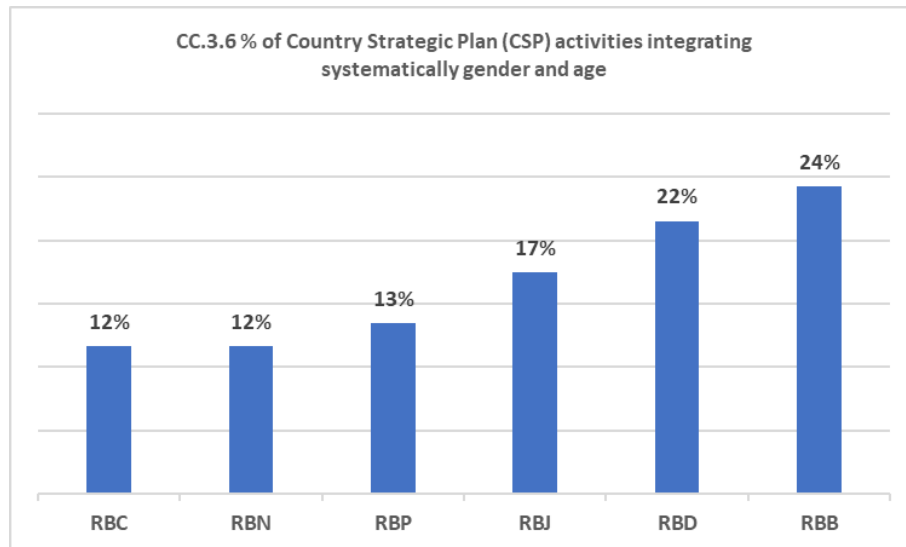
b) The commitment that all programmes and CSPs be informed by a gender analysis (WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, paragraph 94).

c) The objectives and priorities of the WFP Gender Policy 2022 which can be facilitated through applying the Policy's essential enablers.

DATA SOURCE	The data source is the Gender and Age Marker (Monitoring) WFP Gender and Age Marker .
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	N/A
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>The indicator is calculated considering the proportion of applicable CSP activities (i.e. apart from, advisory solutions and service delivery) that score a four in the GaM M in the following mandatory components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Gender and intersectional analysis = 4 2) Tailored activities (gender actions) = 4 3) Beneficiaries' participation = 4 <p>Proportion of CSP activities systematically integrating gender and age in the context of FSN:</p> $= \frac{\sum \text{applicable CSP activities in GaM M score 4}}{\sum \text{applicable CSP activities included in GaM M}} \times 100$
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	N/A
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator will not be reported through COMET.</p> <p>Mandatory levels of disaggregation at corporate level for APR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSP activity • Region • Modality (optional)
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Annually
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	First data collected is considered the baseline. For ongoing activities (from previous CSPs), the previous year's follow-up results will be used as a baseline.
TARGET SETTING	<p>End of Strategic Plan (2025) target: 80%. As such:</p> <p>2023: 2023 value is used as baseline (50%)</p> <p>2024: 65%</p> <p>2025: 80%</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	<p>Every year from December to January, Country Offices, preferably an activity manager with the support or validation of gender focal points/officers, complete the GaM M through the dedicated GaM Platform.</p> <p>(GaM guidance)</p>

3. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	N/A
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	Collect complementary qualitative data that examines the actual integration of the findings from the gender analysis into CSP activities, and subsequently how it enhances gender equality and women's empowerment.
DECISIONS THE DATA CAN INFORM	The indicator will provide evidence of commitments to integrate gender and age in CSP's activities, including targeted actions informed by intersectional gender analysis with beneficiaries' participation, and thus, it will inform about the actions that country offices need to take to ensure gender and age are integrated in CSP activities and hence, most likely to get gender results.
INTERPRETATION	<p>A higher indicator score suggests wider integration of gender across WFP programme implementation. The interpretation of the code will depend on the final score:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If GaM M score is "0", it means that the implementation of the CSP activity didn't integrate gender or age at all (gender blind). • If the GaM M score is "1", it means that the implementation of the CSP activity partially integrated gender and age. • If the GaM M score is "2", it means that the implementation of the CSP activity fully integrated only age. • If the GaM M score is "3", it means that the implementation of the CSP activity fully integrated only gender but not age. • If the GaM M score is "4", it means that the implementation of the CSP activity fully integrated gender and age. <p>This indicator focuses on the percentage of applicable CSP activities, which score a GaM M 4, i.e. fully integrate gender and age.</p> <p>Achieving a 4 in the GaM M means that (i) activities have been informed by a gender and age analysis inclusive of other diversity considerations (i.e. Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, urban/rural, etc.); (ii) tailored gender equality actions are present; and (iii) mechanisms to ensure the meaningful participation of beneficiaries in all their diversity throughout the programme cycle exist.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	<p>During 20xx, the implementation of XX's Country Strategic Plan has contributed to the advancement of gender equality in the context of food security and nutrition. [CRF Category - to choose which activity has 4 in all three mandatory components of the GaM]. [All/most/XX] 50% of the CSP activities contributed systematically to gender and age, and have demonstrated that an intersectional gender analysis has informed gender targeted actions which were implemented in a participatory manner (counting all with four). This has resulted in women's (and girls) empowerment and/or the engagement with men and boys for advancing gender equality [specify on what]. For smallholder farmers activities, coded with a GaM M 2, the country office will increase its efforts to ensure access to markets for women farmers.</p> <p>[For activities that coded 3,2,1 in GaM M identify which is the component that did not reach 4 and indicate how this will be improved in the next year implementation].</p>
VISUALIZATION	Clustered columns disaggregated by regional bureaux; and CRF activities and GaM components.



LIMITATIONS

This indicator holds regions and technical units accountable for designing and implementing gender equality targeted activities and actions, informed by a (intersectional) gender analysis (using primary or secondary data). The indicator does not count gender-targeted activities unless they have scored a four in each step of the design and implementation.

Focus on Scoring Criteria: The indicator's emphasis on scoring criteria may prioritize achieving high scores over meaningful gender integration. Programs may prioritize meeting scoring requirements rather than addressing the nuanced needs of diverse populations.

Reliance on Quantitative Data: The indicator heavily relies on quantitative data reported through the GaM Platform. It may overlook qualitative aspects of gender integration efforts, such as stakeholder perspectives, contextual factors, and unintended consequences.

Exclusion of other Intersectional Considerations: While the indicator mentions an intersectional gender analysis, it may not fully capture the intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization experienced by individuals and communities. Intersectional perspectives may be overlooked in the scoring process.

Addressing these limitations requires ongoing monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement, and a commitment to continuous improvement in gender mainstreaming efforts across all levels of programming and implementation.

The indicator will only count CSP activities that have been registered in the GaM Platform, recognizing that some gender equality targeted actions might not be registered and hence, will not be counted.

The platform is accurate if used correctly, which requires users to understand the different definitions and categories thoroughly. Hence, correct use of the platform will lead to accuracy of the data for the indicator. To overcome potential inaccurate uses there is a verification process where Gender Officers, Gender Advisors and relevant CSP managers endorse the results and complement the information with qualitative evidence.

The lack of gender activity tags in the log frames pose challenges in identifying and tracking gender-targeted actions that the Country Office intends to implement under each CSP activity. Additionally, each CSP activity may be composed of various projects, despite only reporting at the level of one CSP activity.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be found in the [Gender Policy \(2022\)](#)

Detailed guidance on the GaM M can be found in the following chapters of the Gender Equality Toolkit:

- [Gender and Age Marker](#)
- [GaM Monitoring](#)
- [Participatory Gender Analysis](#)

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

CC.
4.1

CC.4.1 Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks



VERSION	V5.0 – 2024.04
INDICATOR CODE	CC.4.1
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 4. Environmental sustainability</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities implemented through Field Level Agreements (FLA), Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), and/or Construction Contracts (CC).
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
ACTIVITY TAGS	GD, HIV/TB_M&SN, PMD, PREV, STUN, HIV/TB_C&T, MSM, SAM, SF_ATHR, SF_ONS, SF_THR, FFA, FFT, SMS, FBA, AES, MAI, MMI, CAP, CIS, SLA, CAR
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage</p> <p>Unit of analysis: FLA/MoU/CC</p>
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures how many agreements signed to implement CSP activities have been screened for environmental and social risks. Agreements included in this indicator are Field Level Agreements (FLAs), Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) and construction contracts (CCs).</p> <p>Some key terminologies are listed below:</p> <p>'Screening' is the process of assessing whether a proposed activity poses the risk of causing unintended harm to the environment or people (beneficiaries or others).</p> <p>'Environmental and social risks', (ESR) in the context of this indicator, are the risks that the activity implementation might infringe one of the WFP's Environmental and Social Standards.</p> <p>'CSP Activities' refers to programmatic activities that as per CRF business rules are reflected in CSP logframes as free-text statements and aligned to one Activity Category, e.g. Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL), Climate Adaptation and Risk Management (CAR), School Meals Programmes (SMP), etc.</p> <p>'Interventions' are, for the purpose of this indicator methodology, defined as parts of a CSP activity that are implemented through a Field Level Agreement (FLA) with a cooperating partner, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with a partner, or a Construction Contract (CC) with a contractor. Thus, the number of interventions will be equal to the number of FLAs, MoUs and/or CCs required to implement a CSP activity each reporting year. As per the WFP screening guidelines, CSP activities are screened when their interventions are designed for implementation through FLAs, MoUs or CCs.</p>

‘Proportion’ refers to the count of interventions (FLAs, MoUs or CCs under one CSP activity) whose proposals were screened for environmental and social risks before their implementation, divided by the total number of interventions (FLAs, MoUs, and CCs) planned to be implemented during a given reporting year (under the same CSP activity). More details on the calculation can be found in the ‘indicator calculation’ and ‘examples’ sections of this methodology.

‘Screened for environmental and social risks’ means that the screening of environmental and social risks was conducted. It can be done by means of the [WFP Screening Tool](#) or a valid alternative tool (agreed with the donor or provided by the national government).

More details on the screening process are available on [WFPGo](#)

[Note: please note that all FLAs/MoUs/CCs should be screened before implementation.](#)

RATIONALE

Environmental risk screening is mandated by [WFP’s Environmental Policy](#) while environmental and social risk screening is mandated by most bilateral and all multilateral donors, as well as by most national legislations. Social risk assessments are already embedded in a wide range of WFP policies, combining them into one single tool reduces operational burden, cost and complexity for country offices.

A [2021 ED Circular](#) established the Environmental and Social Framework (ESSF) as WFP’s principal framework to increase the environmental and social sustainability of its programme activities and support operations. The ESSF is built around the [WFP Environmental and Social Standards](#), which summarize the commitments and minimum standards enshrined in existing WFP policies, directives, and guidelines, as well as in relevant international law. The WFP Environmental and Social Standards are mainstreamed in programme activities through the application of [Environmental and Social Safeguards](#).

The present indicator tracks the proportion of interventions under each CSP activity implemented in a reporting year that were screened for environmental and social risks before their implementation (through an FLA, MoU or CC) started. While screening may not be a common practice yet in all country offices, it is expected that the numbers will increase every year and that the proportion will approach 100%, the aspirational target for this crosscutting indicator, as defined in the CRF.

DATA SOURCE

The CO registry of FLAs/MoUs/CCs under each CSP activity.

The partnership module in COMET will allow COs to register all FLAs, MoUs and CCs as soon as they are signed. Among key basic information, when registering those agreements, COs will have to confirm whether they have been screened for ESR before being implemented, as well as their duration and the applicable CSP activities.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

The indicator is not calculated based on samples but on the complete set of FLAs, MoUs, and CCs implemented during the given reporting year.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Consider each CSP activity (e.g. ACL, CAR, SMP,...) that was implemented during year X separately.

IF the CSP activity is implemented by cooperating partners through FLAs, or by partners through MoUs, or by contractors through CCs,

THEN, for each CSP activity (e.g. ACL, CAR, SMP,...):

(a.) count the total number of FLAs/MOUs/CCs governing interventions implemented during year X (see also notes 1, 2, 3);

(b.) count the number of implemented FLAs/MOUs/CCs whose design was screened for environmental and social risks before implementation started (see also notes 4, 5, 6, 7) – this must be a subset of (a.);

(c.) divide (b.) by (a.) and convert in percentage:

$$\frac{\sum \text{FLAs, MoUs, CCs screened for risks during design}}{\sum \text{FLAs, MoUs, CCs implemented during year}} \times 100$$

Note 1: If an FLA/MoU/CC is implemented during year X-1, year X, and year X+1, it is considered for the indicator calculations of the three consecutive years.

Note 2: If an FLA/MoU/CC was signed in year X-1 but implementation started in year X, then the FLA/MoU/CC is considered for the calculation of the indicator in year X.

Note 3: If one FLA/MoU/CC covers multiple CSP activities, this one FLA/MoU/CC is considered in the calculation of each CSP activity.

Note 4: An FLA/MoU/CC usually counts as 'screened' or 'not screened' for the whole duration of its implementation, which may cover multiple years, unless it is reviewed to be screened and/or new interventions are added under an existing FLA/MoU/CC during its implementation period. In both cases, they should be counted and reported as new FLAs/MoUs/CCs and the previous versions should no longer be included in the calculation of this indicator.

Note 5: If multiple proposals were considered for 1 FLA (e.g. through an open call for proposals), only the proposal that was selected for implementation is included in the calculation of the indicator.

Note 6: Proposals screened with either the WFP screening tool, a donor tool, or the government tool all count as 'screened' for the calculation of this indicator, provided that the donor tool or government tool cover all areas of the WFP Environmental and Social Standards.

Note 7: Only if WFP was involved in the screening process or had access to the results of the screening process, the activity can be counted as 'screened' for the calculation of this indicator.

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Data is recorded in COMET using the Partnerships module where the basic information of FLAs/MoUs/CCs should be provided.

The above-mentioned info is aggregated and used to calculate the score which in turn is reported in the outcome/cross-cutting module for each CSP activity. It should be reported every year under each CSP activity implementing at least one FLA, MoU or CCs in a given reporting year (From January to December).

Baseline and targets are to be entered as percentages.

Follow-up values are to be recorded as numerator and denominator in absolute figures, in line with the indicator calculation formula and disaggregated by FLAs, MoUs and CCs.

Data is entered **at activity level**. This will allow WFP to automate the indicator calculation and when required aggregate this information at CSP, RB or corporate level.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	<p>This indicator is reported in COMET using the outcome/cross-cutting module for each CSP activity implemented during a given year and the absolute follow-up figures are reported separately for FLAs, MoUs and Construction Contracts. Apart from this, there is no need for additional disaggregation.</p> <p>Corporate dashboards in WFP will however display ESRS analysis disaggregated by CRF activity categories (ACL, CAR, SMP, etc.) and activity tags or aggregated at CO and RB level.</p>
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Reporting on this indicator happens on a yearly basis.</p> <p>The calculation of the proportion of screened interventions, implemented in the reporting year, is determined towards the end of the reporting year.</p>
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	<p>Every year the baseline is 0 percent, for each CSP activity.</p>
TARGET SETTING	<p>The annual target needs to gradually increase until achieving 100% by the end of the CSP.</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	<p>The responsibility for screening lies with the person or entity defining the detailed design (e.g., location, targeted beneficiaries, assets, workplan, etc.) of the intervention that will be subject of a FLA, MoU or CC. This could be the CSP Activity Manager or the implementing partner organization, depending on who designs the intervention. See WFP guidance for more details:</p> <p>The responsibility for validating the screening lies with the WFP unit or staff member approving the FLA/MoU/CC. This would usually be the Head of Programme or the Head of Engineering in the Country Office and can be based on recommendations of the Cooperating Partner Selection Committee (CPC).</p> <p>The responsibility for collecting the data to determine the indicator value lies with the CSP Activity Managers.</p>
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<p>N/A</p>
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	<p>N/A</p>
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	<p>The screening results are expected to inform programme managers on whether an FLA, MoU or CC can be implemented and whether these activities require the development and implementation of ESR Management Plans to follow-up on manageable risk linked to any of eight ESS standards.</p> <p>The percentage of FLAs, MoUs, and CCs screened inform programme managers, auditors, donors and senior management on WFP's compliance with WFP's Environmental Policy and commitment to ensure corporate "do no harm" commitments.</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>A score of 100 percent means that all interventions under a given CSP activity, implemented through FLAs/MoUs/CCs during year X, were screened during their design.</p>

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

The CSP of country Y includes an activity of the ACL type. To design the actual interventions under this ACL activity, WFP and the cooperating partners consulted 10 communities in 2018 and identified a total of 56 assets to be created or rehabilitated.

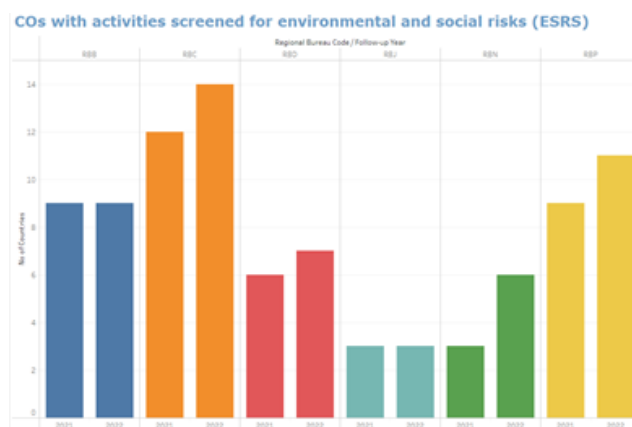
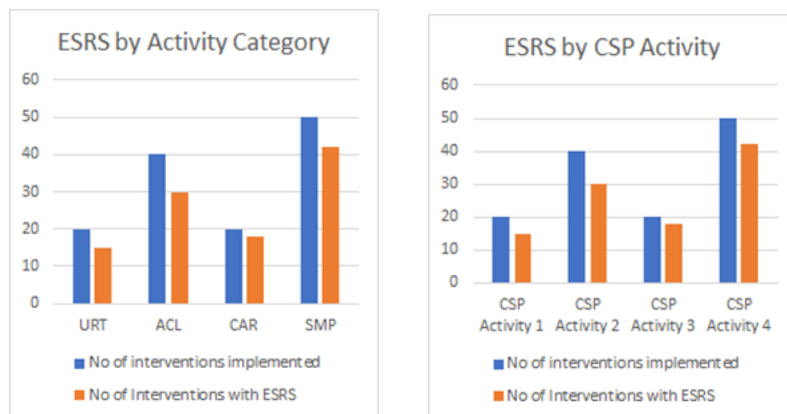
Last year, WFP issued a call for proposals for the creation or rehabilitation of 20 of the 56 assets in 10 communities in the course of 2019. The CP Selection Committee selected 5 proposals from 5 different cooperating partners. Of these 5 cooperating partners, 4 had screened their project proposal for environmental and social risks (with the WFP tool or an alternative tool) before submitting their proposal to WFP. WFP signed the FLA with all 5 cooperating partners around mid-2019 and implementation started right away. No other FLA, MoU and/or CC was implemented during 2019 under this CSP Activity. As a result, the proportion of screened interventions under this ACL activity in 2019 was:

$$\text{proportion}_{\text{ACL},2019} = \frac{4}{5} = 80\%$$

VISUALIZATION

Indicator data could be represented by a segmented bar chart:

- one bar per CSP activity or per CSP activity category (ACL, CAR, SMP, etc.)
- each bar showing the total number of interventions (FLAs/MoUs/CCs) implemented under the CSP activity during the reporting year and the proportion of the FLAs/MoUs/CCs whose design was screened e.g.



Other visualization examples are available [here](#).

LIMITATIONS

The indicator on environmental and social risk screening reveals if and to what extent WFP activities are screened for potential environmental and social risks. It does not say anything

about the quality of the screening process, nor the effectiveness of the mitigation actions included in the project design to address the risks. For this reason, the quantitative information provided by the indicator needs to be complemented with a narrative description of screening practices in the dedicated section of the Annual Country Report (ACR), as per this guidance: [Environment | Annual Country Report Guidance \(wfp.org\)](#)

FURTHER INFORMATION

The WFP Environmental and Social Risk Screening tool, together with general and activity-specific guidance, is available on [WFP GO](#)

Detailed info on baselines, targets and follow-up values is available in real-time [here](#).

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

CC.
4.2

CC.4.2 Publicly available annual reporting on WFP's efforts to reduce its climate and environmental footprint



VERSION	V3.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.4.2
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: CC.4 Environmental sustainability</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
APPLICABILITY	All countries (country offices, regional bureaux, liaison offices) where WFP is physically present
TECHNICAL OWNER	MSDI (Infrastructure and Facilities Management Branch)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Yes/No</p> <p>Unit of analysis: Entire organization</p>
DEFINITION	<p>WFP measures and reports its environmental footprint from support operations annually, including efforts undertaken to reduce that footprint. Environmental impact areas reported on include greenhouse gas emissions and related decarbonization and offsetting measures; waste management practices; water consumption; and progress in implementing environmental management systems (EMS) in country operations. A range of associated environmental performance metrics are reported either quantitatively or as narrative in: the Annual Performance Report (in the programme performance section – cross-cutting issues); the WFP Management Plan; an internal environmental dashboard; and through the United Nations Environment Programme's Greening the Blue platform.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>In line with UN commitments, WFP has been measuring and reporting its environmental footprint since 2008 to improve the prioritization of environmental impact reduction efforts, improve resource efficiency, and save costs for the organization. Environmental reporting progress has been reported in the UN-wide Greening the Blue Report since 2009.</p>
DATA SOURCE	<p>Environmental performance metrics are recorded at country level and progress is tracked in the</p> <p>ARCHIBUS Facilities Management Software by the Environmental Unit in MSDI.</p>
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	<p>Environmental data is collected and tracked in the ARCHIBUS Facilities Management Software and visualized on Tableau by the Environment Unit in MSDI.</p>

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	This is a binary KPI and reported as either 'YES' if information is publicly available for a given year, or 'NO' if not.
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	ARCHIBUS Facilities Management Software
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)	N/A
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Once a year for a reporting period
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	N/A
TARGET SETTING	a "Yes" is planned annually for this indicator
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	N/A
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	N/A
DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM	N/A
INTERPRETATION	<p>The indicator is intended to show commitment from WFP to willingly disclose its environmental footprint from support operations according to the UN-wide common boundary, as well as measures taken to reduce that footprint, thus fulfilling WFP's annual QCPR environmental reporting requirements.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	WFP's results are referenced in the annual UN Greening the Blue Report .
VISUALIZATION	WFP's results are referenced in the annual UN Greening the Blue Report .
LIMITATIONS	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

CC.
4.3

CC.4.3 Country office implements environmental management systems



VERSION	V3.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.4.3
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: CC.4 Environmental sustainability</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
APPLICABILITY	All countries (country offices, regional bureaux, liaison offices) where WFP is physically present.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Management Service Division Infrastructure (MSDI)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: percentage of countries</p> <p>Unit of analysis: entire organization</p>
DEFINITION	<p>The indicator tracks the roll-out of the Environmental Management Systems (following ISO 14001) in WFP. Progress is measured as the percentage of all countries (where WFP is physically present) that have adopted an environmental management system.</p> <p>The following definitions apply:</p> <p>EMS: An environmental management system based on the principles of the international standard ISO 14001, as mandated by the 2017 WFP Environmental Policy and Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (2021).</p> <p>Country: country where WFP is physically present, including Country Offices, Regional Bureaux, Liaison Offices, and other support operations (i.e. HQ, UNHRDs and Centres for Excellence) during the reporting period. Based on the current methodology, a number of countries appearing in other WFP reports such as the APR may be excluded from this count due to lack of physical premises in-country and hence not reported through ARCHIBUS. A recurring example includes Australia. Source: Number of countries in the <i>ARCHIBUS - Green Building Module</i> based on the most recent record of active WFP facilities included in the annual IPSAS financial report.</p> <p>Country implementing EMS: Environmental management system formally launched within a country where WFP is physically present (as defined above), with management support, environmental improvement plan developed, and progress monitored. A country is counted as implementing EMS even if implementation does not yet cover all locations within the</p>

country (e.g. Italy is counted if EMS is implemented at HQ, but not at the UNHRD site in Brindisi).

RATIONALE

WFP made a commitment to develop and implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) following approval of the [Environmental Policy](#) in February 2017. EMS implementation was further mandated through the promulgation of [WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework](#) via [ED Circular](#) in 2021. The Framework, comprising four modules, guides efforts to increase the environmental and social sustainability of the organization's activities and operations – Module 4 covers EMS implementation. Progress on EMS has been reported in the Annual Performance Report since 2018. This indicator reflects the transition by COs, LOs, RBs, UNHRDs from limited to systematic management of the environmental impacts from WFP's support operations.

DATA SOURCE

EMS activity is launched/undertaken at country level and progress is tracked in the [ARCHIBUS Facilities Management Software](#) by the Environmental Unit in MSDI.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

ARCHIBUS

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Calculated at the country level – aggregated at the corporate level.

The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

Progress in EMS implementation:

% of countries implementing EMS =

$$\frac{\sum \text{Countries implementing EMS}}{\sum \text{Countries}} \times 100$$

DATA ENTRY IN COMET

The tool in use is Archibus and visualized in Tableau.

DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET (MANDATORY)

N/A

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Once a year for a reporting period

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

0

TARGET SETTING

2021 - 30% of countries implementing EMS, 2022 - 40% of countries implementing EMS. Targeted increase of 10% per year until 100% of countries are implementing EMS.

INDICATORS COLLECTED &

N/A

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

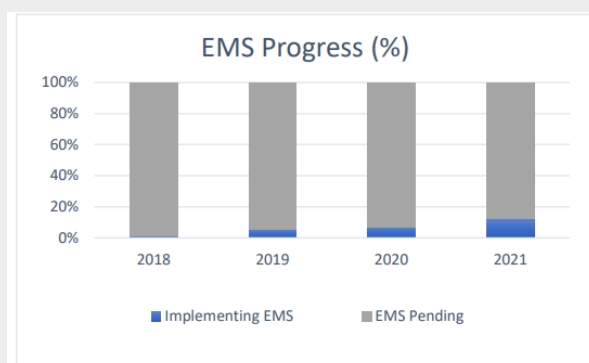
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM N/A

INTERPRETATION The indicator demonstrates progress in WFP's rollout of environmental management system (EMS) implementation (from 2017). As EMS is rolled out more widely, the grey areas at the top of the stacked bar will shrink. The eventual goal is to have 100% of countries implementing EMS.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S) [ARCHIBUS Facilities Management Software, tracked](#) by the Environmental Unit in MSDI.

VISUALIZATION



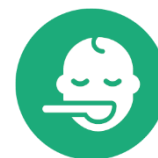
LIMITATIONS The indicator gives an indication of *percentage* countries that are implementing an environmental management system, regardless of the *quality* of the management system and regardless of the *effectiveness* of the system.

FURTHER INFORMATION N/A

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

CC.
5.1

CC.5.1 Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification [REVISED]



VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.5.1
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 5. Nutrition integration</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier 1 beneficiaries.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	GD, HIV/TB_M&SN, PMD, PREV, STUN, HIV/TB_C&T, MAM, SAM, SF_ATHR, SF_ONS, SF_THR, FFA, FFT, SMS, FBA, AES, MAI, MMI, CAP, CIS, SLA, CAR
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage of beneficiaries</p> <p>Unit of analysis: individual level</p>
DEFINITION	<p>Nutrition-specific programming implemented at scale incorporates a comprehensive approach to address malnutrition. It involves a strategic combination of fortified foods, specialized nutritious products, and initiatives promoting diet diversification. This approach ensures that individuals, particularly vulnerable groups such as women and children, receive essential nutrients and micronutrients.</p> <p>Fortified food: Foods to which nutrients have been added to make them more nutritious, including staple foods and oil. Please note that this indicator does not include special nutritious foods.</p> <p>Specialized nutritious products: Special nutritious foods: WFP uses a wide range of specialized nutritious foods to improve the nutritional intake of beneficiaries as part of malnutrition treatment and prevention programming and/or address nutritional vulnerabilities as part of nutrition-sensitive programme approaches. They range from fortified blended foods (FBF) such as Super Cereal (SC) and Super Cereal Plus types and micronutrient powders (MNP) to lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS). There are three types of LNS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lipid-based nutrient supplements large quantity (LNS-LQ; e.g. RUSF) 2) Lipid-based nutrient supplements medium quantity (LNS-MQ; e.g. Plumpy'doz) 3) Lipid-based nutrient supplements small quantity (LNS-SQ; e.g. nutributter). <p>For specialized nutritious foods included in the indicator, please see the factsheet on specialized nutritious foods.</p>

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

Nutrition-sensitive programming and Actions to support diet diversification:

Healthy diets are of optimal quantity and adequate quality to prevent malnutrition in all its forms, ensure optimal growth and development, and protect against diet-related illnesses and mortality. A healthy diet is adequate, diverse, safe, and balanced in quantity and quality⁹⁴.

WFP implements a comprehensive approach to address malnutrition through [nutrition-sensitive programming](#) at scale using various strategies that prioritize diversification of diets measures to improve access, availability and affordability to food. [WFP Nutrition-Sensitive Guidance Summary | WFPgo](#)

Tier one beneficiaries: In line with the revised Corporate Results Framework (CRF), Identifiable and recorded individuals who receive direct transfers. WFP tier 1 direct beneficiaries can be split into three types of transfer modalities:

- individuals receiving food transfer.
- individuals receiving cash-based transfer.
- individuals receiving capacity strengthening.

For the purposes of calculating this indicator, the following types of tier 1 beneficiary groups are used:

- Tier 1 direct beneficiaries benefitting from WFP services designed to prevent and treat malnutrition
- Tier 1 direct beneficiaries benefitting from nutrition-sensitive components that fulfill the following criteria:
 - beneficiaries identified as benefiting from a nutrition-sensitive component through the 'Nutrition-sensitive' marker on the relevant output (these beneficiaries are calculated through CC.5.2)

RATIONALE

WFP has committed to integrating nutrition as a key cross-cutting component of its Strategic Plan. Building on WFP's expertise as an organization able to reach the furthest behind, nutrition integration involves shifting, extending, and adjusting approaches to ensure that they support improved outcomes for the most vulnerable.

This indicator represents WFP's commitment to maximise the contribution we make to preventing malnutrition and improving diets – including in the face of shocks and crises. Integrating nutrition across WFP's systems, services and capacity will enable the organization to have greater impact in support of governments and on global efforts to achieve SDG 2. Effective integration ultimately plays out through WFP Country Strategic Plans (CSPs), with enhanced and expanded programmes supported by shifts in global and regional systems and appropriate staffing and skills enabling an improved impact of reducing malnutrition.

WFP aims to help reduce malnutrition and improve diets by expanding access to direct nutrition services in close collaboration with other nutrition actors and simultaneously integrating nutrition objectives and activities across its portfolio. To achieve this, WFP will invest in programmes, operations and platforms that tackle both underlying and immediate drivers of poor diets and malnutrition and that support sustained improvements, particularly among women and young children.

Actions and indicators including high level targets related to priority opportunities for expanding and/or integration nutrition are represented under the strategic outcomes within the corporate results framework.

⁹⁴ Vision and strategy for FAO's work in Nutrition 2021-2025

This cross-cutting indicator represents scaling up direct nutrition interventions when and where relevant, transforming all operations and services to support diet diversification, and maximizing convergence between systems and activities.

This indicator is a step towards quality programming for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming, as it highlights the importance of meeting minimum service standards to ensure beneficiaries truly benefit from the efforts of nutrition interventions.

By tracking the percentage of beneficiaries directly benefitting from nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes, the indicator provides a measure of the ability of WFP programmes to meet the nutritional needs of target populations through the provision of fortified food, specialized nutritious products, and actions to support diet diversification

DATA SOURCE	COMET / Monthly distribution reports on numbers of beneficiaries reached and annual adjusted beneficiary figures.
DATA COLLECTION TOOL	N/A
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Tier 1 beneficiaries benefiting from WFP services designed to prevent and/or treat malnutrition</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Tier 1 beneficiaries benefiting from nutrition – sensitive component</p> <hr/> <p>Tier 1 beneficiaries receiving direct food, cash, vouchers or capacity strengthening from WFP</p> <p>Calculation summary:</p> <p>X% supported = ((Y direct malnutrition treatment beneficiaries + Y direct malnutrition prevention beneficiaries + Y direct nutrition-sensitive beneficiaries) / Σ tier 1 beneficiaries) * 100</p> <p>Overlaps and double counting should be considered and removed for both the numerator and denominator at the calculation stage.</p>
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.</p> <p>Data is entered at CSP Level.</p> <p>Baseline and targets are to be entered as percentages, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>Follow-up values are to be recorded as numerator and denominator in absolute figures, in line with the indicator calculation formula.</p> <p>Note: For the <u>first reporting year</u>, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data <u>annually</u>, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. <u>No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage</u>. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>This indicator is disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: Outcome 1, 2, 3 and 4 • Transfer modality: food, cash-based, commodity vouchers, or capacity strengthening transfer. • Beneficiary category or status: refugees, returnees, displaced persons, or residents. • Sex

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET

Biannually

BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT

New CSP/CSP activities: The first year's monitoring value should be set as the baseline value, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to collect data annually, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.

Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: First monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline.

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification increases compared to the previous year. If uncertain, it is recommended to target an increase of at least 10% per year.

For the first year of monitoring, no annual target is reported.

End of CSP target:

A target of at least 80% is recommended. However, this can be lowered depending on contextual realities and the baseline value.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

CC.5.2 Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity

strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes

E.5 Number of people reached through social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches using media

E.4 Number of people reached through interpersonal social, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The indicator "CC.5.1. Percentage of people meeting nutritional needs through WFP operations and services" informs decisions on program evaluation, resource allocation, program design, advocacy, partnerships, and reporting within WFP. It evaluates program effectiveness, guides resource allocation based on effective interventions, drives program design and modifications for improved outcomes, provides evidence for advocacy efforts and partnerships, and contributes to transparent reporting and accountability in addressing nutritional goals.

INTERPRETATION

The indicator is a proxy to represent the efforts made to maximize integration of nutrition within WFP supported programmes; and thus, actions to support diet diversification. An increase in the indicator value indicates improvements in effective nutrition integration in the Country Office programme portfolio. It further shows improved progress by the Country Office in delivering quality nutrition programmes that meet the nutritional needs of target populations and address the underlying causes of malnutrition.

REPORTING EXAMPLES In 2022, 85% of beneficiaries in Madagascar were able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification.

The results highlight the effectiveness of WFP Madagascar CO’s approach in combatting malnutrition through a combination of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming which improved the nutrition outcomes of the vulnerable communities in Madagascar.

VISUALIZATION

The indicator can be visualized using stacked bar charts, line charts, area charts, and donut charts. These visualizations represent the overall percentage, trend over time, cumulative proportion, and distribution of people meeting their nutritional needs through different interventions. These visualizations provide clear and informative representations of the indicator’s data, enabling a better understanding of WFP’s effectiveness in meeting nutritional needs.

LIMITATIONS

The indicator is a proxy of efforts made but cannot measure nor guarantee the quality of programming nor that they achieve the intended impact of diet diversification.

Although country offices should always strive to estimate and count beneficiaries with the highest rigour and accuracy, WFP operates in contexts that do not always allow for total accuracy. That said, an acceptably accurate figure can be calculated if a clear definition with stated assumptions and methodologies is consistently provided and applied. In all cases, estimating and counting beneficiaries should be approached with common sense, especially when it comes to estimating overlaps and new beneficiaries. Overlap can occur between and within strategic outcomes, activities, activity tags and cooperate guidance to remove overlaps should be applied.

FURTHER INFORMATION

WFP Nutrition-Sensitive Guidance Summary:

[WFP Nutrition-Sensitive Guidance Summary | WFPgo](#)

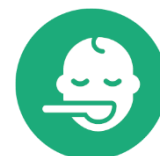
[Estimating and Counting Nutrition-Sensitive direct beneficiaries: Guidance document - WFPgo](#)

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2023 | WFPgo](#)

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

CC.
5.2

CC.5.2 Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03						
INDICATOR CODE	CC.5.2						
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting corporate indicator (CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 5. Nutrition integration</p>						
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes						
APPLICABILITY	Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier one beneficiaries.						
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition						
ACTIVITY TAGS	GD, HIV/TB_M&SN, PMD, PREV, STUN, HIV/TB_C&T, MAM, SAM, SF_ATHR, SF_ONS, SF_THR, FFA, FFT, SMS, FBA, AES, MAI, MMI, CAP, CIS, SLA, CAR						
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	<p>Unit of measurement: Percentage of beneficiaries</p> <p>Unit of analysis: individual level</p>						
DEFINITION	<p>This cross-cutting indicator intends to capture the relative proportion of WFP beneficiaries directly benefitting from nutrition-sensitive programming, specially Tier 1 direct nutrition-sensitive beneficiaries.</p> <p>Tier 1 beneficiaries: In line with the revised Corporate Results Framework (CRF), Identifiable and recorded individuals who receive direct transfers from WFP or from a Cooperating Partner (CP), to improve their food security and nutrition status. WFP Tier 1 direct beneficiaries can be split into three types of transfer modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individuals receiving food transfer. • individuals receiving cash-based transfer. • individuals receiving capacity strengthening. <p>Nutrition-sensitive programming is implemented in sectors complementary to nutrition, such as agriculture and education, and are designed to address the underlying and fundamental determinants of malnutrition – poverty; food insecurity; poor maternal health; limited access to education, water, sanitation, hygiene and health services. They include specific nutrition goal, outcomes and actions.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of a nutrition-sensitive component are counted based on the methodology found here: Beneficiaries receiving a nutrition-sensitive component</p> <p>Beneficiaries receiving a nutrition-sensitive component will always be a sub-group of the overall tier one beneficiaries within a country or specific programme, based on the following criteria:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Programme/Activity Categories</th> <th>Tier 1 direct beneficiaries</th> <th>Tier 1 nutrition-sensitive direct beneficiaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Programme/Activity Categories	Tier 1 direct beneficiaries	Tier 1 nutrition-sensitive direct beneficiaries			
Programme/Activity Categories	Tier 1 direct beneficiaries	Tier 1 nutrition-sensitive direct beneficiaries					

III. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

<p>1.1 Emergency preparedness and early action</p> <p>1.2 Unconditional Resource Transfer</p>	<p>Individuals receiving food, cash-based transfers and/or individual capacity strengthening under Emergency preparedness activities</p> <p>HH-members receiving food and/or cash-based and/or capacity strengthening transfers</p>	<p>Beneficiaries part of a targeted nutrition-vulnerable group</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from Nutrition SBC/ messaging</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries receive the adequate quantity and nutritional quality of the food, commodity voucher or cash transfer</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from a multi-sectoral package (conditional or not)</p>
<p>1.6 Community and Household Asset Creation</p> <p>1.7 Household and individual Skill and Livelihood Creation</p> <p>1.9 Actions to protect against climate shocks</p>	<p>Identifiable and registered participants (+household members) who are engaged in climate shocks or asset-creation activities while receiving a transfer from WFP (food/cash/ capacity strengthening)</p>	<p>Beneficiaries part of a targeted nutrition vulnerable group</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from Nutrition SBC/messaging</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries receive the adequate quantity and nutritional quality of the food, commodity voucher or cash transfer</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from assets that improve food or health and living environment</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from a multi-sectoral package (conditional or not)*</p> <p>accounting for overlaps</p>
<p>1.3 Malnutrition prevention programme</p> <p>1.4 Malnutrition treatment programme⁹⁵</p>	<p>An individual enrolled in and receiving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Treatment of acute malnutrition ○ Prevention of acute malnutrition ○ Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies ○ Prevention of stunting 	<p>Beneficiaries benefitting from a multi-sectoral package (conditional or not)* accounting for overlaps</p>

⁹⁵ Nutrition specific (treatment and prevention) bnfs can also be considered nutrition-sensitive if they benefit from co-location and integration from a WFP or non-WFP supported intervention from a different sector than nutrition. Examples include linkage between pregnant and breastfeeding women, beneficiaries of WFP nutrition-specific programming and antenatal care. Take note that this additional intervention needs to be included with an outcome or indicator (e.g. one tracking utilisation of co-location services) during the programme design stage (or added afterwards).

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

	An Individual engaged by SBC activities	
1.5 School Based Programmes	<p>School-age children reached through the implementation of WFP school feeding activities in the form of meals, snacks, or take-home rations</p> <p>Other children, adolescents and adults who are beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity supporters</p> <p>An individual engaged by SBC activities</p>	<p>Beneficiaries part of a targeted nutrition vulnerable group</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from Nutrition SBC</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries receive the adequate quantity and nutritional quality of the food, commodity voucher or cash transfer</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from a multi-sectoral package (conditional or not)</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from assets that improve food or health and living environment</p>
1.8 Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	Identifiable and registered smallholders' farmers receive direct support from WFP and its partners	<p>Beneficiaries part of a targeted nutrition vulnerable group</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from Nutrition SBC</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from a multi-sectoral package (conditional or not)</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Beneficiaries benefitting from increased production of more nutritious crops and farm products</p>

Beneficiaries part of a targeted nutritionally vulnerable group: Households and their members need to be consciously and purposely targeted because of the nutritionally vulnerable group they are part of. If this is the case, all household members included based on this criterion need to be counted as receiving a nutrition-sensitive programme component. This also means that if targeting is based on another vulnerability criteria, members of a nutritionally vulnerable group are not considered as receiving a nutrition-sensitive programme component. They need to be targeted specifically because of their nutrition vulnerabilities. Nutritionally vulnerable groups have specific nutrient requirements and include the following:

- women of reproductive age.
- pregnant and lactating women and girls.
- children 6–23 months old.
- preschool children (2–5 years).
- school-age children (6–10 years).

- adolescents, especially girls (10–19 years).
- elderly people.

Other groups can be accepted if identification is based on a nutrition situation analysis specific to the country context such as people living with HIV/TB, malnourished child/pregnant and lactation women, and girls among others. For school-based programming, this criterion means the inclusion of one additional group such as for example pre-school children, adolescents especially girls and mothers of school aged children and younger siblings (6-23 months).

Beneficiaries benefitting from nutrition social behaviour change (SBC): Social behaviour change communication (SBC) could be used to make an intervention nutrition-sensitive if it includes the following:

- Evidence and theory-based design using context analysis and/or formative research that identifies barriers or enablers to improved nutrition outcomes and how SBC can be used to address these and theory of change illustrating how SBC activities influence factors related to contributing to the nutrition outcome and programmatic objectives.
- Well defined (segmented) target audiences and specific behavioural objectives.

Only beneficiaries fulfilling the guidance for tier one beneficiaries of SBC/messaging (individuals benefiting from capacity strengthening) can be considered benefitting from nutrition SBC/messaging. Beneficiaries can only be counted if an indicator on individuals reached with SBC or capacity strengthening was included within the logical framework of the country strategic plan. This includes:

- A.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash or restricted cash transfers/commodity vouchers and capacity strengthening transfers (including people with disabilities)
- C.4 Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs
- E.4 Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches

Please refer to the corporate results framework indicator E.4 for more guidance. *In line with guidance on counting Tier 2/3 beneficiaries⁹⁶, people exposed to SBC approaches using media will not be included (indicator E.5).*

Beneficiaries receive the adequate quantity and nutritional quality of the food, commodity voucher or cash transfer:

- ***Emergency general food assistance programmes or food for asset***

- A beneficiary receives a selected transfer of adequate quality and quantity to meet the nutritional needs of the target population by meeting one of the following criteria:
 - Adding fortified grains and flours, bio-fortified foods, or other nutrient-rich* foods to the household transfer (in-kind or commodity voucher)
 - CBT values determined to allow access to adequate quality and quantity of nutritious foods to meet nutritional needs⁹⁷
 - If in-kind, excluding food with potential negative effects of the food transfer on the nutritional status such as milk powder, sugar or black tea
 - Adding specialized nutritious foods (SNF) and Micronutrient Powders (MNPs) and/or extra CBT or commodity voucher portions to the transfer to support nutritionally vulnerable groups (e.g. children 6-23 months, PBW), as part of a household transfer. If the specialized nutritious foods are distributed without targeting and thus part of the standard basket, the beneficiaries will not be considered as receiving a nutrition-sensitive component. This includes adding Super Cereal as part of the basket for ALL households and thus not just those pregnant and breastfeeding women (or Super Cereal Plus for children).

⁹⁶ [Guidance for Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries | Monitoring \(wfp.org\)](#)

⁹⁷ <https://newgo.wfp.org/documents/transfer-value-interim-guidance>

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

A normal food basket includes the following items: a staple such as wheat flour or rice; lentils, chickpeas, or other pulses; vegetable oil (fortified with vitamin A and D); and iodized salt.

Fortified grains, bio-fortified staple foods or other nutrient-rich foods are defined as those products belonging to the following food groups:

- Pulses (including beans, peas, lentils) except if part of the normal food basket (see above).
- Bio-fortified grains, roots, tubers, and plantains
- Nuts and seeds
- Dairy (liquid and solid dairy products from animal sources, including milk and yoghurt excluding milk powder)
- Meat, poultry, and fish
- Eggs
- Vitamin A-rich vegetables (including carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potato)
- Dark green leafy vegetables (including spinach, broccoli, amaranth leaves, cassava leaves)
- Vitamin A-rich fruits (ripe mango, ripe papaya, red palm fruit, passion fruit, apricot, peach, not including oranges)
- Other vegetables (including beans – when eaten fresh as pods, asparagus, cauliflower, celery green pepper, onion, tomato, and zucchini)
- Other fruits (including avocado, apple, white-fleshed banana, grapes, guava, lemon, lime, orange, peach, strawberry, watermelon)
- Excluded from this list are (non-biofortified) grains, roots, tubers and plantains (“starchy staples”), including maize, millet, rice, sorghum, wheat, cassava, potatoes, and food derived from grains (e.g. bread, stiff porridges, pasta and noodles).

- **School feeding**

A beneficiary received a selected transfer of adequate quality and quantity to meet the nutritional needs of the target population by meeting one of the following criteria:

- The average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided equals or is above 80% (see CRF indicator N.2 for further clarification and definitions).
- If in-kind, excluding food with potential negative effects of the food transfer on the nutritional status such as sugar or black tea
- If CBT is provided, CBT values that allow access to adequate quality and quantity of nutritious foods to meet nutritional needs.
- Receives micronutrient powder or supplements

Beneficiaries benefitting from a multi-sectoral package: A beneficiary receives an additional intervention besides the main core programme component (emergency general food assistance programmes/ food for asset/nutrition treatment/nutrition prevention/school feeding/Smallholder Agricultural Market Support) that would benefit its nutritional status. This additional intervention can be by:

- **Integration** – which means to add additional interventions that support nutrition outcomes to existing programmes that are delivered or supported by WFP.
- **Co-location** – which means to link WFP beneficiaries to interventions implemented by partners or other WFP supported programmes. “Linking” can involve raising beneficiaries’ awareness of interventions offered by partners/WFP or putting in place formal referral mechanisms, with the objective of increasing uptake of these other programme services.

The additional intervention can be conditional and non-conditional to the main core programme. As nutrition has multiple pathways, the additional intervention can be linked to a wide range of sectors depending on the country context but should always be from a different sector than the original activity sector. Examples could be programming related to nutrition specific, health, formal or informal education, water, sanitation and hygiene, food security and livelihood programming among others. An outcome or indicator of the intervention integrated or linked needs to be included during the programme design stage (or programme revision) and the programme pathway considered. Take note that within emergency general food assistance, participation is never conditional.

Take note that beneficiaries benefiting from a nutrition treatment or prevention programme can also be considered nutrition-sensitive if they benefit through integration or co-location from a WFP or non-WFP supported intervention from a different sector than nutrition. Examples include linkage between pregnant and breastfeeding women, beneficiaries of WFP nutrition-specific programming and antenatal care. Take note that this additional intervention needs to be included with an outcome or indicator (e.g. one tracking utilisation of co-location services) during the programme design stage (or added afterwards).

Beneficiaries benefitting from assets that improve food or health and living environment:

Beneficiaries need to benefit from an asset that leads to improvements of the nutrition status and can be reached through two approaches:

- Improving food environments for households and communities by increasing or stabilizing the availability of nutritious foods. For example, FFA programmes may include the construction of home or community gardens, assets that improve the availability of water for irrigation, or livestock production. Schools may include gardens, though the primary objective of this is normally to improve the nutrition knowledge of students rather than engage in intensive production. The list above is not extensive and needs to be adapted based on context.
- Improving health and living environments for households and communities through the construction of WASH facilities, such as improved, safe water sources and latrines, or renovation of health centres. These can be part of FFA programmes or School-Based Programming.

Beneficiaries benefitting from increased production of more nutritious crops and farm products:

Beneficiaries need to benefit within the programme design from nutritious crops and farm products as defined as those products belonging to food groups listed under CRF outcome indicator 31. Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops.

RATIONALE

Nutrition-sensitive programming addresses some of the underlying and basic determinants of malnutrition.

Malnutrition can be caused by inadequate or imbalanced dietary intake, health issues and socioeconomic factors like poverty and limited access to food. Additionally, inadequate caregiving and infant feeding practices, environmental factors such as poor sanitation, and lack of knowledge about nutrition can contribute to malnutrition. Gender inequality and issues related to food security, including availability, accessibility, and utilization of food, are also significant contributors to malnutrition. Therefore, nutrition-sensitive programs are essential across diverse sectors like agriculture, education, and health. Although their main goal may not be directly related to nutrition, they establish specific nutrition objectives, actions, and measures to address determinants of malnutrition.

DATA SOURCE

COMET / Monthly distribution reports on numbers of beneficiaries reached and annual adjusted beneficiary figures.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

N/A

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	N/A
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Estimating and counting beneficiaries should be approached with common sense, especially when it comes to estimating overlaps and new beneficiaries. Overlap can occur between and within strategic objectives, activities, activity tags and corporate guidance should be applied.</p> $\frac{\text{Number of people benefiting from nutrition sensitive component}}{\text{Number of people receiving direct food and or cash transfers and or capacity strengthening from WFP}} \times 100$ <p>Calculation summary:</p> <p>X% supported = (Y people benefitting from NS component/Y tier 1 beneficiaries) *100</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Numerator refers to the total number of people benefiting from nutrition-sensitive component per activity (Tier 1 beneficiaries)</p> <p>Denominator refers to the number of people receiving direct food and or cash transfers and or capacity strengthening from WFP per activity (Tier 1 beneficiaries)</p>
DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe.</p> <p>Data is entered at activity level.</p> <p>Baseline and targets are to be entered as percentages, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>Follow-up values are to be recorded as numerator and denominator in absolute figures, in line with the indicator calculation formula.</p> <p>Note: For the <u>first reporting year</u>, and if a Country office, on an exceptional basis intends to <u>collect data annually</u>, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. <u>No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage</u>. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.</p>
DISAGGREGATION FOR DATA ENTRY IN COMET	<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By sex• By programme/activity• By population group• By modality• Activity (activity tags)• Transfer modality: food, cash-based, commodity vouchers, or capacity strengthening transfer.• Beneficiary category or status: refugees, returnees, displaced persons, or residents.
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Biannually
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	<p>New CSP/CSP activities: The first year's monitoring value should be set as the baseline value. If a Country office intends to collect data annually on an exceptional basis, they must input the first collected value as the baseline in COMET. No values should be entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values in COMET.</p> <p>Ongoing CSP/CSP activities: The first monitoring value for the CSP serves as a baseline.</p>

TARGET SETTING

Annual target:

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component increases compared to the previous year. If uncertain, it is recommended to target an increase of at least 10% per year.

For the first year of monitoring, no annual target is reported.

End of CSP target:

A target of at least 100% is recommended. However, this can be lowered depending on contextual realities and the baseline value.

INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME

CC.5.1. Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity

strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes

E.5 Number of people reached through social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches using media

E.4 Number of people reached through interpersonal social, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The indicator supports decisions in evaluating the effectiveness and reach of nutrition-sensitive programs by WFP. Additionally, the indicator informs program design and modification, prompting adjustments and strategies to enhance coverage and impact of nutrition-sensitive programmes. It also contributes to accountability and reporting, providing measurable outcomes that demonstrate progress in addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition.

INTERPRETATION

This indicator represents WFP's contribution to communities, households and individuals to enhance their capacity to protect and improve their diets and nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through addressing underlying determinants and inequalities (e.g., gender, disability) that affect access to a healthy diet.

The closer the percentage of nutrition-sensitive beneficiaries is to the target, the more effective the programme is in addressing the underlying determinants of malnutrition. A higher value of the indicator represents a greater proportion of beneficiaries benefiting from a nutrition-sensitive component.

REPORTING EXAMPLES()

Example 1a. In a rural, seasonally food-insecure area, a food assistance for assets (FFA) activity aims to build livelihood assets and create income opportunities that can cover food consumption gaps during the lean season. One thousand beneficiaries participate. Rations within that area are calculated for an average household size of 5.

→ 1,000 x household of 5 = 5,000 WFP Tier 1 direct beneficiaries of FFA.

One of the criteria for enrolment within the activity was women-headed households with children under two years old due to the nutritional vulnerability. A total of 150 households were enrolled based on this criterion.

→ A nutrition-sensitive programme component reached 150 x households of 5 = 750 of the 5,000 WFP tier 1 direct beneficiaries.

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

Example 1b. To increase self-reliance and household protein consumption, livelihood training with inputs for raising poultry is planned for 2,000 female refugees.

→ 2,000 x 5 household members = 10,000 WFP tier 1 direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening

As part of a pilot, 500 female refugees were also enrolled in SBC through mother-to-mother support groups. Topics included focused on dietary diversity, the benefits of egg consumption and gender equality.

→ 500 x households of 5 = 2,500 of the 10,000 WFP tier one direct beneficiaries were reached by a nutrition-sensitive programme component

Example 1c. To reduce chronic malnutrition, 500 mothers receive specialized nutrition foods and training in hygiene and cooking practices (blanket supplementary feeding programme).

→ 500 x 5 household members = 2,500 WFP tier 1 direct beneficiaries

UNICEF is implementing a programme creating access to safe, sustainable, and affordable drinking water at reasonable distances from households' home within the same communities. This is a community driven programme, and messages on the programme were included within the WFP supported training. An indicator on take up of the UNICEF supported programme was included in the program design. 200 mothers have benefitted from the UNICEF supported programme.

→ 200 x 5 household members = 1,000 of the 2,500 WFP tier 1 direct beneficiaries were reached by a nutrition-sensitive programme component

Example 1d. based on the results of a fill the nutrient gap analysis, the cash value of a cash-based transfer program reaching 150,000 households has been adapted to allow purchase of nutritious items.

→ 150,000 x 5 household members = 750,000 WFP tier 1 direct beneficiaries, all reached by a nutrition-sensitive programme component.

VISUALIZATION

Various visualizations can effectively represent the percentage of beneficiaries benefiting from nutrition-sensitive program components. A bar chart allows for easy comparison between different program components, with each bar representing a specific component. A pie chart provides a clear overview of the distribution of beneficiaries across program components. A stacked area chart tracks progress and changes over time, while a heatmap visually depicts the percentage of beneficiaries for each component, facilitating identification of high and low-performing areas. These visualizations can be tailored to specific data and context, offering concise representations of program impact.

LIMITATIONS

Although country offices should always strive to estimate and count beneficiaries with the highest rigour and accuracy, WFP operates in contexts that do not always allow for total accuracy. That said, an acceptably accurate figure can be calculated if a clear definition with stated assumptions and methodologies is consistently provided and applied. In all cases, estimating and counting beneficiaries should be approached with common sense, especially when it comes to estimating overlaps and new beneficiaries. Overlap can occur between and within strategic objectives, activities, activity tags and cooperate guidance should be applied.

A beneficiary can fulfil several of the criteria of being nutrition-sensitive under one programme component but can only be counted once and thus overlap needs to be considered when calculating the overall beneficiaries reached with a nutrition-sensitive programme component.

FURTHER INFORMATION

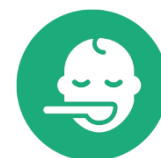
WFP Nutrition-Sensitive Guidance Summary: <https://newgo.wfp.org/documents/wfp-nutrition-sensitive-guidance-summary>

Overlap Guidance: [Guidance for Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries | Monitoring \(wfp.org\)](#) or nutrition@wfp.org

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2023 | WFPgo](#)

[Guidance Note on Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries](#)

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION



CC.
5.3

CC.5.3 Nutrition-Sensitive Score [NEW] [REVISED]

NEW

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	CC.5.3
INDICATOR TYPE & AREA	<p>Type: Cross-cutting indicator (Positioned for the CRF)</p> <p>Reported in ACR & positioned for APR</p> <p>Cross-cutting result: 5. Nutrition Integration</p>
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	Yes
APPLICABILITY	Applicable and mandatory to all CSPs with activities targeting Tier 1 beneficiaries ⁹⁸ , Tier 2 ⁹⁹ and 3 ¹⁰⁰ beneficiaries for both direct programming and technical assistance. This indicator applies to all programme activities.
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
ACTIVITY TAGS	N/A
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS	Score at the CSP level
DEFINITION	<p>The Nutrition-Sensitive Score measures the proportion of the country office portfolio meeting minimum quality standards (as identified by a Nutrition-Sensitive Marker).</p> <p>Nutrition-Sensitive (NS) programming is implemented in sectors complementary to nutrition, such as agriculture, social protection, and education, and is designed to address the underlying and fundamental determinants of malnutrition – poverty; food insecurity; non-affordable diets; limited access to education, water, sanitation, hygiene, and health services. Nutrition Sensitive programming includes a specific nutrition objective, actions, and diet or nutrition-related outcomes even though the overall programme goal is not.</p>
RATIONALE	The score is process focused and acts as a proxy to assess the quality of nutrition-sensitive programming and the extent to which a country office portfolio is nutrition-sensitive against a set of criteria that represent the standard for good quality nutrition-sensitive programme design and implementation.

⁹⁸ Tier 1 beneficiaries are identifiable and recorded individuals who receive direct transfers from WFP or from a cooperating partner, to improve their food security and nutrition status. Transfers include in-kind food, cash-based transfers and/or individual capacity strengthening [Guidance Note on Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries \(Tier 1\)](#)

⁹⁹ Tier 2 beneficiaries: Individuals who have access to assets, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered or transferred in their communities or catchment area as a result of, but not directly through, WFP support. When reaching Tier 2 beneficiaries, the main entry point is WFPs work in communities through its programmatic activities and WFP activities supporting other agencies to reach communities [Guidance Note on Estimating Tier 2 and Tier 3 beneficiaries](#)

¹⁰⁰ Tier 3 covers the wider population impacted that could indirectly benefit from technical assistance, advocacy and support provided by WFP to enhance and improve national policies, systems and programmes. When reaching Tier 3 beneficiaries, the main entry point is WFPs work with national government systems and policies.

DATA SOURCE

Data is sourced through a **desk review** with verified information based on the following data sources per the criteria listed in the data collection tool field:

- **Criteria 1 – Situation Analysis:** data source is situation analysis from **WFP RAM and nutrition units** as well as from **government data** on the nutrition situation.
- **Criteria 2 – Programme design and implementation-** data comes from programme documents.
- **Criteria 3 – Gender:** data source is **Gender markers** and **Gender assessment**.
- **Criteria 5 - Activity:** data comes from the **CSP** or any other **programme documents** (including Theory of Change).
- **Criteria 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation:** data source is the **log-frame** (CSP) and **COMET**.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Section 1: The following criteria should be assessed at the CSP level CSP level means Country Offices should look at the overall CSP while scoring the criteria		
Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Score
1. Situation analysis	Does the country office work with an updated (less than 3-years-old) nutrition and diet situation analysis that includes the following data?	
	a. Mapping of the national nutrition policies, strategies, and actors & multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms	/1
	b. An analysis of key nutrition and diet issues, vulnerability analysis to identify risks and stressors contributing to malnutrition, drivers, and underlying causes of malnutrition for nutritionally vulnerable groups	/1
	c. Barriers preventing access to healthy diets (i.e., Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis/Affordability gap, formative research on consumer preferences etc.)	/1
Sub total		/3
	Are WFP country office nutrition-sensitive programmes delivered under these conditions?	
	a. A Theory of Change/Programme impact pathway was used to design the nutrition-sensitive programme	/1

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

	and activities in collaboration with respective sectors/programme units	
2. Programme design and implementation	<p>b. Activities (at community and/or policy/institutional level) use co-location and/or multisectoral policy changes to address underlying and/or indirect causes of malnutrition. This can be through formalized partnerships</p> <p>(For example, URT and NTA activities targeting the same communities, a formalized resilience agreement between UNICEF, WFP and FAO targeting capacity strengthening of national livelihood and education policies, including nutrition components).</p>	/1
Sub total		/2
	Does the country office meet the following criteria regarding gender equality and women's empowerment?	
3. Gender	c. Are programmes based on a gender and age analysis of nutrition-related data?	/1
	d. Have programmes been designed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (e.g., addressing restrictive social norms that prevent girls from accessing healthy diets, promoting the involvement of fathers in nutrition activities, etc.)	/1
Subtotal		/2
Total Score Section 1		/7
<p>Section 2: The evaluation of the following criteria should be conducted for each activity category except for nutrition-specific programmes designed to prevent and treat malnutrition and service delivery programmes. The scoring of each activity category should be determined using the criteria provided below.</p>		
	Are WFP country office activities delivered under these conditions?	
	a. The needs of nutritionally vulnerable groups are considered in the activity design. <i>For example, adding a nutritionally relevant complementary activity such as Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme that are</i>	/1

4. Activity	<i>targeted to food insecure households, adding a nutrition education or social and behaviour change (SBC) component targeting men and women, caregivers of children 6–23 months</i>	
	b. The activity includes interventions or actions (<i>direct or indirect WFP support</i>) that intend to address quality, quantity, and or safety of diets; for example, the in-kind transfer is nutritionally adequate, the cash transfer is calculated by using a nutrition-sensitive MEB/FNG, activity (<i>direct or indirect WFP support</i>) and addresses specific barriers to healthy diets	/1
Sub total		/2
5. Monitoring & Evaluation	Does the activity have the right set of indicators and reporting in place that includes the following?	
	a. The activity has at least one nutrition-sensitive outcome indicator (such as MAD/MDD-W/FCS-N, sector-neutral CCS indicators measuring a change related to nutrition (<i>tagged as nutrition e.g. NTA_CCS, NPA_CCS or HIV_TB_CCS</i>) included in the logframe?	/1
	b. The baseline and/or annual achievement for the indicator of question 5a has been measured and included in COMET.	/1
	c. The activity tracks nutrition-sensitive beneficiaries (Tier 1 ¹⁰¹ , Tier 2 and/or Tier 3).	/1
Sub total		/3
Total Score Section 2		/5
Overall Score Total		/12

SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

N/A

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The scoring will be done on a yearly basis, with one Nutrition Sensitive score per CSP.

The nutrition-sensitive score is calculated in the following steps:

Step 1: The score has two sections:

¹⁰¹ For information on calculating tier 1 beneficiaries see [Nutrition-Sensitive Beneficiary Counting Guidance](#)

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

Section 1 is calculated at the CSP level with the following criteria: 1. *Situation Analysis*; 2. *Programme design and implementation*; 3. *Gender*, and;

Section 2 which is calculated at the Activity level with the following criteria: 1. *Activity* and 2. *Monitoring and Evaluation*

Within each criterion is a sub-criterion that is assigned a score as follows:

- 1 (fully met)
- 0.5 (partially met)
- 0 (not met at all)

Calculation of scores

Section 1: The total section score is the **sum** of all sub-criterion scores.

Section 2: For this section, **all CSP activities** should be scored. Each activity should be scored separately. To compute the overall score for the section, the **average** score should then be computed for **all activities**.

Overall Nutrition Sensitive Score: The overall score is the sum of **section 1** and **section 2** scores.

Maximum total score 12 and the **Minimum total score: 0**

DATA ENTRY IN COMET	Data is recorded in COMET in the logframe. Data is entered at CSP level .
DISAGGREGATION	N/A – Disaggregation is not required
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	Annual data collection (with annual reporting in the ACR). Annual data entry into COMET.
BASELINE ESTABLISHMENT	The baseline of the first year of reporting is N/A. For the following year, the baseline value will be based on the previous year's value. Each country office will be expected to provide one score for the country office to assess the overall performance.
TARGET SETTING	Annual targets: The annual target should be set based on a realistic evaluation of the context of operation and the baseline established. Annually the score should improve compared to the previous year. End of CSP targets: Should be set based on a realistic evaluation of the context of operation and the baseline established; across the CSP period of 5 years, the score should be expected to improve compared to the baseline and previous year.
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	Monitoring and Evaluation officer leads the process in close consultation with the Nutrition Unit, other activity managers and the Head of Programme.
INDICATORS COLLECTED & ANALYSED AT THE SAME TIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C.5.1. Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products. • C.5.2. Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component.
COMPLEMENTARY QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	N/A

DECISIONS DATA CAN INFORM

The score provides guidance for decision-making on enhancing the planning, design, and implementation aspects in order to improve the quality of nutrition-sensitive programming within the overall Country Strategic Plan (CSP) based on the [nutrition-sensitive programming guidance](#)

INTERPRETATION

The scoring indicates the extent to which a country's portfolio complies with minimum quality criteria to support the design, implementation and monitoring of nutrition-sensitive programming or assistance to governments.

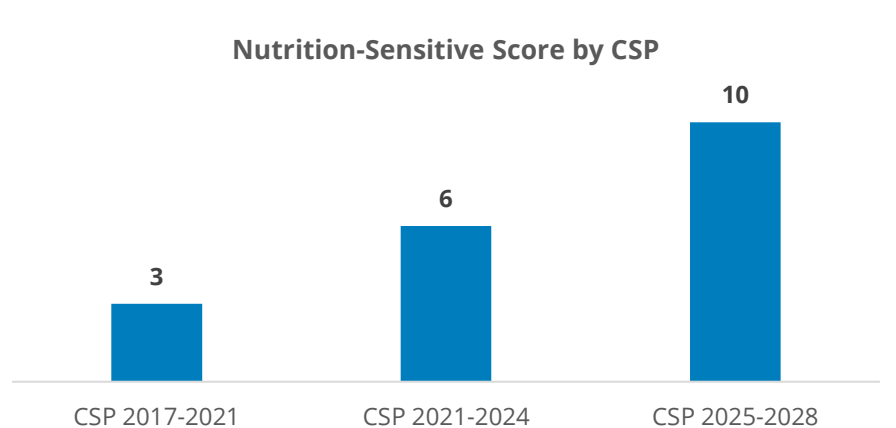
- **Total score 0-2 (strongly non-nutrition sensitive)** – The country office lacks consideration for most of the criteria essential for high-quality nutrition-sensitive programming.
- **Total Score 3-5 (non-nutrition sensitive)** – The country office is making some efforts towards nutrition-sensitive programming, but there is a need for significant improvements to enhance its effectiveness.
- **Total Score 6-9 (Fairly nutrition sensitive)** – The country office demonstrates a moderate level of alignment with nutrition-sensitive principles and practices, indicating a reasonable level of attention given to these aspects.
- **Total Score 10-12 (Fully nutrition sensitive)** – The Country Office effectively addresses all the criteria, showcasing a high level of adherence to nutrition-sensitive standards and demonstrating comprehensive inclusion of nutrition-sensitive considerations into program design and implementation.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Between 2022 and 2023, the Country Office registered an improvement in the overall Nutrition Sensitive Score from 6 in 2021 to 8 in 2022. The improvement in the score reflects the progress made by the country office in improving the quality of its nutrition-sensitive programs and overall improvements in making the *country portfolio nutrition-sensitive*.

VISUALIZATION

Data can be visualized to show the changes in the score over the CSP period. Please see an example with a bar graph below:



LIMITATIONS

The Nutrition-Sensitive Score does not directly pinpoint areas of improvement for nutrition-sensitive programming. Instead, it offers a broader perspective on the performance and progression of country offices, providing an overall assessment of their implementation of nutrition-sensitive approaches.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Nutrition Sensitive Guidance](#)
[Guidance for Estimating and Counting Beneficiaries | Monitoring \(wfp.org\)](#)
[Nutrition Sensitive Beneficiary Counting Guidance](#)

5. NUTRITION INTEGRATION

[Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Guidelines 2023 | WFPgo](#)



HIGH LEVEL TARGET INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1

HL
T1

HLT 1 Number of countries with population experiencing famine conditions



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 1
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Countries
DEFINITION(S)	<p>Famine: Extreme deprivation of food, starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical levels of acute malnutrition are or will likely be evident.</p> <p>Population experiencing famine: For this indicator, this refers to population in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) or Cadre Harmonise (CH) Phase 5 Catastrophe. These households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment or coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. Households may be classified in IPC or CH Phase 5 Catastrophe even if the area is not classified in IPC or CH Phase 5 Famine. This is the case when less than 20 percent of the population is experiencing famine conditions and/or when malnutrition and/or mortality levels have not (or not yet) reached famine thresholds.</p>
RATIONALE	This indicator supports WFP's vision of 'no famine on our watch'.
DATA SOURCE	IPC and CH
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Count of countries with population in IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe in any IPC or CH analysis in the reference year.</p> <p>The indicator is calculated annually.</p>
DISAGGREGATION	N/A
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ REPORTING	The frequency follows the frequency of the IPC or CH in each country.
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Data Collection: RAM (IPC & CH)</p> <p>Reporting: N/A</p>

IV. HIGH LEVEL TARGET INDICATORS

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	4 (2021) Baseline refers to 2021 (Baseline includes countries with populations in “famine-like conditions”, reflected as phase 5 under the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) (i.e., 20 percent or more of people in one or more areas are classified as phase 5).
TARGET SETTING (2025)	WFP commits to undertake all preventive and response measures within its capabilities and influence to bring the number of countries with populations experiencing famine to zero. This requires WFP to provide assistance to affected populations before hunger reaches catastrophic levels and to work closely with organizations addressing other critical life-saving needs.
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	0
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	Similar to the 2025 target, WFP commits to bring the number of countries with populations experiencing famine to zero.
2024 TARGET	0
2023 TARGET	0
TARGET AGGREGATION	Non-cumulative
INTERPRETATION	N/A
LIMITATIONS	N/A
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

OUTCOME 1

HLT
1.1

HLT 1.1 Percentage of acutely food-insecure people receiving emergency assistance by WFP



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 1.1
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs
TECHNICAL OWNER	Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage of people
DEFINITION	<p>Acute food insecurity: Any manifestation of food insecurity at a specific point in time that is of a severity that threatens lives, livelihoods or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration.</p> <p>Acutely food insecure people: For this indicator, people in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) or Cadre Harmonise (CH) Phases 3 Crisis (or equivalent) or above. These households, at best, either have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.</p> <p>People receiving emergency assistance by WFP: Direct recipients of WFP assistance under SO1 and their households, if assistance is provided to the entire family, as per Tier 1 beneficiary definitions.</p>
RATIONALE	This indicator shows what share of the world's acutely food insecure are supported by WFP emergency assistance.
DATA SOURCE	<p>COMET: Number of people receiving emergency assistance by WFP</p> <p>GORP: Number of acutely food insecure people: WFP Global Operational Response Plan</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>The indicator is computed as, using the definitions as specified above:</p> $\frac{\text{Number of people receiving emergency assistance by WFP}}{\text{Number of acutely food insecure people in countries with WFP operations}} \times 100$ <p>The numerator refers to the consolidated annual figures of WFP beneficiaries.</p> <p>The denominator sums the regional annual peak figures of acutely food insecure.</p>
DISAGGREGATION	Regional Bureau

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ REPORTING	Acutely food insecure across the countries: Three times per year in the WFP GORP People assisted by WFP: Monthly or other frequency as relevant to the distribution cycle
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS & REPORTING	Reporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAM and EME (GORP) • Country offices (COMET)
BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	38% For this baseline, the estimated 283 million acutely hungry across 81 countries with WFP operations in 2021 has been used as the denominator. Beneficiaries reached under Strategic Objective 1 – a total of 108.5 million based on data from COMET adjusted for double counting – serves as the numerator.
TARGET SETTING (2025)	WFP commits to expanding the reach of its emergency assistance to people acutely hungry, who experience food insecurity of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods. While maintaining its laser-sharp focus on emergencies and undisputed leadership in addressing acute food needs, WFP acknowledges the achievements of partners in the humanitarian system. Consequently, WFP sets a target to reach 50 percent of acutely food insecure with WFP assistance by 2025.
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	50%
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	Annual targets are derived by linear interpolation between the baseline value for 2021 (38 percent) and the target value for 2025 (50 percent). WFP would aim for a cumulative increase of 3 percentage points per year for 4 years to reach the end of SP target.
2024 TARGET	47%
2023 TARGET	44%
TARGET AGGREGATION	Non-cumulative
INTERPRETATION	This indicator shows what share of the world's acutely food insecure are supported by WFP emergency assistance. An increase in the percentage of acutely food insecure people in countries where WFP operates receiving WFP's emergency assistance indicates a positive trend, in that WFP has expanded its assistance coverage.
LIMITATIONS	While the indicator illustrates the breadth of WFP assistance coverage, it does not show whether food security improved as a result. There is no one-to-one relationship between populations identified as acutely food insecure and those targeted for emergency assistance: there could be people counted in the numerator that are not counted in the denominator. This could lead to an overestimation of the actual share of acutely hungry reached with WFP assistance by the indicator.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	WFP reached 35% of acutely hungry people with emergency assistance in 2020.
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

OUTCOME 1

HLT
1.2

HLT 1.2 Percentage of women and children in need who benefit from WFP services to prevent and treat wasting



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 1.2
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage
DEFINITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women and children: Pregnant and lactating women and children between 6- 59 months old (and 6-23 months or 6-59 months old for prevention pending on context).• Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in need of wasting treatment and/or prevention in nutrition emergencies: Women and children in need for treatment and/or at risk of wasting in nutrition emergencies. Only women and children who are in need for specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) (treatment and prevention) or cash-based-transfers/commodity voucher/foods including SNFs (prevention) will be considered. For the purpose of this indicator, women and children are considered in need as determined in the country specific Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). If HNO figures are unavailable, figures of county nutrition clusters or relevant governmental counterparts are used and, in case no other validated and widely approved figures exist, WFP country office can use planning figures for prevention and calculate treatment caseloads using WFP guidance. More information can be found here: Caseload and Tonnage Calculator and Food and nutrition handbook.• Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls benefiting from treatment and/or prevention activities in nutrition emergencies: Direct recipients of Nutrition treatment activities AND malnutrition prevention activities as per Tier 1 beneficiary definitions (page 15, WFP tier 1 direct beneficiaries for nutrition-specific activities) in nutrition emergency will be included. Only children under 2 (and in exceptional cases under 5) and pregnant and lactating women and girls will be included under those benefiting from WFP services. Beneficiaries who benefited from specialized nutritious foods (treatment and prevention) or cash-based-transfers/commodity voucher/foods (prevention) will be considered.
RATIONALE	Ensuring that nutrient needs, particularly of the most vulnerable, are met during emergencies is central to WFP's nutrition work, as the changing nature and frequency of crises amplify already critical levels of malnutrition. Wasting is a leading cause of mortality; and young children and pregnant and lactating women and girls have the highest risk of undernutrition and mortality.

Effective nutrition programming to prevent and treat wasting is an essential part of any emergency response. Nutrition treatment activities including targeted supplementary feeding programs are provided to children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and malnourished PLW. Malnutrition prevention activities target all non-malnourished PLWs and children 6-23 months (or 6-59 months in special cases) at risk of wasting with the main objective to stop further deterioration of the nutritional situation. Prevention of wasting is essential because children with moderate wasting are up to three times more likely to die than well-nourished children, and those with severe wasting are between nine and 12 times more likely to die than their healthy counterparts¹⁰².

DATA SOURCE

Data on the number of beneficiaries of nutrition treatment activities, malnutrition prevention activities will be extracted from COMET.

Information on women and children in need for treatment and/or at risk of wasting in nutrition emergencies will be collected at Country Office level using mixed sources including humanitarian response plans/humanitarian needs overview, country nutrition cluster or relevant governmental counterparts and/or WFP CO planning figures.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

This indicator is calculated through applying the following formula=

$$\frac{\text{Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in need of wasting treatment and/or prevention activities in nutrition emergencies}}{\text{Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in need of wasting treatment and/or prevention activities in nutrition emergencies}} \times 100$$

Countries and operations in L2/ L3 emergency status and/or other urgent contexts including refugee, IDP and emerging and protracted crises will be included. If only part of a country falls under a nutrition emergency; needs and response within that specific context will be included (for example the Rohingya Refugee Response in Bangladesh). Find more guidance on what context nutrition emergency programming for the treatment and prevention of wasting is required: [Food and nutrition handbook \(chapter 5 decision tool\)](#)

DISAGGREGATION

By activity: Nutrition treatment activities, malnutrition prevention activities

By Gender and Age: Beneficiary numbers for all activities must be disaggregated by sex and age groups: 0-23 months, 24-59 months, 5-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-59 years, 60+ years

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ REPORTING

Frequency of **data collection:** Annual

Frequency of **reporting:** Annual

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Nutrition activity manager at CO

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION

41% (2021)

This baseline includes countries with populations in Phase 5 of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, "famine-like conditions"

TARGET SETTING (2025)

Effective nutrition programming to prevent and treat wasting is an essential part of any emergency response. HLT 1.2 represents WFP's contribution towards those in need for treatment for acute malnutrition and prevention of wasting. HLT 1.2 is in alignment with the Global Action Plan on wasting commitments. This target is based on Outcome 4 of the

¹⁰² Olofin I, McDonald CM, Ezzati M, Flaxman S, Black RE, Fawzi WW, et al. (2013) Associations of Suboptimal Growth with All-Cause and Cause-Specific Mortality in Children under Five Years: A Pooled Analysis of Ten Prospective Studies. PLoS ONE 8(5): e64636. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0064636>

OUTCOME 1

Global Action Plan (GAP) on Child Wasting: “Increase the coverage of treatment services for children with wasting by 50% by 2025.”

In line with the GAP, SP and the Nutrition Division’s policy, this commitment was expanded to include prevention programming as they are crucial to address the global burden of wasting, therefore the 2025 Target was set for 70%.

END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	70%
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL)	The percentage of women and children in need who benefit from WFP services to prevent and treat wasting should increase compared to the previous year’s value. The target value for 2025 is 70 percent (based on the Global Action Plan for Wasting) (baseline data not available). In line with a historical analysis of needs-based plans, WFP aims for a cumulative increase of 5% per year to reach the end of SP target.
2024 TARGET	65%
2023 TARGET	60%
TARGET AGGREGATION	Non-cumulative
INTERPRETATION	The indicator represents WFP’s contribution towards those in need for treatment for acute malnutrition and prevention of wasting. SPHERE standards for coverage of treatment vary between 50% in rural settings and 90% in camps while no global agreement on standards for coverage of prevention programming exists. Based on recommended coverage for Vitamin A supplementation; 70% is set as a minimum standard for prevention programming within WFP. This means that during the interpretation it needs to be taken into account that WFP and the global community never anticipate programmes will cover 100% of the identified needs. Targets within Country Strategic Plans are set taking this into account; and needs to be used to identify if an activity has achieved the required coverage.
LIMITATIONS	<p>This indicator measures the contribution of WFP towards wasting treatment and prevention programming. It excludes interventions targeting severely acutely malnourished children and needs and reach of interventions for all forms of malnutrition for example including Vitamin A, iron and folic acid supplementation; stunting; maternal and infant and young child feeding counselling. Those interventions are provided by or in collaboration with other stakeholders including UNICEF and WHO. Not all nutrition needs are thus included within the indicator.</p> <p>The indicator also excludes support provided by other partners; and doesn’t represent a gap of unmet needs.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

HLT 1.3 Percentage of WFP In-kind transfers that are nutritionally adequate



VERSION	V3.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 1.3
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage

DEFINITION	<p>For this indicator, WFP transfers refer to all Unconditional Resource Transfer (URT) activities for in-kind food assistance.</p> <p>WFP in-kind food assistance transfers should meet the nutrient needs of beneficiaries for both macronutrients (<i>Energy, Fat and Protein</i>) and micronutrients (<i>Calcium; Folate; Iron; Magnesium; Niacin; Riboflavin; Thiamine; Vit. A; Vit. B12; Vit. B6; Vit. C; Zinc, and Iodine</i>), specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-kind food transfers can be considered nutritionally adequate where they meet all the following criteria, providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2,100 kcal per person per day when households are fully reliant on WFP assistance to meet their daily food needs. Where an assessment shows that the a beneficiary population can meet a proportion of their own energy needs, the transfer provides energy at least equal to the unmet energy needs to reach 2,100 kcal per person per day. ○ ≥ 10-12% of calories from protein. ○ ≥17% of calories from fat; ○ <10% of calories from sugar; ○ Approximately 5g of iodised salt per person per day, meeting ≥ 100% of RNI for iodine, unless it has been assessed that not less than 90% of the population consume iodised salt. ○ All oil and cereal/s in the ration are fortified, or the ration includes a fortified oil and a fortified blended food which meets at least 9% of the energy supplied by the ration (50 grams for a 2100 kcal ration). ○ If fortified cereals or blended foods are not provided in the ration, then the ration should meet minimum micronutrient standards¹ through inclusion of a more diverse range of foods in the ration. • In-kind food transfers can be considered partially nutritionally adequate where they meet all the following criteria, providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ≥1,600 kcal per person per day, or, where it has been assessed a beneficiary population can meet a proportion of their own energy needs, the transfer provides energy at least equal to the unmet energy needs to reach at least 1,600 kcal per person per day. ○ ≥ 10-12% of calories from protein; ○ ≥17% of calories from fat;
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OUTCOME 1

- <10% of calories from sugar;
 - Approximately 5g of iodised salt per person per day, meeting $\geq 100\%$ of RNI for iodine; unless it has been assessed that not less than 90% of the population consume iodised salt.
 - Partially meets minimum micronutrient standards.²
- In-kind food transfers can be considered **nutritionally inadequate** where they meet *any* of the following criteria, providing:
 - <1,600 kcal per person per day, or, where it has been assessed a beneficiary population can meet a proportion of their own energy needs, the ration provides less energy than the unmet energy needs necessary to reach 1,600 kcal per person per day or no indication that it has been assessed the population can meet some proportion of their own energy needs.
 - <10% of calories from protein;
 - <10% of calories from protein;
 - <17% of calories from fat;
 - $\geq 10\%$ of calories from sugar;
 - Does not provide 5g of iodised salt per person per day, not meeting $\geq 100\%$ of RNI for iodine and less than 90% of the population has been found to consume iodised salt.
 - Oil which is unfortified or does not meet even partially meet minimum micronutrient standards.³

Nutrient adequacy of rations providing less than 2,100 kcal : Where a transfer is planned to meet less than 2100 kcal per person per day, measures of nutritional adequacy for all macro- and micronutrients, excluding iodine, should be scaled relative to the percentage of energy needs met through the transfer. For example, where a transfer aims to meet 50% of energy needs, then measures of nutritional adequacy for macro- and micronutrients content would be evaluated against 1050 Kcal. Where it is found that less than 90% of the population consume iodised salt, 5g of iodised salt should be provided irrespective of the proportion of energy needs being met.

Assessment of planned transfers: Will be based on the rations included in the Country Strategic Plan needs based planning, where the transfers will be classified as nutritionally adequate or partly nutritionally inadequate

Assessment of Actual transfers: Will be Based on actual distributions; the transfers will be classified as nutritionally adequate or partly nutritionally inadequate. If a distribution was planned but did not occur; the transfer will be included in the counting to identify which criteria was met and that occurrence classified as nutritionally in-adequate.

¹Meets an average of at least 75% of RNI across the thirteen micronutrients assessedⁱ, with no three micronutrients meeting less than 30% of RNI.

²Meets an average of at least 65% of RNI across the twelve micronutrients assessedⁱ

³Meets an average of less than 65% of RNI across the twelve micronutrients assessedⁱ

ⁱ These twelve micronutrients are: Calcium; Folate; Iron; Magnesium; Niacin; Riboflavin; Thiamine; Vit. A; Vit. B12; Vit. B6; Vit. C, & Zinc.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

Percentage of WFP transfer that are nutritionally adequate = (Number of WFP in-kind transfers meeting criteria for nutritional adequacy/Total number of WFP in-kind transfers) X 100

Percentage of WFP transfers that are partially nutritionally adequate = (Number of WFP in-kind transfers meeting criteria for partial nutritional adequacy/Total number of WFP in-kind transfers) X 100

Percentage of WFP transfers that are nutritionally inadequate = (Number of WFP in-kind transfers meeting criteria for nutritional inadequacy/Total number of WFP in-kind transfers) X 100

The indicator needs to be calculated based on planned AND actuals.

RATIONALE

WFP remains focused on its emergency response capability, prioritizing work to further strengthen it and make it even more efficient and effective. This includes a focus on responding in the right way when providing emergency food assistance. Given the high level of dependency of many vulnerable groups on general food assistance in the many complexes, acute and chronic emergency situations worldwide, it is essential that the GFA meet minimum standards and provide basic nutritional adequacy. With this commitment of quality assistance linked to nutrition integration as a cross-cutting issue in the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan, WFP is reinforcing its commitment that food assistance programmes support nutritional adequacy across the life cycle and through multiple systems. The nutritional adequacy of in-kind food assistance is a vital indicator of the quality of support we provide and our success in meeting people's rights to good nutrition through providing the right food, at the right place and at the right time.

Improving nutrition outcomes is at the core of the WFP's objectives, encompassing all forms of malnutrition including vitamin and mineral deficiencies, alongside undernutrition.

DISAGGREGATION

Mandatory:

- Actuals and planned
- Degree of nutrition adequate: nutritionally adequate, partly nutritionally adequate, nutritionally inadequate
- Outcome 1 (People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs/Emergency programming)
- Beneficiary category or status: refugees, returnees, displaced persons, or residents.
- Gender

DATA SOURCE

COMET, Optimus and NutVal

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ REPORTING

Actual monthly; planned annual (based on normal routine reporting)

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS & REPORTING

M&E with the support of the activity manager for URT and the Nutrition unit

INTERPRETATION

This indicator aligns with Humanitarian Response Standards (SPHERE) and measures if the GFA meets minimum nutritional standards, defined as 'nutritional adequacy'. The nutritional adequacy of in-kind food assistance plays a crucial role in protecting affected populations from the impact of crises and therefore is a vital indicator of the quality of the support WFP provides. This indicator should be interpreted as an improvement in intent and actual to have 100% of the transfers as nutrition adequate; and partially adequate being an improvement from nutritionally inadequate (with further improvements required). Reasons for actuals being less nutritionally adequate can be due to logistical delays, lack of resources including pipeline breaks and/or security, access, or other programme implementation constraints.

BASELINE (2021)

12%

12% of planned rations for 2023 met nutritional adequacy; 44% of rations were partly adequate and 44% of rations were inadequate.

OUTCOME 1

TARGET SETTING (2025)

Given the high level of dependency of many vulnerable groups on GFA, it is essential that the GFA meet minimum standards and provide basic nutritional adequacy. With this commitment of quality assistance linked to nutrition integration as a cross-cutting issue in the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan, WFP is reinforcing its commitment that food assistance programmes support nutritional adequacy across the life cycle and through multiple systems.

HLT 1.3 target is aligned with the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit targets and in line with the aspirations of the Strategic Plan.

END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET

80% of planned rations are adequate

TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)

2024: 50% of planned rations are adequate

2023 TARGET

50%

Based on analysis of current WFPs needs based planning for 2023; 12% of the rations are assessed as nutritionally adequate. However, 44% of rations are partly adequate and there is scope for WFP to optimize country plans to increase the shares that are assessed as adequate.

TARGET AGGREGATION

Non-cumulative

LIMITATIONS

Even where the criteria for nutritionally adequate are met, this still constitutes a bare minimum of nutritional intake needed for maintaining health. In contexts where there may be poor access to and availability of nutritious foods in the market or otherwise, programming would need to meet a greater proportion of nutrient needs to be considered nutritionally adequate. Where fortified cereals or Super Cereal are not available efforts should be made to diversify the ration to improve the micronutrient content. If RNI cannot be met for all micronutrients through food transfers alone, unmet needs should be met through other forms of programming. Monitoring of the access and availability of foods among beneficiaries is thus vital.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Example 1:

In a population where there is evidence that the population cannot meet 80% of energy needs:

- At least 1,680 kcal are planned to be met through the transfer, 12% of calories are from protein, 19 % of calories are from fat, 2% of calories are from sugar, & average percentage of RNI met for *Calcium; Folate; Iron; Magnesium; Niacin; Riboflavin; Thiamine; Vit. A; Vit. B12; Vit. B6; Vit. C; & Zinc* = 63% (i.e., 78% of RNI met when scaled to the percentage of energy met), and the ration provides 5 grams of iodised salt per person per day.

The planned transfer can be considered **nutritionally adequate** as all associated criteria are met.

This will be included alongside other planned transfers to calculate the indicator for total proportion of planned transfers meeting the criteria for nutritionally adequate.

In a population where there is evidence that the population cannot meet 70% of energy needs:

- At least 1,470 kcal are actually met through the transfer, 14% of calories are from protein, 17% of calories are from fat, 3% of calories are from sugar, and average percentage of RNI met for *Calcium; Folate; Iron; Magnesium; Niacin; Riboflavin; Thiamine; Vit. A; Vit. B12; Vit. B6; Vit. C; & Zinc* = 56% (i.e., 80% of RNI met when scaled to the

percentage of energy met), and the ration provides 5 grams of iodised salt per person per day.

The transfer can be considered **nutritionally adequate** as all associated criteria are met.

This will be included alongside other actual transfers to calculate the indicator for total proportion of actual transfers meeting the criteria for nutritionally adequate.

In a population where there is evidence that the population cannot meet 70% of energy needs:

- At least 1,470 kcal are actually met through the transfer, 14% of calories are from protein, 17% of calories are from fat, 3% of calories are from sugar, and average percentage of RNI met for *Calcium; Folate; Iron; Magnesium; Niacin; Riboflavin; Thiamine; Vit. A; Vit. B12; Vit. B6; Vit. C; & Zinc* = 56% (i.e., 80% of RNI met when scaled to the percentage of energy met), and the ration provides 5 grams of iodised salt per person per day.

The transfer can be considered **nutritionally adequate** as all associated criteria are met.

This will be included alongside other actual transfers to calculate the indicator for total proportion of actual transfers meeting the criteria for nutritionally adequate.

Example 2:

In a population where there is evidence that the population cannot meet any of their own energy needs:

- 2100 kcal are planned to be met through the transfer, 12% of calories are from protein, 20% of calories are from fat, 2% of calories are from sugar, & average percentage of RNI met for *Calcium; Folate; Iron; Magnesium; Niacin; Riboflavin; Thiamine; Vit. A; Vit. B12; Vit. B6; Vit. C; & Zinc* = 66% (no scaling of RNI as 100% of energy needs are being met), no iodised salt is provided but a recent assessment found over 90% of the population consume iodised salt.

The transfer can be considered **partially nutritionally adequate** as all associated criteria are met.

This will be included alongside other planned transfers to calculate the indicator for total proportion of planned transfers meeting the criteria for partially nutritionally adequate.

Example 3:

In a population where there is evidence that the population cannot meet 75% of energy needs:

- 1,575kcal are actually met through the transfer, 12% of calories are from protein, 12% of calories are from fat, less than 10% of calories are from sugar, & average percentage of RNI met for *Calcium; Folate; Iron; Magnesium; Niacin; Riboflavin; Thiamine; Vit. A; Vit. B12; Vit. B6; Vit. C; & Zinc* = 60% (i.e., 80% of RNI met when scaled to the percentage of energy met), 3 micronutrients meet less than 22.5% of RNI (i.e., 30% of RNI met when scaled to the percentage of energy met), and the ration provides 5 grams of iodised salt per person per day.

The transfer would be considered **nutritionally inadequate**, as one of the associated criteria (<17% of calories from fat) is met.

This will be included alongside other actual transfers to calculate the indicator for total proportion of actual transfers meeting the criteria for nutritionally inadequate.

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A

OUTCOME 1

HLT
1.4

HLT 1.4 Number of countries with cash operations responsive to people's essential needs



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT.1.4
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs
TECHNICAL OWNER	Cash-based Transfers (CBT)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Country

DEFINITION

The indicator counts only activities under **Unrestricted Resource Transfers**.

A cash operation responsive to people's essential needs fulfils the following criteria:

1. Cash transfers to people are **unrestricted**, i.e., the cash can be spent as people choose
2. The cash transfer value has been based on a gap analysis, which takes into account the targeted households' economic gap in meeting their food, nutrition and other essential needs
3. Assessment of the functionality of markets where people shop has been carried out

Unrestricted cash: Cash transfers are unrestricted if people have no programmed limitations on how they use the transfer. The recipients can spend the money as they deem appropriate (see: [CBT glossary](#))

Transfer value: The value, in monetary terms, of a transfer made to the recipient (see: [CBT glossary](#))

The transfer value, for the purpose of this indicator, could be the transfer value provided by WFP, or the transfer value provided by WFP and partner(s) in case of multi-agency/multi-wallet approaches.

Gap analysis: A gap analysis determines the distance between what it costs in the market for a household to cover its needs adequately, and what targeted households can cover through their own capacities. Approaches such as the Minimum Expenditure Basket and Fill the Nutrient Gap analyses are used to estimate what size of transfer value may be able to help meet food, nutrition and other essential needs, as well as inform complementary programming.

Market assessment: An assessment of the functioning of one or several targeted markets based on their ability to reliably cover the essential needs of people and other features. In WFP, the market assessment contributes to Transfer Modality and Mechanism Selection and can also identify market inefficiencies where WFP should intervene to ensure effectiveness of cash-based assistance. The Market Functionality Index is the corporate methodology that supports the 'Market assessment and risk identification' in the CBT business process model (see: [CBT glossary](#)).

Note: vouchers are not counted under this indicator as by definition vouchers are restricted.

RATIONALE	<p>The strategic plan outlines that WFP increasingly is applying an essential needs lens to its work, and this indicator sets out to measure the progress against this intention.</p> <p>When people are provided with unrestricted cash based on a well-defined transfer value taking into consideration food, nutrition and other essential needs, as well on the background of an assessment that markets function well, this allows households to better meet their needs in their local markets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When people are provided with unrestricted cash, this gives them the freedom to choose how they want to spend the cash. • With a transfer value based on a thorough, methodologically sound analysis of the gap they face in meeting their essential needs, this provides them with enough cash to meet minimum living standards and be food secure. • And when local markets are functioning well, people will be able to find the basic necessities in their local environments. <p>The indicator functions as a type of ‘checklist’ of programme design: a country counts towards the indicator if the three criteria described under ‘definition’ has been applied in at least one unrestricted resource transfer activity. As such, it shows if WFP has applied best practices in designing and implementing its activities.</p>
DATA SOURCE	CASHBoard , Dataviz
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Annual calculation:</p> <p>A country is counted if it implements at least one unrestricted resource transfer activity in year Y that fulfils the criteria as specified under ‘definition’.</p> <p>All countries where unrestricted cash is used should design operations that are responsive to essential needs. When designing their CSPs, COs select the ‘Essential Needs’ marker to indicate that all three of the criteria described in the indicator have been met.</p> <p>The fulfilment of the criteria of transfer value setting should be based on actuals (not planned transfer values, but the transfer value actually implemented after potential pipeline breaks or prioritisation).</p>
DISAGGREGATION	N/A
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION/ REPORTING	Annual
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Data Collection: CBT, RAM</p> <p>Reporting: CBT</p>
BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	N/A
TARGET SETTING (2025)	<p>The 2025 target was set based on the countries achieved so far at that time, and the pace of expected expansion based on the publication of guidance materials and cascading of knowledge through regional training, and on-demand Country Office support.</p>
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	50 countries
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL)	<p>The bigger push to the 50 countries targeted by the end of 2025 will come after the CBT policy where ENA will become a directive. (Baseline: N/A)</p>

OUTCOME 1

2024 TARGET	37 countries
2023 TARGET	25 countries
INTERPRETATION	An increase in the number of countries that provide unrestricted cash to people based on a well-defined transfer value that allows households to meet food, nutrition and other essential needs, as well as on a sound assessment of market functionality, shows that WFP is increasingly applying programming practices that enable people to prioritise their assistance according to their needs and moving towards an essential needs approach.
LIMITATIONS	<p>This output indicator shows the type of modality used and the analysis that programming design is based on, but it does not show the outcome of the assistance provided.</p> <p>Systematization of data sources is a priority for CBT. CBT has a record of all the countries that do an essential needs analysis and the minimum expenditure basket, but if they later adopt the approach to calculate the Transfer Value or not, is something CBT does not have oversight on.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

HLT 1.5 Median time for the first WFP transfer to reach people after a sudden onset emergency

VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 1.5
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs
TECHNICAL OWNER	Emergency Coordination (COOE)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Calendar days

DEFINITION

This indicator measures the time it takes from the start of a sudden onset event to the first transfer of assistance to the beneficiaries, be it by WFP directly or its cooperating partners.

First transfer refers to any amount of food or cash-based transfer distributed to the first targeted beneficiary and recorded in COMET or WINGS.

First transfer includes:

- a) Pre-emptive distribution of assistance in preparation of imminent event with little warning;
- b) distribution of any amount of CBT or in-kind to the first targeted beneficiary following the sudden onset event; or
- c) resumption of distribution existing in the affected area prior to the sudden onset event.

Time of first transfer: Date of the first transfer as reported in Daily Operational Briefs consolidated by the Operations Centre (OPSCEN) under Emergency Coordination (COOE).

Sudden onset event is a disaster or emergency which occurs instantly or develops over a very short period. It is an event or a series of events which gives rise to casualties and/or damage or loss of property, infrastructure, essential services or means of livelihood on a scale which is beyond the normal capacity of the affected communities to cope with unaided. These events are usually a result of natural hazards, human-made events or critical infrastructure failure.

For purposes of this indicator, sudden onset event therefore includes:

- a) sudden onset disaster or emergency to which a Country Office responds through its CSP Crises Response; and
- b) sudden onset disaster or emergency that overwhelms the existing Country Office/regional bureau capacity and triggers activation of WFP's Corporate Attention or Corporate Scale-Up emergency declaration.

Time of sudden onset event: Date of sudden onset event as reported in the Daily Operational Brief, recorded in OPSCEN's Operational Information Management System (OIMS).

OUTCOME 1

RATIONALE

As a lead humanitarian agency committed to saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies, WFP must demonstrate its ability to respond quickly and effectively to sudden onset emergencies. As a paramount parameter of WFP's performance, this indicator is the responsibility for all Country Offices to track.

The three-day target is derived from the inter-agency Humanitarian Programme Cycle ([HPC](#)) targets. WFP has committed to these targets, which provide a benchmark for emergency relief, including food assistance. In the HPC, situation analysis is completed within two days. Therefore, it is not unreasonable for assistance to be provided immediately after this period. When relevant, the three calendar days are considered after the government request for assistance.

DATA SOURCE

Primary Data Sources:

Date and location of sudden onset events (including those that develop into corporate emergencies): provided by OPSCEN through the Daily Operational Briefs (DOB) (reported by country offices via OPSCEN's OIMS).

Time of first transfer: DOB or Situation Reports (reported by Country Offices via OIMS).

Secondary Data Sources:

Post factum follow up with affected country office on approximate date of first transfer.

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated as

$$\text{median}(\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N) = \begin{cases} \Delta_{\lfloor \frac{N+1}{2} \rfloor}, & \text{if } N \text{ is odd} \\ 1/2 (\Delta_{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor} + \Delta_{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor + 1}), & \text{if } N \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

where

$$\Delta_n = x_n - y_n$$

with x_n the time of first transfer in response to the n^{th} sudden onset event, y_n the time of the n^{th} sudden onset event, N the number of sudden onset events over the course of the year and the ordered set of response times.

$$\Delta_{[1]} \leq \Delta_{[2]} \leq \dots \leq \Delta_{[N-1]} \leq \Delta_{[N]}$$

DISAGGREGATION

Mandatory:

Transfer modality

Optional:

- Beneficiary group
- Rural/urban
- Displacement status

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Frequency of data collection: N/A

Frequency of reporting: Annual

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Data collection & reporting: OPSCEN (COOE)

TARGET SETTING (2025)

Ensuring WFP's effectiveness in emergencies is a corporate priority. Guided by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's humanitarian systemwide scale-up protocols, WFP will activate and deploy employees and operational, administrative and financial resources

	within 72 hours of an emergency to be fit for purpose with the full range of capabilities needed on the ground, including leadership and programmatic competencies.
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	3 calendar days
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	3 calendar days
2024 TARGET	3 calendar days
2023 TARGET	3 calendar days
TARGET AGGREGATION	Non-cumulative from 2022-2025
BASELINE VALUE	4 days (2020-2021)
INTERPRETATION	<p>If the median time of first transfer or resumption of programme activities existing prior to the sudden onset event is below the target value (≤ 3 calendar days), this means that in at least half of all sudden onset events people in need are timely receiving lifesaving assistance.</p> <p>The time above target (> 3 calendar days) indicates WFP's inability to reach the people in need in a timely fashion in more than half of all sudden onset events. This may be due to internal factors such as suboptimal planning, coordination or funding, coordination or external factors whereby operating environment poses challenges for people to access WFP assistance or otherwise hinders WFP's ability to reach them.</p>
LIMITATIONS	<p>Exact time of in-kind distributions is not reflected in COMET at the level of hour/date as sometimes the distribution data is uploaded into the system retroactively and based on cooperating partner's post-distribution reports.</p> <p>This is being mitigated for by capturing data through DOB -short operational reports from crises affected CO or direct follow up with the CO in case required.</p> <p>If WFP operations have been directly affected by a catastrophic event or the security situation restricts access beyond WFP's control, it would be unrealistic to expect an emergency response within three calendar days. As the median is robust to outliers, this should not distort the assessment of timeliness through the indicator, but should be kept in mind as a potential caveat.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

OUTCOME 2

HLT
2

HLT 2 Number of children with access to improved health, nutrition and education services with WFP assistance



VERSION	V2.0 - 2023.05
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 2
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.1, SO.2, SO.3, and SO.4, as applicable and where school children are assisted with WFP school feeding activities.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-Based Programmes (SBP)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of children
DEFINITION	Direct WFP beneficiaries receiving transfers under school-based programmes and nutrition treatment and prevention activities
RATIONALE	<p>The first 1,000 days of life, from the start of a woman's pregnancy to the child's 2nd birthday—also known as the window of opportunity—are important because of the increased nutritional needs for mother and child. Evidence has shown that undernutrition during the first 1,000 days leads to irreversible impairments in physical growth and cognitive development. Ensuring access to the right nutrition during this 1,000-day window is crucial. These initial challenges persist over time, as undernourished children tend to do less well in school, earn less as adults and contribute less to the economy.</p> <p>Support during the first 1,000 days represents exceptional value for money in averting malnutrition and its long-term impacts; and has been emphasized as a high-level priority in WFPs 2022-2025 strategic plan.</p> <p>Analyses have highlighted that there are specific needs not only during the first 1,000 days of a child's life, but also during middle childhood and adolescence. Attention is required in three phases: the middle childhood growth and consolidation phase (5-9 years), when infection and malnutrition constrain growth and mortality is higher than previously recognized; the adolescent growth spurt (10-14 years), when substantial physical and emotional changes require a good diet and health; and the adolescent phase of growth and consolidation (ages 15 to early 20s), when new responses are needed to support brain maturation, intense social engagement and emotional control.</p>
DATA SOURCE	COMET
INDICATOR CALCULATION	Direct beneficiaries counted under HLT supporting indicator 2.1 plus direct beneficiaries counted under HLT supporting indicator 2.2.

IV. HIGH LEVEL TARGET INDICATORS

In addition to the standard outputs mentioned above, this HLT is also applicable to any other standard output under which a country assists schoolchildren directly with school feeding activities.

DISAGGREGATION

- **By activity:** Nutrition treatment activity, nutrition prevention activities, school-based programmes
- **By transfer modality:** food, cash-based, commodity vouchers, or capacity strengthening transfer
- **By Beneficiary category or status:** refugees, returnees, displaced persons, or residents
- **By sex and age:** Beneficiary numbers for all activities must be disaggregated by sex and 6 age groups
- **By region:** RBC, RBD, RBP, RBN, RBB and RBJ

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Frequency of data collection: Annual

Frequency of reporting: Annual

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Data Collection: Country Offices

Reporting: NUT and SBP

TARGET SETTING (2025)

Targets were set based on trend projections for this indicator and stipulated in the regional bureau implementation plans, which were compiled for all six bureaux as part of the rollout of the School Feeding Strategy 2020-30. Targets were set based on consultations with country offices during 2020 and 2021

END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET

46 million

TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)

By 2023, WFP commits to provide 57.9 million children with access to improved health, nutrition, and education services (the sum of direct beneficiaries under HLT 2.1 and HLT 2.2). The 2023 target is higher than the 2025 target of 46 million due to the increased needs emerging from the current global food security crisis. If needs continue to rise, the HLT 1 2025 target may be revised accordingly.

2024 TARGET

TBC

2023 TARGET

57.9 million

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION

32.3 million (2020)

TARGET AGGREGATION

Non-cumulative

INTERPRETATION

Count of boys and girls receiving transfers under school-based programmes and nutrition treatment and prevention activities.

The closer the number of beneficiaries reached to the planning figure (or 'other output plan' figures in the case of CS), the more effective the programme implementation and its potential contribution to longer term results. Positive or negative trends need to be evaluated taking coverage, reach and needs for direct program implementation by WFP (including potential handover to governments) into account.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained in reporting. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- over/under-estimation of needs at programme design.

OUTCOME 2

- change in the needs since the programme was designed.
- lack of resources including pipeline breaks
- logistics, security, access, or other programme implementation constraints.

LIMITATIONS

Only direct beneficiaries of WFP are counted.

The number of direct beneficiaries does not represent the quality and totality of the support provided; and cannot alone say anything of the short or long-term impact on the beneficiaries reached.

While there is a possibility of double counting, it is deemed minimal.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION

N/A



HLT 2.1 Number of women and children that benefit from WFP services designed to prevent and treat malnutrition during the first 1,000 days of life

VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 2.1
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes
TECHNICAL OWNER	Nutrition (NUT)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of individuals
DEFINITION	<p>Women and children benefitting from WFP services designed to prevent and treat malnutrition including the first 1000 days of life.</p> <p>Women and children represent all direct recipients of nutrition treatment activities AND malnutrition prevention activities, as per Tier 1 beneficiary definitions (page 15, WFP tier 1 direct beneficiaries for nutrition-specific activities). ALL individuals that received a transfer under outcome 1 and 2 of all age categories are included.</p> <p>WFP services include all type of interventions under nutrition treatment activities AND malnutrition prevention activities. Double counting needs to be removed following WFP guidance on tier 1 beneficiary definitions.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The first 1,000 days of life, from the start of a woman's pregnancy to the child's 2nd birthday—also known as the window of opportunity—are important because of the increased nutritional needs for mother and child. Evidence has shown that undernutrition during the first 1,000 days, in women and children, leads to irreversible impairments in physical growth and cognitive development. Ensuring access to the right nutrition during this 1,000-day window is crucial. These initial challenges persist over time, as undernourished children tend to do less well in school, earn less as adults and contribute less to the economy.</p> <p>Support during the first 1,000 days represents exceptional value for money in averting malnutrition and its long-term impacts; and has been emphasized as a high-level priority in WFPs 2022-2025 strategical plan.</p>
DATA SOURCE	COMET
INDICATOR CALCULATION	Individuals that received a transfer under nutrition treatment activities AND malnutrition prevention activities under outcome 1 and 2 of ALL age categories and type of interventions need to be included.

OUTCOME 2

DISAGGREGATION

Mandatory:

- **By outcome:** outcome 1 (People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs/Emergency programming), Outcome 2 (People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes)
- **By activity:** Nutrition treatment activity, malnutrition prevention activities
- **By transfer modality:** food, cash-based, commodity vouchers, or capacity strengthening transfer.
- **By Beneficiary category or status:** refugees, returnees, displaced persons, or residents.
- **By Gender and Age:** Beneficiary numbers for all activities must be disaggregated by gender and 6 age groups: 0-23 months, 24-59 months, 5-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-59 years, 60+ years.
- **By region:** RBC, RBD, RBP, RBB, RBN and RBJ

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Annual

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS & REPORTING

Data Collection:

- M&E with the support of the Nutrition unit at country office level.
- Partners during distributions or by WFP in case of direct implementation.

When partners are responsible for data collection, reporting intervals and formats should be included in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and other partnership agreements.

Reporting: Nutrition

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION

17.3 million

TARGET SETTING (2025)

HLT 2.1 target is aligned with the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit targets and the Global Action Plan (GAP) on child wasting that aligns with the World Health Assembly (WHA) 2025 wasting targets which consider children under 5 and in line with the aspirations of the Strategic Plan.

END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET

25 million

TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)

The 2023 target is higher than the 2025 target (25 million) due to the global food crisis fuelled by conflict, climate shocks and COVID-19 escalating food, fuel and fertilizers which led NUT to rapidly scale up its treatment and prevention operations. WFP recognizes that 2023 may be an anomalous year, and WFP's assistance may not be linear from 2023 to 2025. If assistance does increase at a linear rate, the 2025 target may be revised in line with actual assistance.

2024 TARGET

24 million

2023 TARGET

33.8 million

TARGET AGGREGATION

Non-cumulative from 2022-2025

INTERPRETATION

The closer the number of beneficiaries reached to the planning figure (or 'other output plan' figures in the case of CS), the more effective the programme implementation and its potential contribution to longer term results. Positive or negative trends need to be evaluated taking coverage, reach and needs for direct program implementation by WFP into account.

Large discrepancies between planned and actual beneficiary numbers should be explained in reporting. Large discrepancies can be caused by a variety of factors, including:

- over/under-estimation of needs at programme design.
- change in the needs since the programme was designed.
- lack of resources including pipeline breaks
- logistics, security, access, or other programme implementation constraints.

LIMITATIONS

The number of direct beneficiaries doesn't represent the quality and totality of the support provided; and cannot alone say anything of the short or long-term impact on the beneficiaries reached.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Guidance note on estimating and counting beneficiaries](#)

OUTCOME 2

HLT
2.2

HLT 2.2 Number of children that receive nutritious meals in schools as a contribution to the next 7,000 days from WFP/partners



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 2.2
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target and complementary (with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.2 primarily but also SO.1, SO.3, and SO.4, as applicable and where schoolchildren are assisted with WFP school feeding activities.
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Individuals, Number of children (both direct and indirect beneficiaries)
DEFINITION	<p>WFP direct beneficiaries: School children (typically between 5-18 years old) who benefit from school feeding activities implemented by WFP directly.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: Primary and secondary school-age children between 5-18 years who receive food in School Feeding Programmes implemented by government or partners, in a country where WFP provides school feeding support.</p>
RATIONALE	The health and education of school children is an essential building block for human capital.
DATA SOURCE	<p>COMET</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• relevant activity tags to source direct beneficiaries are any activity tag ending in: '_SF_ONS', '_SF_THR', or '_SF_ATHR'• relevant activity areas/categories to source direct beneficiaries: 1.5 School-based programmes. Note: In addition to activity category School-Based Programmes, any other category under which school feeding activities are implemented as part of activity bundling, and where schoolchildren are reached with school feeding <p>Indirect beneficiaries – Global Survey (in 2022- GCNF survey, in 2024,2026 – School Meals Coalition survey)</p>

**INDICATOR
CALCULATION**

WFP direct beneficiaries

Each country where WFP implements school feeding directly reports a total adjusted number of school children reached with school feeding each year. This number is reported in COMET during Q1 of the following year. For example, the total number of school children reached in 2020 by each country is reported in Q1 of 2021 through COMET.

To calculate the total number of direct beneficiaries reached by WFP in a given year, SBP will add the number of children reached with school feeding directly by WFP in every country where WFP implemented school feeding activities.

Y (year X) = Total number of direct beneficiaries reached by WFP in year X

C_i (year X) = Total number of direct beneficiaries reached by WFP in a given country i ($i= 1, 2, 3... n$) in year X

Y (year X) = $C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 + ... + C_n$

Indirect beneficiaries

WFP supports government to and partners to implement school feeding in several countries. In these countries, a total adjusted number of school-children benefit from School Feeding Programmes implemented by several actors (i.e. the government, WFP, and other partners) every year. Each country reports the total number of children reached with school feeding in a given year through a global survey (GCNF in 2022 and School Meals Coalition global survey in 2024 and 2026) completed the following year. The Global Survey of School Meal Programs Questionnaire is designed to be answered by a government representative — a survey focal point — who is involved with school feeding in their country. For example, each country will report the total number of school-children reached with school feeding in 2021 on the survey they will complete in 2022. (Survey question: “How many total children received food through this program in the most recently completed school year?”) Thus, in 2022, WFP can assess how many children were reached with school feeding in 2021 in each country where WFP provides school feeding – both through direct implementation and/or through technical assistance to the government. To calculate the total number of indirect beneficiaries that benefitted from WFP’s support in a given year, SBP will add the number of children reached with school feeding in every country where WFP provided and/or supported school feeding activities.

Y (year X) = Total number of direct beneficiaries reached globally by governments and partners in countries where WFP supports School Feeding Programmes

C_i (year X) = Total number of direct beneficiaries reached by governments and partners in a given country i ($i= 1, 2, 3... n$) in year X

Y (year X) = $C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 + ... + C_n$

DISAGGREGATION

WFP Direct Beneficiaries:

The indicator should be disaggregated, where relevant, by the below criteria:

- **By outcome:** Outcome 1 (People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs/Emergency programming); Outcome 2 (People have better nutrition, health, and education outcomes); Outcome 3 (People have improved and sustainable livelihoods); Outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened)
- **By activity:** School Based Programmes
- **By Beneficiary category or status:** refugees, returnees, displaced persons, or residents.
- **By Sex and Age:** Beneficiary numbers for all activities must be disaggregated by sex and age groups.

OUTCOME 2

Indirect beneficiaries:

- **By sex** (from 2024 onwards)
- **By country and region**

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Frequency of data collection: WFP direct beneficiaries – annually
Indirect beneficiaries – biennially (in 2022- GCNF survey, in 2024,2026 – School Meals Coalition survey)

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Data Collection:

- Direct beneficiaries: Country Offices (COMET)
- Indirect beneficiaries: SBP

Reporting: SBP

TARGET SETTING (2025)

Targets were set based on trend projections for this indicator and stipulated in the regional bureau implementation plans, which were compiled for all six bureaux as part of the rollout of the School Feeding Strategy 2020-30. Targets were set based on consultations with country offices during 2020 and 2021.

END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET

120.8 million

- 21 million (WFP)
- 100 million (government and partners)

TARGET SETTING (2023)

The 2023 target of children reached by WFP is higher than the 2025 target (21 million) given the global food security situation and increased needs, which WFP has stepped up to meet. WFP recognizes that 2023 may be an anomalous year, and WFP's assistance may not be linear from 2023 to 2025. If assistance does increase at a linear rate, the 2025 target may be revised in line with actual assistance.

WFP aims to support governments and partners to reach 91 million children¹⁰³ with nutritious meals through national School Feeding Programmes in 2023, rising to 99.8 million in 2025.

2024 TARGET

TBC million

- TBC million (WFP)
- 107 million (government and partners)

2023 TARGET

115.1 million

- 24 million (WFP)
- 91 million (government and partners)

TARGET AGGREGATION

Non-cumulative

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION

106 million

- 15 million (WFP)
- 91 million (government and partners)

INTERPRETATION

As per the school feeding strategy 2020 – 2030, an increase in number of school-children reached by WFP (direct beneficiaries) means that WFP is scaling up programmes in

¹⁰³ Based on data from [State of School Feeding Worldwide 2020](#) report

humanitarian and fragile contexts, supporting the health and nutrition of the most vulnerable children. This support is crucial to protect children's access to education and adequate health and nutrition, which in turn builds human capital. WFP also supports and reaches schoolchildren directly in more stable countries while working with the governments to improve their national programmes and transition to national ownership of the programmes. Should year-by-year trends from 2021 to 2025 not show increase in line with the targets set, the underlying causes should be listed (e.g. funding shortfall, security and/or access risks, operational issues, etc.), analysed and addressed to ensure recovery and improvements in following years.

Additionally, WFP provides technical assistance to countries to develop and improve their own national School Feeding Programmes and policies, and moreover, WFP advocates globally for countries to implement, improve, and scale up national School Feeding Programmes. An increase in the number of children covered with school feeding globally in countries where WFP works (indirect beneficiaries) means that WFP's advocacy, support and technical assistance have been effective in ensuring schoolchildren have access to school health and nutrition services worldwide, which allows them to stay in school, and in turn, helps build human capital

LIMITATIONS

While evidence shows that school feeding contributes to the improvement of nutrition, health, and education outcomes of schoolchildren, there are externalities and other variables that may influence the extent to which the transfer can be said to contribute to the longer-term result.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION

[Direct Beneficiaries: WFP Indicator Compendium, WFP Guidance for counting beneficiaries](#)
[State of School Feeding Worldwide 2020](#)

OUTCOME 2

HLT
2.3

HLT 2.3 Percentage of National School Feeding Programmes delivering a comprehensive package of school health and nutrition services thanks to WFP support



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 2.3
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage of National School Feeding Programme
DEFINITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• School Feeding is defined as the provision of food to children or their households through school-based programmes. Such programmes can provide meals, snacks or conditional household transfers in the form of cash, vouchers or in kind, take-home rations.• National School Feeding Programmes are programmes managed by the government either alone or with the support of WFP or other development partners to provide food on a regular basis to schoolchildren.• School Health and Nutrition is defined as health and nutrition programming designed for school-age children and outreach activities that expand the effect of programmes within communities and to children not in schools. The services provided through school health and nutrition go beyond feeding, and may include complementary interventions such as deworming, vaccination, vision screening, nutrition education and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
RATIONALE	<p>School health and nutrition programmes typically include an integrated package of health and nutrition interventions that together seek to meet the needs of the learner in the local context. School feeding may be one of these components, and others may include complementary activities such as: handwashing with soap, height measurement, weight measurement, deworming treatment, eye testing and eyeglasses, hearing testing and treatment, dental cleaning and testing, menstrual hygiene, drinking water and water purification.</p> <p>The more complementary interventions that a government includes in the national School Feeding Programme, the more comprehensive the package given to children in schools. A country which is implementing over 4 complementary interventions alongside school feeding is considered to have made an investment in the comprehensiveness of the school health and nutrition package and to be progressed.</p>
DATA SOURCE	State of school feeding worldwide publication.

INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Y (year X) = C/N</p> <p>Y (year X) = Percentage of countries that offer 4 or more complementary interventions alongside school meals globally in a given year X</p> <p>C (year X) = Total number of countries that offer 4 or more complementary interventions alongside school meals in a given year X</p> <p>N (year X) = Total number of countries that respond to global survey</p>
DISAGGREGATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country income classification Regional Bureaux (country region) Number of complementary interventions
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Frequency of data collection: Biennial</p> <p>In 2022 - The Global Child Nutrition Foundation, in 2024 and 2026, the School Meals Coalition will survey governments for the State of School Feeding Worldwide.</p> <p>Frequency of reporting: Biennial</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Data Collection: SBP</p> <p>Reporting: SBP</p> <p>Indicator will be reported on by HQ SBP team.</p>
BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	61%
TARGET SETTING (2025)	Indicator will be reported on by HQ, targets were set based on trend projections for this indicator from the 2013 and 2020 State of School Feeding Reports.
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	>80%
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	WFP aims to increase the percentage of national programmes delivering comprehensive school health and nutrition services from 61 percent in 2023 to more than 80 percent in 2025. WFP advocates for and supports governments to improve the quality of their School Feeding Programmes. Given the disruption to education and school services caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, the target for 2023 is to maintain baseline values. It is expected that some national programmes were negatively impacted and need additional time and resources to recover what was lost during the pandemic.
2024 TARGET	TBC
2023 TARGET	61%
TARGET AGGREGATION	Non-cumulative
INTERPRETATION	Improved quality is interpreted as offering four or more complementary interventions/ services/activities alongside school meals. This is a proxy indicator.
LIMITATIONS	The number of complementary interventions is a proxy indicator.

OUTCOME 2

**REPORTING
EXAMPLE(S)**

N/A

**FURTHER
INFORMATION**

[State of School feeding Worldwide 2020](#)

OUTCOME 3

HLT
3

HLT 3 Number of people having more resilient livelihoods in the face of risks and shocks through WFP assistance



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
OUTPUT CATEGORY	Corporate indicator aggregated at HQ level
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 3
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of people
DEFINITION	The indicator counts the total number of people who benefit from FFA and FFT activities, the number of individual smallholder farmers who benefit from WFP value chain development work to improve smallholder farmer livelihoods and promote systemic changes along the value chain (SAMS), and people whose livelihoods benefit from protection by climate risk insurance mechanisms and by forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks (CAR).
RATIONALE	The indicator reflects the number of people benefiting from activities aiming to enhance the resilience of livelihoods of targeted populations
DATA SOURCE	<p>Annual Country Reports / COMET.</p> <p>The figures required for the calculation of the indicator are based on approved CRF indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A.3 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets• A.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities• A.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets• F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure• G1. Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms• G.9 Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks

OUTCOME 3

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated as the sum of supporting high level target indicators:

HLT.3.1: Number of people that benefit from resilience building initiatives that strengthen the livelihood asset base, including ecosystems

HLT.3.2: Number of smallholders benefitting from WFP support that improved value chains and strengthened market services

HLT.3.3: Number of people with financial protection from climate hazards

Considering that people can benefit from an integrated package of activities and count towards two of the supporting indicators at the same time, the target is hence based on targets for the supporting indicators but takes into consideration synergies: 300,000 smallholder farmers and their families – that is 1.5 million people - benefitting from an integrated package of activities accounted for in 3.2 and 3.1; and 1.1 million people accounted for in both 3.3 and 3.1.

DISAGGREGATION

- Activity type
- Gender: Female or Male
- Rural/Urban

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Frequency of data collection: Annual
Frequency of reporting: Annual

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

CSP Activity Managers and M&E Officers

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION

14 million

TARGET SETTING (2025)

The target is based on targets for the supporting indicators but takes into consideration synergies: 300,000 smallholder farmers and their families – that is 1.5 million people - benefitting from an integrated package of activities accounted for in 3.2 and 3.1; and 1.1 million people accounted for in both 3.3 and 3.1.

END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET

23 million

TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)

Annual targets are derived by linear interpolation between the baseline value for 2021 (14 million) and the target value for 2025 (23 million). WFP would aim for a cumulative increase of 2,225,000 beneficiaries every year to reach the end of SP target.

2024 TARGET

21.5 million

2023 TARGET

20 million

TARGET AGGREGATION

Non-cumulative

INTERPRETATION

An increase in the number of beneficiaries benefiting from interventions that aim at strengthening, rebuilding, and improving their resilience to stress and shocks.



LIMITATIONS

N/A

**REPORTING
EXAMPLE(S)**

N/A

**FURTHER
INFORMATION**

For further information please contact the Livelihoods, Asset Creation and Resilience Team (PROR-L)

OUTCOME 3

HLT
3.1

HLT 3.1 Number of people that benefit from resilience building initiatives that strengthen the livelihood asset base, including ecosystems



VERSION	V4.0 - 2023 .05
INDICATOR CODE	HLT.3.1
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of people
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator refers to the sum of direct beneficiaries who participate in FFA or FFT activities under Output 3.1 and 3.2 in the CRF.</p> <p>Direct Beneficiaries: For FFA this refers to identifiable individuals as well as their household members participating in FFA e.g. benefiting from FFA asset creation and receiving a transfer modality for example food, cash, voucher or capacity strengthening transfers. For FFT this refers to beneficiaries who participate in FFT planned skills training activities for example digital skills through EMPACT trainings, vocational skills and basic literacy skills.</p> <p>Resilience Building Initiatives: While several activities contribute to building resilience in WFP, this indicator will count only those beneficiaries participating in FFA or FFT activities which contribute to restoring and building the livelihood asset base including improving ecosystems.</p>
RATIONALE	By implementing both FFA and FFT activities, WFP simultaneously assists food insecure households and communities to restore and/or build natural, human and physical assets and community/groups infrastructure necessary for sustained self-reliance and resilience in the face of increased shocks (including climate), risks, and stressors and enhance skills for improved livelihoods –, while contributing to meeting immediate food needs through the food and/or cash-based transfer provided, and the assets built.
DATA SOURCE	<p>COMET</p> <p>The figures required for the calculation of the indicator come from the already available CRF indicators applying Activity Tag Food assistance for assets and Food assistance for training in COMET as follows:</p> <p>A.5 - Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities</p> <p>A.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets</p>
INDICATOR CALCULATION	Value for the indicator will be computed based on the sum of FFA and FFT direct beneficiaries based on indicators A.6 for FFA beneficiaries and A.5 for FFT beneficiaries.

DISAGGREGATION

- Activity Type
- Sex of participant
- Rural/Urban

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Frequency of data collection: Information on the frequency of data collection can be consulted in the CRF for the components of the indicator.

Frequency of reporting: indicator value will be calculated once a year based on ACR figures.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Data collection: Cooperating Partner and WFP M&E officer

Data reporting: Activity Manager should endorse the final figures and ensure that reported figures are adjusted to remove any overlaps as a result of beneficiary counting in space.

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION

10 million (2021)

TARGET SETTING (2025)

Given that the baseline for 2021 is 10 million and the 2025 target is 15 million we expect an incremental increase of +1.25 million every year. Therefore, the target is: (11.25 million in 2022) (12.5 million in 2023) (13.75 million in 2024) (15 million in 2025)

END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET

15 million

TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)

Annual targets are derived by linear interpolation between the baseline value for 2021 (10 million) and the target value for 2025 (15 million). WFP would aim for cumulative increase of 1.25 million per year for 4 years to reach the end of SP target.

2024 TARGET

13.75 million

2023 TARGET

12.5 million

TARGET AGGREGATION

Non-cumulative

INTERPRETATION

An increase in the number of individuals participating and benefiting from FFA or FFT activities reflects positively on WFPs key initiatives aimed at building resilience to shocks and stressors while addressing people's immediate food needs.

LIMITATIONS

There are expected minimal overlaps in counting beneficiaries under this indicator who benefit from both FFT and FFA activities. Country Offices should estimate the percentage of the overlap and note this in reporting the figures. The indicator only reports the number of individuals participating in FFA and FFT activities and their household members but does not illustrate how they benefit from assets created under FFA or skills improved as a result of FFT.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

Each year, a Country Office has both FFA and FFT beneficiaries. Using values from, A5, A6 you may use a table to show the total number of FFT and FFA beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and transfer modality for each Activity.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the Indicator Compendium for guidance on collecting data for category A beneficiaries.

OUTCOME 3

HLT
3.2

HLT 3.2 Number of smallholders benefitting from WFP support that improved value chains and strengthened market services



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.04
INDICATOR CODE	HLT.3.2
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of individual smallholder farmers
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator intends to measure the number of smallholder farmers that benefit from WFP value chain development work to improve smallholder farmer livelihoods and promote systemic changes along the value chain. This indicator is calculated using the Output indicator <i>F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs equipment and infrastructure</i>.</p> <p>Smallholder farmer: The definition of a smallholder farmer is country specific. If a country has an accepted definition of smallholder farmers on which it is collecting and reporting agricultural data, that definition should be used and documented. If a country does not have an accepted definition, define smallholder farmers as farm households cultivating less than two hectares (ha) of land in a single agricultural season.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>Rationale</p> <p>Providing trainings and facilitating access to agricultural inputs, equipment or infrastructure to improve production, post-harvest management practices, marketing skills etc. are the most common production activities implemented to strengthen the capacity of targeted farmers. Measuring the number of individual smallholder farmers supported with these activities gives indication of programme's scale and the number of individual farmers impacted by the intervention. This indicator gives a good estimation of the number of farmers who directly benefit from the support and therefore is a measure of the capacity of WFP to increase or decrease the support in strengthening local value chains and market services.</p> <p>Applicability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This indicator applies to all countries in which WFP and partners support smallholder farmers as part of value chain development and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) programmes.
DATA SOURCE	<p>COMET/ACR</p> <p>The figures required for the calculation of the indicator come from the Output indicator <i>F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs equipment and infrastructure</i>.</p>

INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>This indicator is calculated through a simple count of unique male and female smallholder farmers who attended training or were supported with inputs/equipment/infrastructure. To that extent, the calculation of the indicator will be done as follows:</p> <p>I = total number of countries reporting against indicator F.1</p> <p>F.1 = Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs equipment and infrastructure</p> <p>k = reporting year</p> <p>HLT.3.2 Number of smallholders benefitting from WFP support that improved value chains and strengthened market services = $\sum_0^I F.1_k$</p>
DISAGGREGATION	<p>Mandatory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	Annually through WFP's annual performance report process
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Collection of primary data for F.1: Cooperating partners or M&E officers in Country Offices, depending on the local arrangements.</p> <p>Analysis and reporting for HLT.3.2: PPGR</p>
BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	410,000
TARGET SETTING (2025)	The target was set based on an estimate of the scale up of SAMS programmes globally as a result of the launch of the Mastercard Foundation Programme as well as the increased focus on food systems interventions.
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	1.5 million
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	Targets are derived by linear interpolation between the baseline value for 2021 and the target value for 2025. Given that the baseline for 2021 is 410,000 and the 2025 target is 1.5 million, we could expect an incremental increase of +272,500 every year.
2024 TARGET	1.2 million
2023 TARGET	1 million
TARGET AGGREGATION	Non-cumulative
INTERPRETATION	<p>An increase in the value of this indicator indicates that WFP and partners are scaling up programmes that aims at improving smallholder farmers engagement in value chains and strengthening market services.</p> <p>The indicator shows how many smallholder farmers have access to knowledge, skills, inputs, equipment and infrastructure and are potentially able to improve their production, post-harvest management and marketing practices.</p>

OUTCOME 3

LIMITATIONS

The indicator reports the number of smallholder farmers who participated in trainings to acquire skills and/or received/ accessed inputs, equipment or infrastructure but does not measure the number of participants that are effectively practicing the new skills acquired or are using appropriately the inputs, equipment or infrastructure provided.

Outcome indicators (mentioned above) under programme area “Smallholder productivity and sales” may complement this information.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION

Refer to methodology of Output indicator *F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs equipment and infrastructure* in the indicator compendium for further guidance (also available in the indicator [sharepoint](#)).



HLT 3.3 Number of people with financial protection from climate hazards

VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT.3.3
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of people (beneficiaries)
DEFINITION	<p>Forecast-based anticipatory actions: Activities implemented prior to an extreme weather event and based on a scientific forecast trigger, in order to mitigate the anticipated disaster impact on the food security, lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Anticipatory Action SOPs: Protocols for the step-by-step implementation of anticipatory actions. They include guidelines for who takes action when, where, and with what funds. The SOPs are implemented as soon as the pre-defined forecast triggers are activated.</p> <p>Micro insurance: Protection of low-income people against specific perils in exchange for regular monetary payments called premiums, which are proportionate to the likelihood and cost of the risk involved. When a shock covered by the insurance policy hits, the insurance provider will provide participants with a payout as a compensation for weather-related losses, which deters the participant from selling productive assets or resorting to other damaging coping strategies and stimulates faster recovery. WFP facilitates access to weather indexed, yield-indexed or mixed insurance products by making their premiums accessible and affordable.</p> <p>Meso Insurance: Mesoinurance provides portfolio or group insurance based on an index. In meso-insurance, the aggregator (e.g. group, association) is the policyholder, insured party and direct client of the insurer. An example for mesoinurance is WFP's Livestock insurance scheme in Ethiopia (SIPE) to protect pastoralists.</p> <p>Macro Insurance: Macroinsurance covers contingent liabilities that the government might face in case of a disaster or a weather-related event. An example for macroinsurance is ARC Replica, developed by WFP together and humanitarian partners. This is a scheme where WFP offers additional protection to ARC member countries by matching the insurance coverage of ARC Member States. If rainfall levels dropped below a pre-defined threshold, WFP and the government would receive payouts to implement timely and coordinated actions to protect communities at risk.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The indicator reflects the level of protection offered to households from climate shocks by indicating the number of people covered by WFP supported risk transfer products and by forecast-based anticipatory actions.</p> <p>For the insurance products, coverage reflects the fact of being insured and therefore the possibility of being eligible for a payout to cover losses insured against climate shocks. For</p>

OUTCOME 3

forecast-based anticipatory action, the number of people covered is indicated by the number of planned beneficiaries included in the Anticipatory Action SOP.

DATA SOURCE

COMET – ACR

The figures required for the calculation of the indicator come from the already available CRF indicators below: G1. Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP G9. Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator counts the total number of people covered by WFP in the different countries where it operates for a given year. To that extent the calculation of the indicator will be done as follows:

i=total number of countries with risk transfer coverage

j=total number of countries with forecast-based anticipatory action coverage

k=year

G1= Number of people covered by micro/meso/macro insurance

G 9 = Number of people covered through forecast-based anticipatory action

Number of people with financial protection from climate hazards in year k =

$$\sum_{i} G1k + \sum_{j} G9k$$

DISAGGREGATION

Mandatory:

- Type of insurance (Micro, Meso, Macro)
- Sex (Female, Male)
- Rural/Urban

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Refer to CRF

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Data Collection: CSP Activity Manager

Reporting: CSP Activity Manager at HQ

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION

Value: 3.5 million

Baseline value will be set using values of G1 and G9 indicators reported in the 2021 ACR.

- G1. Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms = 2 million people
 - G1.1 Number of people covered by microinsurance: 860,000 people
 - G1.2 Number of people covered by meso insurance: 140,000 people
 - G1.3 Number of people covered by macro insurance: 1,000,000 people

G 9. Number of people covered through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks = 1.5 million people

TARGET SETTING (2025)

The 2025 annual target is set as linear projection of annual targets increasing in about 1.4 M people every year from the 2021 baseline. These figures are needs-based and take into account the increasing number of COs integrating Climate Insurance and Anticipatory actions in their CSPs, as well as the increasing capacity and coverage that is being built in

IV. HIGH LEVEL TARGET INDICATORS

partnerships with government entities in COs where these activities are currently implemented.

Description	Baseline 2021	Annual HLTs			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
HLT3.3 People with financial protection from Climate Hazards	3,500,000	4,875,000	6,500,000	7,600,000	9,000,000
People covered by forecast-based anticipatory actions	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
People covered by Climate Insurance	2,000,000	2,875,000	4,000,000	4,600,000	5,000,000

END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET

9 million

TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)

Annual targets are derived by linear interpolation between the baseline value for 2021 (3.5 million) and the target value for 2025 (9 million). WFP would aim for a cumulative increase of 1,375,000 beneficiaries every year to reach the end of SP target.

2024 TARGET

7.6 million

2023 TARGET

6.5 million

TARGET AGGREGATION

Non-cumulative

INTERPRETATION

The indicator shows the maximum number of people that are expected to benefit from an anticipatory or early response if WFP's climate risk management instruments (risk transfer and anticipatory action) are triggered by a given climate hazard. The protection provided by these financial instruments ensure that people can better address or recover from the consequences of a climatic shock.

LIMITATIONS

This indicator only reports the number of beneficiaries covered by risk finance instruments. It does not describe to what level participants are covered, nor the frequency or type of risks that are covered, nor whether the shocks have occurred, or participants were compensated through a payout. For all these complementary information please refer to ACR and other G indicators.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

In a given year, three countries protected the livelihoods of vulnerable populations to climate hazards through risk transfer and forecast-based anticipatory actions and the values of G1 and G9 indicators is presented in the table below:

Year 202Y	Country A			Country B			Country C			TOTAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
G1	10,000	4,900	5,100	235,500	115,395	120,105				245,000	120,295	125,205
G9	147,000	72,030	74,970				300,000	147,000	153,000	447,000	219,030	227,970
3.3	157,000			235,500			300,000			692,000	339,325	353,175

OUTCOME 3

For the reporting year, the total value of indicator 3.3. (Number of people with financial protection from climate hazards) equals 692,000 people, of which 339,325 are men and 353,175 women.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Refer to [CRF indicator compendium](#) for G1 and G9 calculation.

OUTCOME 4

HLT
4

HLT 4 Number of countries with strengthened programmes and systems with WFP support



VERSION	V4.0 – 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 4
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	Strategic Outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical Assistance & Country Capacity Strengthening Service (PRO-T CCS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of countries
DEFINITION(S)	<p>Programme refers to formalized services provided by national stakeholder organizations to their populations (such as National School Meals Programme, National Stunting Prevention Programme). Such programmes are component parts of the broader national systems.</p> <p>System refers to the larger institutional set-up (or service emerging from it) whose effectiveness, efficiency and/or economy will be influenced (ideally enhanced) as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support to one or more components of that system.</p> <p>WFP support refers to capacity strengthening engagements with stakeholders that aim to create or enhance their technical, functional, or soft skills/capacities in the context of a specific solution or service contributing to Zero Hunger or other SDGs. WFP does not work alone as an enabling partner, and results cannot always be attributed exclusively to WFP.</p>
RATIONALE	The new Strategic Plan integrates the capacity/systems strengthening agenda which can provide more sustainable results more cost-efficiently. This indicator aims to give a high-level overview of reach of WFP's system strengthening work globally. It is based on the assumption that changes in institutional capacities which are linked to national stakeholder capacity growth (rather than substitution) strengthen the system and enable it to provide better services to national populations.
DATA SOURCE	COMET
INDICATOR CALCULATION	Count of the number of countries that have achieved 100% of their target on the mandatory outcome indicator "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support" OR "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy" for at least one CSP activity under any SO on an annual basis. The annual target at the country level has to be > 0 to be considered. The achievement of the number of policies/programmes etc. will be considered cumulatively, counting each country that has met the target criterion at least one year during the SP period.

OUTCOME 4

	If COMET data for a CO shows that the country has met the criterion in a given year, they will be included in the count and will be excluded from the annual analysis in subsequent years to avoid double-counting.
DISAGGREGATION	Optional disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity category/sector • Region • Country income category
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	Annual
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Data Collection: Activity Managers are responsible for providing the information at a country level (supported by documentation) regarding achievement of capacity strengthening outcomes to country office M&E teams.</p> <p>Reporting: PRO-T/CCS is responsible for aggregating the data for this indicator at the global level.</p>
BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	49 (2021)
TARGET SETTING	WFP will strengthen national programmes and systems in 56 countries by 2025.
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	56
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	WFP will strengthen national programmes and systems in 52 countries by 2023, representing linear progression towards the 2025 target.
2024 TARGET	54
2023 TARGET	52
TARGET AGGREGATION	Cumulative
INTERPRETATION	<p>The global lead indicator is intended to give an overview of the reach of WFP's country capacity strengthening work. An increase in the number of countries with strengthened systems and programmes reflects progress towards better support provided by national stakeholders to their populations, reaching also the people not directly supported by WFP, to achieve Zero Hunger.</p> <p>The underlying country-level indicators ("Number of policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support" and "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy") measure the accomplishment of concrete outcome-level changes in institutional capacity by national stakeholder organizations (such as changes in policies, programme designs, business processes etc that are endorsed and taken onboard by the national institutions). It reflects the magnitude and range of WFP's capacity strengthening support to national systems and seeks to demonstrate how various WFP capacity-strengthening interventions contribute to strengthening a specific system through growth in national stakeholder capacities.</p>

The lead indicator results should be complemented with a narrative drawing on additional and more granular country-level data to demonstrate a more holistic and system-oriented approach to WFP capacity strengthening in different thematic areas.

LIMITATIONS

This indicator does not capture the effects of the changes in institutional capacity on the services provided by the national systems.

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION

The CCS outcome indicator “Number of policies, programmes and system components contributing to Zero Hunger enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening”, which was the data source for the baseline value, was revised for the new CRF (2022-2025). The indicator name changed to “Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support” and the methodology was clarified to facilitate CO uptake and data quality.

OUTCOME 4

HLT
4.1

HLT 4.1 Number of countries better prepared for and able to respond to emergencies through national systems



VERSION	V4.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 4.1
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.4: National programmes & systems are strengthened
TECHNICAL OWNER	Technical Assistance & Country Capacity Strengthening Service (PRO-T CCS)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of countries
DEFINITION	<p>This indicator measures the enhancement of capacity of national and local actors, including public institutions, civil society, private sector, and academia to better prepare for and respond to emergencies, through the national emergency preparedness and response (EPR) system.</p> <p>“Prepared for and able to respond to emergencies” refers to national institutions having the necessary knowledge and capacities to effectively anticipate and take action in response to likely, imminent or current disasters.</p> <p>“National systems” refers to the preparedness and response mechanism in place that are national stakeholder owned, and in the context of this indicator pertain to the functions that WFP supports at country-level (early warning and hazard analysis; food security and vulnerability assessment; assistance planning; supply chain management; coordination functions; anticipatory actions; shock responsive social safety nets).</p>
RATIONALE	<p>In the area of emergency preparedness and response, WFP’s institutional capacity strengthening focuses on areas where WFP, through its mandate, has specific technical expertise. WFP supports the national EPR systems to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inform anticipatory/early action and response to seasonal shocks and crises affecting food security and nutrition (FSN) through strengthened capacity to capture, access and coordinate data, analyse, project and monitor in real time.2. Ensure coordinated and coherent integration of FSN into policies and programmes through strengthened capacity to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate critical FSN data as relevant to a wide range of sectors.3. Ensure appropriate and timely assistance reaching those impacted by disasters and in need through strengthened capacity to plan, choose modalities, target and design emergency assistance.4. Deliver timely and appropriate emergency response services nationally and to neighbouring countries, through strengthened coordination and more coherent operational behaviours and practices related to national humanitarian supply chain preparedness.

5. Deliver timely and appropriate emergency telecommunications services locally and nationally when disasters strike, through strengthened coordination, upgrade of infrastructure, prepositioning of equipment and continuously assessing capacities.

6. Ensure clear overall EPR (non FSN specific) vision, oversight and implementation of the national emergency response strategy through strengthened institutional mandate, coordination and various other measures to operationalize the above.

DATA SOURCE

COMET

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator is calculated on the basis of CRF (2022-2025) Category C output indicators (C.4, C.5, C.6, C.8, C.16) reported by country offices in COMET.

Category C output indicator results will be analysed for CSP activities and output results that include the key words “emergency”, “disaster”, “anticipatory”, or “shock”. In addition, all Category C indicators reported against the activity categories “Emergency preparedness and early action”, “Logistics Cluster”, and “Emergency Telecommunications Cluster” will be included. A qualitative check will be performed on activity/output result descriptions to ensure that they are relevant to national EPR system strengthening.

The number of countries will be counted cumulatively. If COMET data for a CO shows that the country has met the criterion in a given year, they will be included in the count and will be excluded from the annual analysis in subsequent years to avoid double-counting.

Annual logical chain:

- **START:** If a country reports at least one Category C indicator (related to national emergency preparedness and response system strengthening) with an achieved target at least once since 2022, **then** country counted as one (1);
- **If** a country office reports no Category C indicator (related to national emergency preparedness and response system strengthening) with an achieved target **since 2022, then** country not counted (0); **END.**

DISAGGREGATION

Optional disaggregation by Category C indicator; by COMET Activity Tag

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Annual

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Data collection: Country offices are responsible for monitoring and reporting their Category C output indicators in COMET.

Reporting: HQ responsible for aggregating and analyzing the results for this Strategic Plan-related indicator

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION

30 countries (2020 data)

The baseline was calculated on the basis of 2020 ACR data, using CRF (2017-2021) Category C output indicators under all Strategic Results.

Category C output indicator results were analysed for CSP activities and output results that included the key words “emergency” or “disaster” (following a qualitative check to ensure that the activity and output descriptions were relevant to national EPR system strengthening). In addition, all Category C indicators reported against the “Emergency Preparedness Activities” (EPA), “Logistics Cluster”, and “Emergency Telecommunications Cluster” activity categories were included.

Countries were counted as “1” if any Category C indicator in the activities/output results analysed had fully achieved their planned outputs.

OUTCOME 4

TARGET SETTING (2025)

It was considered important that the target shows a positive trend in WFP's support to national EPR system strengthening, given its prominence in the new Strategic Plan. With the current efforts by WFP to strengthen corporate support to EPR system strengthening, the expectation is that Country Office-level work and achievement will gradually increase. The end-Strategic Plan target represents a relatively conservative increase of 15 percent in the number of countries that would achieve output indicator targets on EPR system strengthening.

END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET

35 countries

TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)

Cumulative

2024 TARGET

33 countries

2023 TARGET

32 countries

TARGET AGGREGATION

Cumulative

INTERPRETATION

The indicator captures countries with successful output-level achievements in WFP's support to national EPR system strengthening. The successful completion of capacity strengthening plans with national stakeholders is assumed to lead to improvements in the ability of the national system to prepare for and respond to emergencies.

LIMITATIONS

The indicator does not capture changes in the scope of WFP CS support (i.e. the number of indicators chosen or the combined achievement of multiple outputs).

REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)

N/A

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consult the [WFP Go](#) page on CCS, including the CCS Framework.

HLT 4.2 Number of countries whose national social protection systems better contribute to people's food security, healthy diets, ability meet essential needs and/or manage risks with WFP support



VERSION	V5.0 - 2024.03
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 4.2
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	<p>Mandatory:</p> <p>SO.4: National programmes & systems are strengthened</p> <p>Flexible:</p> <p>SO.1, SO.2 and SO.3 (exceptionally as per approval of associated LOS by e-PRP)</p>
TECHNICAL OWNER	PRO-S/CBT
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Countries

DEFINITION

National social protection systems: Recognizing that countries define social protection according to their own contexts, social protection refers to the 'policies and programmes aimed at preventing, and protecting people against, poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion throughout their life [with] a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups' according to an interagency definition¹⁰⁴. While national social protection systems are government-led, some of their components may be implemented or partially implemented by non-governmental organizations, parastatals or the private sector.

Food Security: Exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Household food security is the application of this concept to the family level, with individuals within households as the focus of concern.¹⁰⁵

Healthy diet: A healthy diet contains not only enough calories but also a balanced set of nutrients from several different food groups.¹⁰⁶

Essential needs: defined as the essential goods and services required on a regular or seasonal basis by households to ensure survival and minimum living standards, without resorting to negative coping mechanisms or compromising their health, dignity and essential livelihood assets.

Contributing to people's food security, healthy diets, ability to meet essential needs or manage risks: National social protection systems contribute to the four dimensions of food security – food availability, access, utilisation and stability over time – the focus is on food access and stability for this indicator. These two dimensions are intrinsic to social protection, which contributes to improving access to food by enhancing economic

¹⁰⁴ (SPIAC-B, 2019, p.2). Accessed 02.12.2021:

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@nylo/documents/genericdocument/wcms_644769.pdf

¹⁰⁵ FAO, Accessed 06.12.2021: <https://www.fao.org/3/y4671e/y4671e06.htm>

¹⁰⁶ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2020), 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020. Transforming food systems for affordable healthy diets'. FAO, Rome.

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capacities and stability by smoothing consumption during disruption. For healthy diets, social protection tends to be more effective when nutrition goals are pursued deliberately in programme design and implementation, in all aspects ranging from the choice of recipient to the value, modality and duration of a transfer, to ensuring that social protection does not inadvertently contribute to malnutrition by increasing access to unhealthy food¹⁰⁷. For essential needs, one example might be cash transfer programmes that support general household consumption, which can be used for food as well as non-food items and basic services. For risk management, social protection can build resilience of HHs and communities that may reduce the scale of humanitarian needs when a shock hits, making efficient use of our resources for emergencies by not having to, 'save the same lives over and over again'¹⁰⁸.

WFP support: For this indicator, WFP support can entail institutional capacity strengthening, technical advice, implementation/operational advice, as well as service delivery for Cash Transfer Services.

RATIONALE

WFP provides technical support to national social protection systems as a means of achieving food, nutrition and other essential needs, and to help people manage risks while WFP continues to deliver¹⁰⁹ transfers directly to the populations (not mutually exclusive).

DATA SOURCE

For annual reporting: COMET, ACRs, CSPs

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator will be calculated annually.

The indicator is calculated on the basis of the following output indicators (CRF 2022-25) under SO.1, SO.2, SO.3, SO.4 and SO.5:

1. Umbrella output indicator "C.21 Social protection system building blocks supported"; or,
2. Category C output indicators marked with 'Social Protection Systems and Programmes' and/or Category H output indicators marked with 'Social Protection Systems and Programmes'

The indicators will count each country that has met the target criteria at least once since 2022 for at least one of the above indicators. The criterion is that the target set for the above indicators must have been achieved.

Annual logical chain:

- **START: If** at least one indicator (related to social protection as per numeral 1, 2, 3 right above) with an achieved target met at least once since 2022, **then** country counted as one (1);
- **If** indicator(s) (related to social protection as per numeral 1, 2, 3 right above) with no achieved target **since 2022, then** country not counted, and target remains zero (0); **END.**

DISAGGREGATION

By system building block. Umbrella output indicator on Social Protection system building blocks supported is further broken down into 12 detailed output indicators, each one on a building block and with the possibility of that level of disaggregation: (i) policy and legislation; (ii) planning and financing; (iii) governance, capacity and coordination; (iv) platforms and infrastructure; (v) programme design parameters; (vi) registration and enrolment; (vii) accountability, protection and assurance; (viii) benefit delivery; (ix) assessments and analysis; (x) advocacy; (xi) engagement and communications; and, (xii) Monitoring, evaluation and learning.

¹⁰⁷ Iderman, 2015; Bastagli et al., 2016; Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux, 2018; Manley et al., 2020; WFP, 2020f.

¹⁰⁸ WFP strategy for support to Social Protection, 2021. Accessed 06.12.2021: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000129789/download/>

¹⁰⁹ Delivery of transfers to beneficiaries (T1) is not considered when formulating this High Level Target.

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	Annual
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	Data Collection: HQ PRO-S + HQ CBT, CO Reporting: N/A
BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	47 countries ¹¹⁰
TARGET SETTING (2025)	The HLT 2025 of 60 countries, in part, will be a result of better reporting as COs get more acquainted with new CRF indicators and results on social protection. The achievement of the HLT in 2025 will be directly attributed to COs better understanding problems, setting realistic action plans and measurable targets, thanks in part to HQ and RB targeted and focused support to COs to achieve targets by its deadlines.
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	60 countries ¹¹¹
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	Current baseline 2021 is of 47 countries. Estimated baseline for 2023 (2022 data) is 53 countries. WFP expects a linear progression towards HLT target in 2025 of 60 countries with increments of 3 countries per year and 4 countries in 2025.
2024 TARGET	56 countries
2023 TARGET	53 countries
TARGET AGGREGATION	Cumulative
INTERPRETATION	The indicator aims at reporting results achieved in the country by WFP in support of national social protection in a given year. An increase in the number of countries is interpreted as an increase in WFP's improved impact on social protection systems strengthening and enabling environment.
LIMITATIONS	The indicator does not capture changes in the scope of WFP's technical support (i.e., the number of indicators chosen). The baseline for 2021 will be established in 2022 (using 2021 ACRs data/information).
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	Example 1: A WFP Country Office selected C.11 umbrella output indicator on social protection in their 2G CSP 2023-2027 and has achieved its target in 2023 (e.g., 'social protection system building block supported: platforms' - developed and handed over a software (Management Information System) to government) and has not selected any other related social protection output indicators. The selection of the indicator by default has a value of not achieved with zero (0). In 2023 the country reports achievement of indicator, since the software was handed over to their government counterpart and is counted as one (1) and added up globally where WFP is achieving results on social

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Caribbean Community Multi Country Office (MCO) is counted as one 'country'. Output indicators targets are set for the MCO in the aggregate and no disaggregation of targets achieved by country is available. The MCO, as of 2021, had 22 countries covered: "Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands." (Caribbean Community 2021 ACR)

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protection. There might have been budget revisions in 2024 or 2025 where the CO included an additional related social protection output indicator for which the CO achieved the target in 2026, nonetheless the CO will not be counted again since the country will be counted cumulatively by the end of the CSP in 2027.

Example 2: Under output category C, WFP selected umbrella output indicator C.6 ‘Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening’ and marked it with the ‘social protection systems and programmes’ marker as part of the design of their CSP under Strategic Outcome 4 in 2024. The validity of the CSP is from 2024 to 2029. In 2025 the CO has made progress towards developing a targeting tool for the social protection sector by contracting a firm to develop it. The CO cannot be counted at this point as the result was not achieved in 2025. In 2029, towards the end of the CSP, WFP and government approve final design of the of targeting tool, which will be implemented with an Implementation Partner in 2030. Then the country is counted as one (1) for 2029.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The global survey on social protection feedback, which will be designed and implemented in WFP country offices, and assess relevance, quality, perception of impact/contribution of WFP support, and investigates whether WFP’s support led to increased coverage, adequacy, comprehensiveness, and quality of social protection (without assessing cause and effect) and provides complementary information to baseline and target. The ‘feedback’ survey becomes a way of linking outputs, short term and medium-term outcomes from a government or government ministry perspective.

HLT 4.3 Number of countries where WFP contributes to making food systems more resilient

VERSION	V4.0 - 2023 .05
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 4.3
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.4: National programmes and systems are strengthened
TECHNICAL OWNER	Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Countries

DEFINITION

A Food system (HLPE 2014) comprises all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities related to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes.

Resilient food systems refer to the capacity, or ability, over time of the food system and all its components to ensure provision of enough, acceptable, and accessible food and healthy diets to all, in the face of multiple shocks and stressors^[1].

When food systems are resilient, they are flexible and adaptable in the event of shocks and stressors (e.g., having a second road if the primary one becomes flooded, access to water for irrigation in case of rain failure, or alternative sources of income should the key one be lost), while individuals, households, communities, and institutions are part of these food systems have the capacities to absorb, adapt and transform to these events.

Resilient food systems are key for people's long-term food security and nutrition. They determine the availability of food, the price of food, livelihood opportunities and the impact on environmental resources, amongst many other factors. In fragile food systems, development gains can quickly be reversed by shocks.

WFP contribution: WFP's contribution to food systems is achieved by applying a food systems lens to CSP design, covering direct programme implementation, selection of transfer modalities, support to government priorities (including food system transformation pathways) and capacity strengthening of national actors and institutions. WFP designs tailored context-specific programme interventions to rebuild, reconnect and strengthen food systems in the contexts in which WFP operates. This is achieved through integrated approaches that aim to protect and create assets, link smallholders to markets, reduce food loss and waste, improve the consumption of healthy diets, and strengthen policy and programmes through monitoring and analysis to support and inform the design of governments' programmes. Additionally, in particular, the purchase of locally grown food supports local value chain actors and contribute to strengthening and transforming food systems. For the purposes of this indicator, WFP contribution is evidenced through the implementation of activities that have been designed with a food systems lens.

^[1] Adapted from Tendall et al, 2015. Food system resilience: Defining the concept. Available at: www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211912415300031.

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RATIONALE

In the contexts in which WFP operates, food systems are often broken, unstable, weak and fragile. WFP works not just where food systems need transformational change but also in the midst of conflict, natural disaster, and fragile settings where food systems require fundamental reconnection and rebuilding.

By applying a food systems lens to its work WFP will underpin effective program design and policy engagement by breaking out narrow programmatic or disciplinary silos in the analysis and design of interventions. Systems thinking works to improve analysis and action by creating a more complete picture of the drivers and impacts on food systems with recognition of their interconnections, interactions, dynamics, feedbacks, and trade-offs.

With the approval of the Strategic Plan and the prioritization of food systems strengthening under SO4, WFP now has a foundation upon which to build a structured food systems agenda that country offices will operationalize. As the details of how this agenda will be structured, operationalized and measured still remain to be defined, the indicator at this stage is focused on measuring the increase in the number of CSPs that implement activities designed with a food systems lens (rather than their effectiveness).

DATA SOURCE

SPA+, WINGS, COMET, CSP Reviews

INDICATOR CALCULATION

As this is a new area of work, two proxy indicators are proposed to show WFP's engagement and work that contributes to food systems strengthening, rebuilding or transformation. The first indicator will allow WFP to determine the number of countries in which WFP supports food systems and the trend of its engagement- evidenced through expenditures in food systems-related activities. The second indicator will allow determining the cash injected by WFP into the local value chains to support local food systems through the procurement of "*locally grown commodities*" as defined by the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFPP) approved by the Executive Board.

Calculation:

- 1) A qualitative analysis of all approved CSPs will be used to establish an initial list of CSP activities by country that have been designed to contribute to food systems. The introduction of the *Food systems thematic marker* in CSP logframes can support the analysis. An analysis of WINGS data will then be carried out to determine which of these CSP activities have been implemented, with the assumption that expenditure under the given CSP activity indicates it is being implemented. If a country has a CSP with one or more of such food systems-related activities and has expenditure against any of these activities during the reporting year, it will be counted as "1" against this indicator.
- 2) WINGS data will be analysed to identify which countries have carried out food procurement of "*locally grown commodities*" during the reporting year, with the objective of contributing to local food systems. If a country has any value against "*locally grown commodities*", it will be counted as "1" against this indicator.
- 3) Comparing the lists of countries, each country will only be included once in the count towards indicator 4.3.
- 4) Steps 1-3 will be carried out on an annual basis to include any newly approved CSPs and reflect new implementation/expenditure and procurement.
- 5) The number of countries including food systems related activities in their CSP will be cumulative, using only active CSPs, and will be reviewed on an annual basis.
- 6) The expenditures of the food systems related activities and the value of local procurement will be reviewed every year to determine changes in the expenditures (increases or activities put on hold).

Indicators for the post-FSS outcomes will eventually be developed in close collaboration with the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub to demonstrate WFP's contribution to more resilient food systems.

DISAGGREGATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity category • Regional Bureau
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Frequency of data collection: Annual</p> <p>Frequency of reporting: Annual</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Data Collection and analysis: PROR-F</p> <p>Reporting: PROR-F</p>
BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	<p>36 countries.</p> <p>The baseline refers to the number of CSPs that at the end of 2021 included Strategic Results 4 “Sustainable Food Systems”.</p>
TARGET SETTING (2025)	<p>Annual targets will be reviewed through constant review of 2022-2025 approval schedule for CSP submission and interaction with RBs and COs.</p>
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	<p>45 countries</p>
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	<p>Annual targets are derived by linear interpolation between the baseline value for 2021 and the target value for 2025. Given that the baseline for 2021 is 36 (the baseline refers to the number of CSPs that at the end of 2021 included Strategic Results 4 “Sustainable Food Systems”) and the 2025 target is 45 we could expect an incremental increase of 2 per year.</p>
2024 TARGET	<p>42 countries</p>
2023 TARGET	<p>40 countries</p>
TARGET AGGREGATION	<p>Cumulative</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>An increase in the number of countries with interventions that aim at strengthening, rebuilding, and transforming food systems with support from WFP.</p>
LIMITATIONS	<p>As WFP does not yet have specifically articulated indicators to measure the effectiveness of its activities aimed at strengthening various aspects of food systems, the methodology is deliberately focused on measuring the number of countries that implement activities that have a defined objective of strengthening food systems.</p>
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	<p>N/A</p>
FURTHER INFORMATION	<p>N/A</p>

OUTCOME 4

HLT
4.4

HLT 4.4 Number of countries that have committed and/or increased their commitments to School Feeding Programmes in their national policies and budgets



VERSION	V3.0 - 2023 .05
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 4.4
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	SO.4: National programmes and systems are strengthened
TECHNICAL OWNER	School-based programmes (SBP)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of countries
DEFINITION	<p>National School Feeding Programmes are programmes managed by the government either alone or with the support of WFP or other development partners to provide food on a regular basis to schoolchildren.</p> <p>This indicator counts countries that have made national commitments (policy and/or financial) to School Feeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of countries that have policy commitments is a cumulative figure and is based on the Global Survey of School Meal Programs • The increase in financial commitment or a new financial commitment will be counted separately as this is an indicator of significant change
RATIONALE	This will show the extent to which countries have been influenced (through advocacy or capacity strengthening) to make commitments to school feeding
DATA SOURCE	<p>Regional Bureau Implementation Plans and State of School Feeding</p> <p>Global Survey of governments form the basis for the State of School Feeding Worldwide.</p> <p>The Global Survey of School Meal Programs Questionnaire may be completed online or in PDF format (with email submission). This survey is designed to be answered by a government representative — a survey focal point — who is involved with school feeding in their country.</p> <p>The question related to Policy is “Are there national laws, policies, or standards related to school feeding?” Yes/No and then the details are requested. This data is compared with data from the previous survey. For budget, the question is: “Did the national government contribute financially to any school feeding program(s) in this country in the most recently completed school year?” Yes/No</p> <p>Follow up questions comprise</p> <p>“what was the total actual government financial contribution to these programs?”</p> <p>“What is the currency used in question B2.1?”</p> <p>“Was there a separate line item in the national budget for school feeding?”</p>

IV. HIGH LEVEL TARGET INDICATORS

This data is compared with data from the previous survey to capture the change since the last survey.

INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Y (year X) = total number of countries that have committed to School Feeding Programmes in their national policies</p> <p>Y (year X) = total number of countries that have committed to School Feeding Programmes in their national budgets</p>
DISAGGREGATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy • Financial • Region bureau • Country • Country income classification
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Frequency of data collection: Biennial</p> <p>Frequency of reporting: Annual</p>
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	<p>Data Collection: SBP focal point in the CO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2022 - The Global Child Nutrition Foundation • In 2024 and 2026, WFP will survey governments for the State of School Feeding Worldwide <p>Reporting: SBP focal point at HQ</p>
BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	<p>41 countries for policy commitments</p> <p>0 countries for budget commitments/ increased budget</p>
TARGET SETTING (2025)	<p>Indicator will be reported on by HQ, targets were set based on trend projections for this indicator as reported in State of School Feeding 2013 and 2020.</p>
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	<p>49 countries for policy commitments</p> <p>5 countries for financial commitments</p>
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	<p>Annual targets are derived by linear interpolation between the baseline value for 2021 (41 countries for national policies and 0 countries for budgets) and the target value for 2025 (49 countries for policies and 5 countries for budget). WFP would aim for cumulative increase of 2 per year (national policies) and 1 per year (budgets) for 4 years (with an exception of an increase in 2 countries for budgets from 2024-2025) to reach the end of SP target.</p>
2024 TARGET	<p>45 countries for policy commitments</p> <p>3 countries for budget commitments</p>
2023 TARGET	<p>41 countries for policy commitments</p> <p>1 country for budget commitments</p>
TARGET AGGREGATION	<p>Cumulative</p>
INTERPRETATION	<p>This indicator counts countries that have made national commitments (policy and/or financial) to School Feeding.</p>

OUTCOME 4

The target is based on assumptions that the Global School Meals Coalition will be successful and SBP's assessments of current trends in budget allocations

LIMITATIONS

This indicator comes from the State of School Feeding Worldwide and is based on the 2019 GCNF Survey. The baseline is indicative only.

**REPORTING
EXAMPLE(S)**

N/A

**FURTHER
INFORMATION**

[State of school Feeding Worldwide 2020](#)

OUTCOME 5

HLT
5

HLT 5 Number of countries benefiting from WFP 'mandated' and/or 'on demand' services and solutions



VERSION	V3 – 2023.05
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 5
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	Strategic Outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective
TECHNICAL OWNER	Global Logistics Cluster, Technology Division (including Emergency Telecommunications Cluster), Emergency Division for Food Security Cluster, Supply Chain - Aviation for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), Supply Chain – Service Provision, Administration and Engineering, Cash Transfer Service, Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of global actors, number of countries
DEFINITION(S)	See HLTs 5.1, 5.2
RATIONALE	In pursuit of Agenda 2030 the indicator illustrates WFP's commitment to support the achievement of other SDGs by making humanitarian and development actors more efficient and effective. An increase in the number of countries would indicate a worsening context, whereas a decrease in the number of countries would indicate an improvement in context.
DATA SOURCE	See HLTs 5.1, 5.2
INDICATOR CALCULATION	<p>Annual calculation:</p> <p>If at least one mandated service (as counted in the nominator of the calculation of indicator 5.1) OR least one on-demand service or solution (as counted in indicator 5.2) has been used by the government or partners in country X in year Y, then the country is counted as one</p> <p>Aggregation over SP period: A country is included if it is counted in at least one of the four years.</p>
DISAGGREGATION	N/A
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	Annual
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	See HLTs 5.1, 5.2

OUTCOME 5

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	Considers 2020-2021
TARGET SETTING (2025)	WFP commits to providing “mandated” and “on-demand” services and solutions to 60 countries by 2025.
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	60 countries
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	The annual targets represent linear progression to the 2025 target.
2024 TARGET	55 countries
2023 TARGET	50 countries
TARGET AGGREGATION	Cumulative
INTERPRETATION	A nominal increase/reduction in number of countries can be interpreted as a reflection of number of (1) complex operating environments, (2) natural events and (3) human-made/technological failure emergencies- where WFP would be a service provider of choice, or the only potential service provider in a complex context.
LIMITATIONS	The indicator only shows whether a country used mandated or on-demand services and solutions. It does not indicate the dollar value, quality or impact of the service provision/solution. Is also does not capture user satisfaction with the service/solution.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

HLT
5.1

HLT 5.1 Share of countries in which governments or partners avail themselves of WFP 'mandated services' out of all countries where the United Nations Country Team requests and the IASC endorses activation of 'mandated services'

VERSION	V3.0 – 2023.05
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 5.1
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	Strategic Outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective
TECHNICAL UNIT	Global Logistics Cluster, Technology Division for Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, Emergency Division for Food Security Cluster, Supply Chain - Aviation for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)
UNIT OF MEASURE	Percentage
DEFINITION(S)	<p>Mandated services: services designated to WFP to provide on behalf of the United Nations and Inter-Agency Standing Committee following IASC endorsement. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNHAS 2. Food Security Cluster (co-lead with FAO) 3. Logistics Cluster 4. Emergency Telecommunications Cluster <p>Services consist in the deployment of coordination staff and carrying out coordination functions (as per the IASC reference module on cluster coordination). IASC endorsement of activation is important since some UNCTs may request cluster activation without knowing well the system and the criteria for activation, hence the request may be rejected but on good grounds.</p> <p>Partners: partners include any humanitarian or development partner operating in a specific country. For instance, a UN partner agency's country operation, or a local NGO.</p> <p>A government or partner has availed themselves of the mandated service if they have used it at least once during the reporting period.</p> <p>UNCT: United Nations Country Team</p>
RATIONALE	The indicator shows WFP's reach and responsiveness to global humanitarian and development actors' demand for quality mandated services.
DATA SOURCE	<p>Annual Reports from Clusters and UNHAS</p> <p>Cluster and UNHAS Information Management Officers (monitoring of registered requests and if/how the cluster or UNHAS responded)</p>

OUTCOME 5

INDICATOR CALCULATION	$100 \times \frac{\text{Number of countries in which governments and partners avail themselves of one or more mandated services in period X}}{\text{Number of countries where the UNCT requests and the IASC endorses activation of one or more mandated services in period X}}$
DISAGGREGATION	By type of mandated service
FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	Annual
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	Data Collection/Reporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Logistics Cluster unit for Logistics Clusters • Emergency Division for Food Security Cluster • Technology Division for Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Supply Chain –Aviation for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	N/A
TARGET SETTING (2025)	WFP is committed to meeting IASC endorsed United Nations country team requests for mandated services, as reflected in the 2025 target of 100 percent.
END OF STRATEGIC PLAN (2025) TARGET	100%
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	WFP is committed to meeting IASC endorsed United Nations country team requests for mandated services, therefore the 100% target is stable across the SP period.
2024 TARGET	100%
2023 TARGET	100%
TARGET AGGREGATION	Non-cumulative
INTERPRETATION	WFP is mandated to provide these services when requested by the UNCT under the auspices of the IASC cluster system. WFP provides mandated services to fulfil the mandate and its commitment to make humanitarian and development actors more effective and efficient. The share of countries where governments and partners can access and benefit from mandated services upon UNCT request and IASC endorsement illustrates the scope and reach of WFP in support of effective and efficient humanitarian and development actors. Governments and partners using and continue to use these services indicates that the services' quality and effectiveness are valued. It may also indicate the absence of alternative providers of these services.
LIMITATIONS	The indicator measure whether a mandated service has been activated following request / endorsement; it does not measure the scope and scale of its reach or the extent to which it has improved overall coordination and effectiveness of the humanitarian response. It also does not indicate if activation & continuation is not possible due to contextual constraints in a country or region.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	N/A

HLT 5.2 Number of countries in which governments or partners request and benefit from WFP on demand solutions and services



VERSION	V3.0 – 2022.05
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 5.2
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	Strategic Outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective
TECHNICAL UNIT	Technology Division, Supply Chain - Service Provision, Supply Chain - Aviation for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), Administration and Engineering, Cash Transfer Service, Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Number of countries
DEFINITION	<p>On-demand services and solutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply Chain • Data and Analytics • Cash Transfer Services • Technology Services • Administration • Engineering <p>Some services and solutions are provided using non-donor grant funds, some services are provided on a fee for service basis (management cost recovery), and some services are provided as global public goods.</p> <p>Request and benefit from mean that the government or partner has asked WFP to provide the on-demand service and solution and used the service or solution provided.</p> <p>Partners: partners include any humanitarian or development partner operating in a specific country. For instance, a UN partner agency's country operation, or a local NGO.</p> <p>Solution and services on a global scale means that the service or solution provided benefits multiple countries or a global objective, such as a logistic hub serving multiple countries or a data service that provides global analysis. The service or solution is of benefit to multiple actors in multiple countries, and it would not be possible for any regional or country actor to provide this service. These are on a global scale and managed through HQ.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The indicator shows WFP's reach and responsiveness to global humanitarian and development actors' demand for quality on-demand services. WFP provides on-demand services to actors at country, regional, and international level. More than 790 unique entities (including NGOs and other local actors eligible for services) access on-demand, mandated and shared services annually.</p> <p>WFP's unique on-demand services are requested by countries to reach the most difficult and remote areas as of the world.</p>

OUTCOME 5

DATA SOURCE

Supply Chain: [On Demand Service Provision report](#) produced by FING periodically WFP Country Office as service provider (SP) may provide the following SC services to the external clients:

- Procurement of food and non-food items
- Surface and sea transportation of food and non-food items
- Storage and handling of food and non-food items
- Fleet services (excluding light vehicles)
- Maintenance of vehicles, generators and automotive equipment
- Fuel services
- Training, technical expertise related to supply chain services
- Other supply chain-related services
(EXCLUDING Aviation)

CBT: [CBT Service Matrix](#) showing for each type of service (CTS, Data Assurance, PIT card tracking), the number of countries in which WFP currently offers the service, those COs where the service ended in 2022 and those COs identified as new target country for 2023. WFP currently offers at least one of the CBT services in 29 countries and targets 36 countries in 2023.

Data and analytics: Count the number of COs using the following systems without double counting)

- PRISM: data source = government agreements and tracking sheet
- Hunger Map Live: data source = number of real time countries displayed on the Hunger Map Live, [excel file overview](#)
- Data Viz - customized version made available to governments¹¹² (data source = work plan with the government)

Tech: WINGS corporate reports, TEC inventory of govt activities recurrently updated; systematic calls with RBs and COs; corporate report through the SRA exercise. [TEC 4 Government inventory.xlsx \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

MSD: UN Booking Hub - countries where digital service provision is provided for one or more services by WFP or one of the other UN bodies offering through the UN Booking as Global Shared Solution.

Engineering: There is no financial transaction or MoU between the MSDE team & external partners. The support is provided based on country office requests and MSDE receives reimbursement funds via cost recovery. The country offices have agreements with governments and partners themselves which stimulate requests for support so indirectly MSDE is providing on-demand support to partners via COs that generate tangible benefits to the local community (i.e., infrastructure). The 45 countries in which MSDE currently has engineering projects may therefore be a good proxy for level of service provision for external partners.

Engineering is developing a global digital platform on the UN Booking Hub to digitally transform its service delivery and systematically track requests from external parties.

FIN's periodic analysis of service provision tracks financial related transactions. The list they provided covers on-demand services which are services provided by WFP at the request of an external party outside WFP in exchange for payment. Hence, they are able to track it.

¹¹² On the government owned version of DataViz the data is the same, but a subset of the data on a specific country platform used by the government or country leads to ownership/empowerment of country. This opens the door for government to feed more data in the platform and enrich HQ system and data that it is in it. The project is funded by the EU after an EU evaluation showed that there was no system for data sharing, and WFP suggested that we should use the system.

IV. HIGH LEVEL TARGET INDICATORS

INDICATOR CALCULATION

These indicators track country-level use of each on-demand service by type of user and will hence form the basis of the annual calculation for countries, as described below.

Country	On-demand solutions and services utilised in year Y						Gov't utilised at least one on-demand solution or service in year Y	Partners utilised at least one on-demand solution or service in year Y	Gov't or partners utilised at least one on-demand solution or service in year Y
	Service1		Service2		Service3				
	Gov't	Partners	Gov't	Partners	Gov't	Partners			
Afghanistan	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Angola	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Bangladesh	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Cambodia	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Annual calculation:

- Countries:
 - If at least one on-demand service or solution has been used by the government in country X in year Y, then the country is counted as one
 - If at least one on-demand service or solution has been used by at least one partner in country X in year Y, then the country is counted as one

Aggregation over SP period: A country is included if it is counted in at least one of the four years.

Note that this calculation allows for disaggregation at both the service/solution and user level.

DISAGGREGATION

Type of service or solution

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Annual

RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Supply Chain for Logistics Cluster, UNDP
 Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) for data and analytics
 Cash Based Transfer for Cash Transfer Services
 Technology Division,
 MSD for Administration and Engineering

BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION

N/A

TARGET SETTING (2025)

Given WFP's role as a system-wide provider to humanitarian and development partners of services in such areas as supply chains, CBTs, data and analytics, technology, administration and engineering, the HLT 5.2 target is 60 countries in 2025.

END OF SP TARGET (2025)

60 countries

TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)

WFP aims for a cumulative increase of 5 countries per year to reach the end of Strategic P target, which is deemed feasible based on the current number of countries serviced by Service Provision areas

OUTCOME 5

2024 TARGET	55 countries
2023 TARGET	50 countries
TARGET AGGREGATION	Cumulative
INTERPRETATION	The indicator measures where WFP provides services in difficult to reach areas, where commercial service providers are unavailable or unable to meet humanitarian needs.
LIMITATIONS	The indicator only shows whether a country or global actor used on-demand services and solutions. It does not indicate the dollar value, quality or impact of the service provision/solution. It also does not capture user satisfaction with the service/solution.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	<p>Global scale specialized services: sourcing Personal Protective Equipment in three countries in Asia, consolidation of consignments in Asia for onward multi-modal shipments, transit clearances, and forwarding to multiple countries and locations across Africa on behalf of a global actor. Establishing a field hospital on behalf of a global actor that is intended to serve a region or several countries and be of benefit to multiple other actors and is not directly for the benefit of any one country or actor.</p> <p>Another means of providing global services to global actors in 2020 was the <i>free to user</i> Global Services Market Place (GSMP) – a mechanism to support the global response to the pandemic funded by the special fund for pandemic response (global actors using the GSMP in 2020=17 actors at global scale). NB. Some global actors using the <i>free to user service</i> also accessed <i>on-demand</i> global scale services for which they paid a fee. After the deactivation of the global L3 emergency for pandemic response the GSMP has been renamed - Services Market Place.</p>
FURTHER INFORMATION	Please note, for Cash Transfer Services, if the client is a government, it should not be calculated for this indicator but instead under Strategic Outcome 4. When the client is another partner, Cash Transfer Services can be counted under Strategic Outcome 5.



HLT 5.3 Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

VERSION	V3.0 – 2022.05
INDICATOR CODE	HLT 5.3
INDICATOR TYPE	High Level Target
INCLUDED IN CSP LOGFRAMES	No
STRATEGIC OUTCOME	Strategic Outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective
TECHNICAL UNIT	Global Logistics Cluster, Technology Division (including Emergency Telecommunications Cluster), Emergency Division for Food Security Cluster, Supply Chain - Aviation for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), Supply Chain – Service Provision, Administration and Engineering, Cash Transfer Service
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Percentage
DEFINITION	<p>User: An organization that has used a WFP service in a given period.</p> <p>Services: Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC), Food Security Cluster (FCS), United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), Administration, Cash Transfer Services, Logistics and Procurement services. Additional services may be added over the course of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025.</p>
RATIONALE	<p>The User Satisfaction Rate is intended to assess quality of service provided to partners. Data is collected by each active operation.</p> <p>This indicator indicates the extent to which the clusters and other services respond to the needs of humanitarian and development actors with satisfactory service provision. This survey approach is applied to the services as described under the definitions.</p> <p>These surveys provide valuable insights to lessons learned and/or for use in evaluations prior to field interviews and focus group discussions. For some services, satisfaction surveys are not yet in effect but are recommended in the new CRF.</p>
DATA SOURCE	<p>User satisfaction survey.</p> <p>Each technical unit has its own user satisfaction survey tool that covers specific aspects of each service with each unit computing an overall satisfaction rating.</p> <p>Data is collected from WFP’s partners through a survey using, Microsoft Form, Survey Monkey software or through specific platforms such as Typeform (Administration). The surveys cover individual perception of service quality as well as suitability of the services offered.</p> <p>Logistics Cluster: TBC</p> <p>Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC): Annual survey (during Q3 or Q4) launched in each active ETC operations or those who closed that year. Surveys are launched and analysed at country level. Global ETC team then combines the results to provide the average % of satisfaction across active operations.</p>

OUTCOME 5

Food Security Cluster (FSC): annual Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) to partners

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS): CO UNHAS customer surveys twice a year

United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD)

Administration:

2021 UN Booking Hub Customer Satisfaction Surveys

Passenger Mobility = 3.9/5.0 on the Global Quality Index based on six pillars (Hub Mobility Service, Ridesharing, Use of the App, Service Delivery, Vehicles condition, Drivers conduct)

Accommodation = 4.0/5.0 on the Global Satisfaction Index based on five pillars (Lodging, catering, community, safety & security, sanitation)

Cash Transfer Services: user survey system in place for the Cash Services. In the survey, users are requested to select between Data and Card Services, the form also offers the option to provide feedback on more than one service.

Logistics and Procurement services: TBC

INDICATOR CALCULATION

The User Satisfaction Rate is calculated as the number of survey respondents that answer that they are 'satisfied with the overall service,' divided by the total number of respondents. Each service has a range of questions, which assess suitability of service to the partners requirements as well as their satisfaction with quality of service, generally on a Scale of 1 – 5 (very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, neutral, satisfied, or very satisfied with the service).¹¹³

In each country the satisfaction rate is computed by service. If a survey has been conducted in a country more than once in a year, the average yearly satisfaction rate is calculated for each service.

The global satisfaction rate is calculated in two steps:

1. For each service, a simple average is calculated over the country-level user satisfaction rate for all countries providing that service
2. The global, service-specific user satisfaction averages are then averaged to arrive at the global average user satisfaction rate

Currently 7 or 8 service types are provided.

Global satisfaction rate for service type 1

$$= \frac{\text{user satisfaction rate for service type 1 in country A} + \text{user satisfaction rate for service type 1 in country B} + \text{[etc. for all countries providing service type 1]}}{\text{total number of countries providing service type 1}}$$

Global average satisfaction rate

$$= \frac{\text{global satisfaction rate for service type 1} + \text{global satisfaction rate for service type 2} + \text{[etc. for all service types]}}{\text{total number of services}}$$

DISAGGREGATION

By service type averaged across active operations; by Government/non-Government partners for Cash Transfer Services

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING

Services conduct surveys periodically, with frequency decided by respective units that provide the services.

Some services conduct a survey one month from the onset of an emergency and again at least one month before completion or upon completion of the service. For protracted emergencies, the service conducts at least one survey per year.

¹¹³ For the Food Security Cluster the scale is from 1 to 4 (Weak (1); Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement (2); Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement (3); Good (4)).

IV. HIGH LEVEL TARGET INDICATORS

	Reporting is annual
RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	Data Collection: HQ technical units, regional bureau and or country offices (the unit responsible for specific service provision) oversees launching the surveys at the appropriate time and engaging as many participants as possible to obtain a representative sample. Reporting: The responses are analysed by the unit responsible for the service.
BASELINE VALUE & CALCULATION	80% (2021)
TARGET SETTING (2025)	WFP commits to delivering good-quality services, as reflected in the target of an 80 percent user satisfaction rate throughout the duration of the strategic plan.
END OF SP TARGET (2025)	80%
TARGET SETTING (ANNUAL TARGETS)	The target of 80% satisfaction rate is stable across the SP, as WFP always target 80% for satisfaction rates. A 100% satisfaction is unrealistic to achieve in view of the methodology used (i.e., feedback surveys from users) and it combines multiple operations.
2024 TARGET	80%
2023 TARGET	80%
TARGET AGGREGATION	Non-cumulative
INTERPRETATION	If user satisfaction is below the target, it means that either the services offered were not in line with the needs of the respondents, or at the implementation stage, services were not up to the expected standards. Questions in the surveys are included to assess both relevance of the services and effectiveness and help interpret the satisfaction. This can enable appropriate corrective actions (e.g. revision of the services or revision of the processes).
LIMITATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a survey is conducted at a later stage in an emergency after clusters have been activated, relevant responders might have left the operation and the data will be incomplete. • Survey results can be distorted by an incorrect perception of the cluster mandate and it can sometimes be difficult to ensure that respondents only evaluate the cluster or other service based on what the service can assist with. • While survey results are indicative rather than specifically diagnostic a low response rate can impact the reliability of the data, especially in big emergencies, where users have little time to respond to surveys.
REPORTING EXAMPLE(S)	N/A
FURTHER INFORMATION	Please contact the relevant HQ technical unit for more information and any support.



MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



b.EME.2 Number of days emergency operations division staff deployed in response to emergencies

CODE	b.EME.2								
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025								
DESCRIPTION	The sum of the number of days EME personnel were deployed in response to emergencies								
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $x = \sum (d_x, d_y, \dots)$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d = days an Emergency Operations Division staff is deployed to an emergency. x, y, ... = unique Emergency Operations Division staff member deployed. ∑ indicates the sum of days (d). 								
CALCULATION LEVEL	HQ/EME/GSCU								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Once a year (suggested that the metric be updated internally after each emergency/corporate scale-up)								
KPI OWNER	TBC								
AUTOMATION	Not automated. Currently being calculated manually by GSCU. There are plans to automate the calculation in the future.								
COMPULSORY	Yes. Management Plan, annual Performance Report.								
BASELINE	3,400 days in 2021								
TARGET	<p>This is highly dependent on the nature of the emergencies each year. Each emergency response will require different profiles or support for different functional areas. As such, the number of EME staff deployed and the number of days of those deployments may vary significantly. For the purpose of this exercise, we estimate an increase of around 200 working days per year.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>3,800</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>4,200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	3,800	4,000	4,200
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	3,800	4,000	4,200						
INTERPRETATION	Values will range from 0 and above and will be a whole number. The integer reflects the total number of manpower days contributed by staff/consultants deployed through GSCU channels.								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	e.g., if a system change is planned in the coming months or a new definition that affects the calculation will be applied. No revisions scheduled as of now.								

MANAGEMENT RESULT 1: EFFECTIVENESS IN EMERGENCIES



b.
EME.
1

b.EME.1 Percentage of critical emergency surge requests directed to the emergency operations division which are fulfilled (through remote or in-person temporary duty assignments)

CODE	b.EME.1
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	The percentage of critical emergency surge requests directed to EME division filled against the total amount of requests including corporate scale-ups, staffing requests, etc. This includes those recruited from rosters and standby partners, and through remote or in person assignments. The definition of a critical emergency surge request in this case refers to all surge requests referred to and acted on by the GSCU assuming that non-emergency staffing needs would have been pursued through other channels.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of requests fulfilled} = \frac{\text{number of requests filled across all deployment channels}}{\text{number of requests received across all deployment channels}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The threshold for counting a request as filled is when the selected candidate has been a) released for the deployment b) cleared for travel. It excludes requests that have been cancelled or put on hold. <p>This calculation excludes requests that were cancelled or put on hold.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL	Corporate
DATA SOURCE	GSCU surge coordination team deployment database.
KPI OWNER	Workplace & Management Front Office (WMO)
AUTOMATION	Not automated. Currently being calculated manually by GSCU. There are plans to automate the calculation in the future.
COMPULSORY	Yes. Management Plan and Annual Performance Report.
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Once a year (suggested that the metric be updated internally after each emergency/corporate scale-up)
BASELINE	80% (2024)

TARGET

85% increase YoY

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	80%	85%	85%

INTERPRETATION

Values as a percentage will range from 0 to 100 where 0 indicates that no request has been successfully filled and 100 indicates all requests have been successfully filled.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

e.g., if a system change is planned in the coming months or a new definition that affects the calculation will be applied] No revisions scheduled as of now.

MANAGEMENT RESULT 1: EFFECTIVENESS IN EMERGENCIES

b.
EME.
3

b.EME.3 Percentage of surge support requests coordinated and supported in corporate scale-up



CODE	b.EME.3								
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025								
DESCRIPTION	The number of filled requests coordinated and supported by the GSCU during a corporate scale-up. This includes those recruited from rosters and standby partners, and through remote or in person assignments.								
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ requests} = \frac{\text{number of requests filled across all deployment channels during a corporate scale – up}}{\text{number of requests received across all deployment channels during a corporate scale – up}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The threshold for counting a request as filled is when the selected candidate has been a) released for the deployment b) cleared for travel. It excludes requests that have been cancelled or put on hold. 								
CALCULATION LEVEL	HQ/EME/GSCU (corporate), RB level, CO level								
DATA SOURCE	GSCU surge coordination team deployment database.								
KPI OWNER	Workplace & Management Front Office (WMO)								
AUTOMATION	Not automated. Currently being calculated manually by GSCU. There are plans to automate the calculation in the future.								
COMPULSORY	Yes. Management Plan, Annual Performance Report								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Once a year (suggested that the metric be updated internally after each emergency/corporate scale-up)								
BASELINE	84% (2024)								
TARGET	5% increase YoY <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1677 962 1805"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>74%</td> <td>85%</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	74%	85%	85%
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	74%	85%	85%						
INTERPRETATION	Values as a percentage will range from 0 to 100 where 0 indicates that no request has been successfully filled and 100 indicates all requests have been successfully filled in a corporate scale-up.								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	e.g., if a system change is planned in the coming months or a new definition that affects the calculation will be applied] No revisions scheduled as of now.								



b.
EME.
4

b.EME.4 Number of Corporate Alert System (CAS) reports issued



CODE	b.EME.4								
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025								
DESCRIPTION	This indicator measures the number of Corporate Alert System reports issued.								
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\sum \text{Number of CAS reports per calendar year}$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Corporate Alert System (CAS) is a central early warning and analysis mechanism based on which operations are prioritized and emerging future crises identified. It is a dynamic tool that, based on the latest quantitative and qualitative data and analysis, provides a global overview of WFP operations and identifies countries and topics of highest corporate concern. Its main purpose is to assist WFP leadership in prioritizing corporate support and resource mobilization to countries that require them the most. It also informs the early action measures and emergency activation process, as determined by the WFP Emergency Activation Protocol.</p> <p>The report is internal in nature, but it does inform external advocacy efforts. It is produced every two months over the calendar year.</p>								
CALCULATION LEVEL	Emergency Coordination (COOE)								
DATA SOURCE	Offline, internal COOE records								
KPI Owner	Emergency Coordination (COOE)								
AUTOMATION	No								
COMPULSORY	Yes, Management Plan, Annual Performance Report								
BASELINE	6 (2022)								
TARGET	<p>6</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	6	6	6
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	6	6	6						
INTERPRETATION	Less than 6 reports a year suggest underperformance.								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	No revision scheduled as of now.								

e.HRM.2 Percentage of the workforce employed on short-term contracts



CODE	e.HRM.2
VERSION	V1.0 – 2022.04 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	This indicator enables WFP to measure the percentage of WFP workforce that is employed on short-term contracts. WFP seeks to have a more systematic and strategic approach to workforce planning which will help the organization align its needs with people best suited to meet those needs. This will also aid in curbing the long-term use of short-term contracts by ensuring that these modalities are used to deliver temporary services on a strictly time limited basis.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of employees on short term contract} = \frac{\sum \text{employees on short term contracts}}{\sum \text{total number of employees}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Short-term means: employees engaged for periods less than 12 months at Headquarters, Regional Bureaux and Country Offices.</p> <p>Number of employees on short-term contracts; those employees that are employed on a contract period of less than 12 months.</p> <p>Number of total employees; overall number of employees at WFP regardless of contract type</p> <p>Methodology for indicator projection from 2022 to 2025</p> <p>Scenario for projection is based on 3 components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Projected Headcount growth of 7.6% per year based on the trend since 2017 2) Projected Short term percentage decrease of 0.6 percentage point per year based on the trend since 2017 3) Estimated number of positions to be regularized based on the Staffing Framework exercise, considering 30% regularization rate.
CALCULATION LEVEL	WFP Globally, all employee categories
DATA SOURCE	WINGS or HR Analytics Dashboard ¹¹⁴
KPI OWNER	HRMTA at corporate level (Talent acquisition)
METHODOLOGY AND REPORTING ENTITY	HRMOI at corporate level (HR Technology and Analytics)
AUTOMATION	Yes/No: WINGS report: HR Analytics Dashboard (based on WINGs data)

¹¹⁴ Access granted to HR Practitioners and CO Management (CD and DCD), Staffing Coordinators.

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

COMPULSORY

Yes – MP, CCI – Investing in WFP people, APR, APPs and ACR

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY

Monitoring completed and submitted to HQ division quarterly and reported mid-year and end of year

BASELINE

The baseline percentage value for workforce employed on short-term contract is 60% (2021)

TARGET

For 2022, the target value of workforce employed on short-term contracts is 55%, taking into consideration the 1000 service contracts to be converted to fixed term positions by end of 2022.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	49%	48%	46%

INTERPRETATION

The values of this indicator are in percentage range from 0% to 100%. If the value achieved by the end of 2022 is still at the baseline value, then it is marked as 0%. If the value achieved is less than or as per the target, then it is marked as 100%.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

e.g., if a system change is planned in the coming months or a new definition that affects the calculation will be applied

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

e.
HRM.
1

e.HRM.1 Percentage of offices which have implemented corporate prevention of abusive conduct (harassment, sexual harassment, abuse of authority and discrimination) and outreach tools aimed at employees



CODE	e.HRM.1
VERSION	V2.0 -2024.03 - ACTIVE / EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	Percentage of country offices to have commenced the Speak Up! Learning Journey. HRM Staff Relations have developed the Speak Up! Learning Journey as a corporate prevention of abusive conduct targeting all employees and delivered per country office. It is comprised of awareness raising sessions facilitated by HRM Staff Relations as well as outreach tools including a scenario discussion and completion of e-modules.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\text{Speak Up! Learning Journey compliance} = \frac{\text{Number of country offices to commence the Learning Journey}}{\text{Number of country offices invited}}$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Speak Up! Learning Journey is considered commenced when the face-to-face awareness raising session is delivered by HRM Staff Relations either remotely or in person within the given. To note that a Speak Up! Learning Journey may end in a subsequent year depending on when the journey commences. Country offices invited: is the number of offices Staff Relations have planned to deliver the Speak Up! Learning Journey to in a given year
CALCULATION LEVEL	CO, Regional Bureaux, WFP offices, HQ Division, Corporate (all COs, all employees)
DATA SOURCE	Speak Up! Tracker (internal HRMSR document)
KPI OWNER	HRMSR is the custodian of the data
AUTOMATION	No
COMPULSORY	Yes, Management Plan, Annual Performance Report
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Information is updated on the tracker as and when a CO is scheduled to commence the learning journey. Information is consistently available at any given moment or request.
BASELINE	50% (2021) ¹¹⁵

¹¹⁵The denominator for this KPI is to invite 20 Country Offices to commence the Learning Journey in 2022.

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TARGET

Target is for 90% of those offices invited to commence/complete the Speak Up! Learning journey.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	90%	90%	90%

INTERPRETATION

Values are in a percentage range from 0% to 100%. These represent the percentage of Country Offices to have commenced the Speak Up! Learning Journey. Where 100% means that all Country Offices invited commenced the Speak Up! Learning Journey

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

Yearly

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

e.
IPM.
1

e.IPM.1 Performance and Competency Enhancement (PACE) compliance rate



CODE	e.IPM.1
VERSION	V1.4 – 2024.03 ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2017-2021
ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES	WFP People Policy element 2.1
DESCRIPTION	Employee performance, well-being, behaviours and competencies influence how effectively and efficiently WFP operates. It is essential that supervisors support their supervisees to increase engagement and optimize organizational performance. Monitoring this indicator offers a quantitative element to measure how effectively WFP manages individual performance. On-time completion of performance assessments in the PACE (Performance and Competency Enhancement) platform also reflects clarity of purpose and good management practices in teams and offices.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $PACE\ compliance = \frac{\text{Number of eligible employees who have at least one PACE assessed by the deadline}}{\text{Number of eligible employees}}$ <p>For the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>PACE: enables WFP employees to discuss performance and progress, assess individual and team performance, identify strengths and areas for improvement. The tool has two formal phases: the planning phase constitutes the opening of a PACE, which must be initiated by each WFP employee and approved by the 1st level supervisor. The final phase is the closure of a PACE with the 1st level supervisor’s assessment and rating.</p> <p>All staff with fixed-term, continuing or indefinite appointments have the following deadlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning phase, by end of March of the performance year • Final phase, by February of the following year <p>The exact deadlines for both the planning and final phase may slightly vary year by year.</p> <p>Eligible employees: All WFP staff including national, general service, and professional staff with fixed-term, continuing or indefinite appointments, except for those who have not completed probationary periods.</p> <p>Although compliance of short-term employees is equally important and there is an ambition to ultimately include all employees’ compliance, regardless of the contract modality, challenges in reporting their completion in a comprehensive manner that takes into account the different contract and PACE end dates is such that the indicator does not currently include short-term employees.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL	CO/RB/HQ division/WFP offices – regional level (sum of selected COs and related RBx) - corporate level (sum of all COs, RBx and HQ + WFP Offices)
DATA SOURCE	PACE database

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

KPI OWNER	HRCM monitors and reports								
AUTOMATION	Yes in PACE global report								
COMPULSORY	Yes, MP, APR, APP								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Real time data on completion								
BASELINE	96% (2019), 96% (2020), 96% (2021), 96% (2022)								
TARGET	The target for this indicator is 100% at each measurement. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	100%	100%	100%
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	100%	100%	100%						
INTERPRETATION	The value of this indicator ranges from 0 to 100%. Lower than 100% completion can be due to different reasons: i.e., uncertainty about supervisory lines, lack of exercise prioritization, increased workload, emergency support, and or others. The numerator excludes staff members who have completed only the planning phase and those who have not initiated a PACE for the reference year. If the value is over 90%, it is marked as green . If the value is between 70% and 90%, it is marked as amber . And if the value is below 70%, it is marked as red .								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	None scheduled								

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

e.
LEA.
6

e.LEA.6 Percentage of Employees Completing Mandatory Training on both "Prevention of Fraud, Corruption and Sea at WFP (PSEA)" and "Preventing and Responding to Abusive Conduct at WFP"



CODE	e.LEA.6			
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL			
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025			
DESCRIPTION	Percentage of eligible employees who have a valid completion recorded on WeLearn for the courses "Preventing and responding to abusive conduct at WFP" and "Prevention of Fraud, Corruption and SEA at WFP".			
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\frac{\text{Compliance for "Prevention of Fraud, Corruption and SEA at WFP" \& "Preventing and responding to abusive conduct at WFP"}{\text{Number of eligible employees with a valid completion of the specified courses}} = \frac{\text{Number of eligible employees with a valid completion of the specified courses}}{\text{Number of eligible employees}}$ <p>For the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Completions: A course is considered complete if the first completion date on WeLearn falls within the given period. For the PSEA course, which requires retraining every three years, only completions within the given period will be considered.</p> <p>Number of eligible employees: All employees with an active contract registered in WINGS (WFP index number) at the time of extraction. This includes national, general service, and professional staff with short-term and fixed-term contracts, continuing or indefinite appointments, and includes those staff members who have not completed probationary periods. The list of eligible employees includes regular consultants but excludes employees with a When Actually Employed contract.</p>			
CALCULATION LEVEL	CO, Regional Bureaux, WFP offices, HQ Division, Corporate (all employees)			
DATA SOURCE	Tracking Learning table exported from the CrossKnowledge LMS (WeLearn)			
KPI OWNER	HRCM is custodian of the data.			
AUTOMATION	Yes – KPI is part of a dashboard and is updated automatically			
COMPULSORY	Yes – APP, MP, APR			
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Information is updated automatically once a day – according to the annual planning cycle, this indicator is included twice a year in APP and once a year in the annual reporting. Access to KPIs has been granted to CDs, DCDs, and appointed HR Focal Points.			
BASELINE	With the launch of a new version of one of the two courses, the baseline is 0% (this was the case in 2022 and 2023)			
TARGET	Year	2023	2024	2025

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Target	95%	95%	95%
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Notes:

1) While WFP strives to full compliance for all its mandatory courses, 100% compliance for this indicator is not technically achievable considering that new employees join the organization during the year and need time to complete the courses. In every given moment a subset of the population is completing one or both courses as part of their onboarding or to fulfil re-training requirements.

2) Meeting the target for 2022 will be particularly challenging considering one of the two courses monitored with this KPI has been launched in May 2022 and additional new mandatory courses are planned to be launched during the year.

INTERPRETATION

Values are in a percentage range from 0% to 100%. These represent the percentage of staff for each entity who have a valid completion of both mandatory courses, where 100% means that all staff in an entity (i.e. department) have a valid completion stored in the learning platform.

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI**

N/A

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

a.
ETO.
1

a.ETO.1 Percentage of Country Offices which have implemented corporate SEA prevention and outreach tools aimed at employees, cooperating partners, and front-line workers



CODE	A.ETO.1
VERSION	V2.0 –2024.03 ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	In order to strengthen Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) efforts, WFP has developed and contributed to the development of internal and interagency sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) prevention and outreach tools aimed at employees, cooperating partners, and front-line workers. This indicator measures the percentage of country offices (COs) which have rolled-out or implemented such tools and thus are better equipped to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $= \frac{\% \text{ of COs} \text{ Total \# of COs which have implemented corporate SEA prevention and outreach tools}}{\text{Total number of Country Offices}} \times 100$ <p>For the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Corporate SEA prevention and outreach tools: WFP (through the Ethics Office) has developed and contributed to the development of internal and interagency SEA prevention and outreach tools aimed at employees, cooperating partners, and front-line workers. These tools (or links to these tools) are available on WFP's intranet page or by request to the Ethics Office.</p> <p>Roll-out or implementation of corporate SEA prevention and outreach tools: Implementation of these tools will be measured when a country office has rolled out one or more of these tools with their staff/in their operations. Roll-out will be determined by reviewing the Ethics Office's internal records and/or by the Country Offices/PSEA focal points self-certification identifying which tools have been adopted and implemented. This latter would be conducted through an online global survey administered by the Ethics Office.</p> <p>Total number of Country Offices: Total number of country contexts where WFP is present, which have received corporate SEA prevention and outreach tools</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL	CO level – RB level – Corporate level
DATA SOURCE	Primary data to be collected through the Ethics Office internal records and/or an online global survey. (One form submission per CO administered by the Ethics Office to the PSEA focal points).
KPI OWNER	Ethics Office (ETO)
AUTOMATION	No
COMPULSORY	Yes – Management Plan and Annual Performance Report

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY

Once a year, according to reporting cycle

BASELINE

This is a new indicator and with the launch of new tools in 2022 the baseline is 0%.

TARGET

Incremental target of 5% per year, starting with 65% in 2023.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	65%	70%	75%

INTERPRETATION

Values are in a percentage range from 0% to 100%.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

This is a new KPI

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

a.
ETO.
2

a.ETO.2 Percentage of Country Offices with designated Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Focal Points who have successfully completed the Ethics Office PSEA welearn course for Focal Points on prevention and response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)



CODE	a.ETO.2
VERSION	V2.0 -2024.03 ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	This indicator measures the percentage of Country Offices (Cos) who have designated PSEA Focal Points who have successfully completed the Ethics Office PSEA WeLearn Course for PSEA Focal Points on prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and therefore are better equipped to prevent and address SEA in their operations.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of COs} = \frac{\text{Total \# of COs with successful completion of WeLearn course}}{\text{Total number of Country Offices}} \times 100$ <p>For the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Total number of Country Offices: Total number of COs where WFP is present and is expected to have PSEA Focal Points.</p> <p>Country Office Successful Completion: Total number of COs within which over 50% of the appointed PSEA Focal Points have a valid completion of the Ethics Office PSEA WeLearn Course for Focal Points on prevention and response to SEA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PSEA Focal Points: All appointed PSEA Focal Points at the time of extraction. Note: Every CO must appoint a senior-level focal point (the Deputy Country Director where possible otherwise the most senior WFP Employee aside from the head of office) as well as an alternate. In addition, all WFP field offices are required to have one PSEA Focal Point. As such, some COs have multiple focal points. • Valid PSEA Focal Point Completion: The Ethics Office PSEA WeLearn Course for PSEA Focal Points on prevention and response to SEA is considered successfully completed when a PSEA focal point has completed 75% or more of the online course.
CALCULATION LEVEL	CO level – RB level – Corporate level
DATA SOURCE	Tracking Learning table exported from the CrossKnowledge LMS (WeLearn)
KPI OWNER	ETO is custodian of the data
AUTOMATION	Yes – KPI is part of a dashboard and is updated automatically
COMPULSORY	Yes – Management Plan and Annual Performance Report
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Once a year, according to reporting cycle.

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

BASELINE

The baseline is 70% as of June 2021.

TARGET

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	85%	85%	85%

Note: While WFP strives for full compliance for its PSEA WeLearn Course for Focal Points on prevention and response to SEA, 100% compliance for this indicator is not technically achievable considering that new Focal Points (and alternates) are appointed during the year and need time to complete the course. In every given moment a subset of the population is completing the course as part of their onboarding. The course was also updated and re-launched in Q3 2023.

INTERPRETATION

Values are in a percentage range from 0% to 100%. These represent the percentage of COs with designated PSEA Focal Points who have a valid completion of the PSEA WeLearn Course for PSEA Focal Points, where 100% means that all appointed PSEA Focal Points in an CO have a valid completion stored in the learning platform.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

2024

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

a.
PPC.
1

a.PPC.1 Percentage Of offices that have an action plan in place to align their people management practices with WFP’s people policy and its enabling initiatives



CODE	a.PCC.1										
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.04 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL										
SOURCE	MP CCI, CRF 2022-2025										
CORPORATE ALIGNMENT	Strategic Plan 2022-2025 section 7.1 ‘People’; Corporate Priority #6 People Management; WFP People Policy ¹¹⁶ and ED Circular 27 August 2021. ¹¹⁷										
DESCRIPTION	This indicator enables WFP to measure the percentage of WFP offices that have prepared action plans to align their People Management practices with the WFP People Policy and related initiatives. Such action plans measure the rate of compliance with the ED’s instruction to directors and heads of offices on 27 August 2021 to commence the review of existing policy instruments, strategies, frameworks, action plans and other administrative issuances and to revise or update them as necessary to bring them into line with the WFP people policy.										
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of Eligible Action Plans} = \frac{\text{Eligible action plans submitted}}{\text{Number of WFP offices}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>All offices that are eligible to have a GSS action plan should have those in place. Offices that were not large enough to receive GSS results (minimum 8 responses) to use as a foundation for a GSS action plan should instead have a People Policy Action Plan, or an APP action plan¹¹⁸ which is up to date and include the people and culture dimension.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Eligible Action Plan</th> <th>Completed in the past 24 months Y/N</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GSS Action plan submitted in the past 24 months</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>APP – which includes people/culture elements submitted in the current year</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>People Policy Action Plan in place</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>IF >1 then YES IF <1 then NO</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Eligible Action Plan	Completed in the past 24 months Y/N	GSS Action plan submitted in the past 24 months		APP – which includes people/culture elements submitted in the current year		People Policy Action Plan in place		IF >1 then YES IF <1 then NO	
Eligible Action Plan	Completed in the past 24 months Y/N										
GSS Action plan submitted in the past 24 months											
APP – which includes people/culture elements submitted in the current year											
People Policy Action Plan in place											
IF >1 then YES IF <1 then NO											
CALCULATION LEVEL	Regional bureaux, Country Offices, HQ divisions and WFP Global Offices										

¹¹⁶ <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000131367/download/>

¹¹⁷ <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000131367/download/>

¹¹⁸ [Internal office planning tool](#), not mandatory

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

DATA SOURCE	Populated action planning templates by COs, Divisions and Global Offices submitted to the HRMTC in the case of GSS action plan. Populated people/culture section in APP, stored in APP repository and compiled by CPP, and PPAP from PCC/WP.								
KPI OWNER	Directors and heads of office are responsible for establishing, implementing, and monitoring progress of the action plans. GSS action plan – which are different - follows same procedures as previous								
AUTOMATION	No – manual submission of populated action plan templates								
COMPULSORY	Yes – the ED has instructed all directors and heads of office accordingly. Reported in the Management Plan and the Annual Performance Report.								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Reporting on the progress of submissions of action plans will be done twice a year by PCC in collaboration with KPI focal points in HRM, PD and OBD.								
BASELINE	The baseline value for percentage of offices that have an action plan is 0 (this is a new KPI 2022). As a proxy, 60% of COs/Divisions/Offices "eligible" to prepare a GSS action plan (those which received GSS results) had submitted an action plan by year end 2021.								
TARGET	The target for completed action plans out of the expected submissions ¹¹⁹ are: <table border="1" data-bbox="432 967 916 1133"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023 120</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>90%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023 120	2024	2025	Target	90%	95%	100%
Year	2023 120	2024	2025						
Target	90%	95%	100%						
INTERPRETATION	The value of this indicator can range from 0 (no submissions) to 100% (submitted). Its achievement depends on each office's compliance and the submission due date. If the value is more than 90% of target, it is marked at green . If the value is between 90% and 60% of target, it is marked as amber , and if then it is less than 60% of target, it is marked as red .								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	Annually								

¹¹⁹ In 2022, the total number of eligible offices is 124, this number is expected to vary from year to year.

¹²⁰ As an 'expiry date' for GSS action plans is introduced, i.e., they are expected to be outdated 18 months after submission, a slight drop in targets could be expected in anticipation of the current 3 year cycle of the GSS survey.

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

a.
UNC.
6

a.UNC.6 Percentage of United Nations System-wide action plan on gender equality and the empowerment of women indicators met or exceeded



CODE	a.UNC.6
VERSION	V2.4 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2017-2021 – QCPR 2021
DESCRIPTION	This indicator reflects WFP's commitment to the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN SWAP 2.0 ¹²¹), including meeting .16 ¹²² out of 17 Performance Indicators.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ achievement of Performance Indicators} = \frac{\text{Number of UN SWAP 2.0 Performance Indicators met OR exceeded}}{16 \text{ UN SWAP 2.0 Performance indicators}} \times 100$ <p>For the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Number of UN SWAP 2.0 Performance Indicators met OR exceeded: Number of indicators which met or exceeded their targets as reported on in the Annual WFP UN SWAP 2.0 report.</p> <p>16: The total number of UN SWAP 2.0 Performance indicators applicable to WFP out of the 17 Performance Indicators.</p> <p>UN SWAP 2.0: The Technical Notes describing each of the UN SWAP 2.0 Performance Indicators can be accessed from this link.</p> <p>UN SWAP performance indicators measured: as indicated in the UN SWAP 2.0 technical notes.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL	Corporate level
DATA SOURCE	Annual WFP UN SWAP 2.0 report (which is produced with inputs from each UN SWAP 2.0 Performance Indicator Business Owner).
KPI OWNER	Gender, Protection and Inclusion Service
AUTOMATION	<u>No</u>
COMPULSORY	Yes – Management Plan and Annual Performance Report, UNSWAP report
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Once a year (December)
BASELINE	88% (2023).

¹²¹ [UN SWAP](#): UN System-wide Action Plan for Implementation of the CEB Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

¹²² WFP meets 16 out of the 17 indicators because one of the indicators (PI3) is not applicable.

TARGET

88% for 2024

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	88%	Not applicable ¹²³	Not Predictable

INTERPRETATION

The value of this indicator can range from 0 to 100%. The target for this indicator is 88% of the total number of 16 UN SWAP Performance Indicators are at least “meets requirements”, aiming for “exceeds requirements”.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

UN SWAP indicators will go through a revision in 2024, following recommendations of the upcoming Gender Equality Acceleration Plan. This may trigger revision of the methodology for KPI calculation.

¹²³ The UNSWAP is set to expire in 2024, if extended, the targets will be updated

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

e.
TAA
2b

e.TAA.2b Percentage of women among international professional and national staff



CODE: e.TAA.2b

VERSION: V2.0 – 2024.03 - **ACTIVE - EXTERNAL**

SOURCE: CRF 2017-2021, QCPR 2021

DESCRIPTION: This indicator enables WFP to monitor the gender balance of its workforce. Commitment to achieving gender parity is prominent in WFP's strategies towards becoming a workplace where staff diversity is valued and where people feel involved and respected. It is expected that every office will make a progress according to their context.

METHODOLOGY: The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

$$\% \text{ of employees} = \frac{\sum \text{international professional and national staff that are women}}{\sum \text{International professional and national staff}} \times 100$$

For the calculation above, the following definitions apply:

Total staff that are women: Female international professional and national staff, regardless of type of contract and duration.

Total number of staff: all international professional and national staff, regardless of type of contract and duration.

CALCULATION LEVEL: CO, regional level (average of selected country office values) and corporate level (average of all Country Office values).

DATA SOURCE: WINGs HR module

KPI OWNER: HRM at corporate level, HR staff at CO and RB.

AUTOMATION: Yes, currently displayed in the [WFP Dashboard](#)

COMPULSORY: Yes – MP, APR, APP

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY: Calculated twice a year for reporting purposes

BASELINE: 89% (2022) 42% (As per ED Dashboard)

TARGET: TBD

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	44.9%	46.5%	TBD



INTERPRETATION: Range of possible values of the indicator, what do different values mean.

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI:** None scheduled

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

e.
PRO.
1

e.PRO.1 WFP meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) entity accountability framework standards concerning employment



CODE	e.PRO.1
VERSION	V2.0 -2024.03 - ACTIVE / EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025 – QCPR 2021
ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES	Strategic Plan enabler 1, Corporate Priority #6, WFP People Policy elements 2.3 and 3.1 and CCI People or Culture
DESCRIPTION	The UN Disability Inclusion Strategy 's Indicator 13: Employment has 3 sub-indicators: 1) disability inclusion in HR policy/strategy, 2) satisfaction of employees with vs. without disabilities, 3) number of persons with disabilities entering the organization through targeted or mainstream recruitment practices.
METHODOLOGY	<p>This indicator as predefined under UNDIS has 3 sub-KPIs. The overall measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\sum \text{Number of areas where indicators are met}$ <p><u>UNDIS standard calculation</u>: the compilation of these 3 sub-indicators correspond to measurement levels as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches Requirements: indicator is met for only part 1. • Meets Requirements: indicators are met for part 1 and 2. • Exceeds Requirements: indicators are met for part 1, 2 and 3. <p>Part 1: "Employment policy/strategy and other human resources-related policies/strategies include provisions to attract, recruit, retain, and promote career development of employees with disabilities". Baseline can consist of an inclusion assessment and policy review by D&I contracting organization (contingent on funding approval).¹²⁴ This data will be updated using a simple checklist to be filled out by relevant teams, constituting of 1-2 yes / no question + a small qualitative question per area.¹²⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRMTM / Talent acquisition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Do talent acquisition strategies include targeted initiatives to recruit persons with disabilities? Y/N/Unsure ○ Are talent acquisition initiatives accessible¹²⁶ to persons with disabilities? Y/N/Unsure ○ <i>Include an open text box / qualitative data area to share more about initiatives, etc.</i> • HRMTC / Career Management and Diversity & Inclusion:

¹²⁴ Please note that while the D&I team intends to use Symmetra, an LTA with the organization is not in place.

¹²⁵ Please see annex for additional information on scoring.

¹²⁶ Accessibility refers to the modalities offered to persons with disabilities to remove barriers to their productivity. In the context of their engagement with WFP. This includes the built environment, transportation, information, communications, and other service provisions.

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- Do employees with disabilities have opportunities for career development at WFP? E.g. through affinity groups, or other pathways?¹²⁷ Y/N/Unsure
- Are career management and learning solutions inclusive and accessible?¹²⁸ Y/N/Unsure
- HRMTW / Workforce Planning:
 - Do current and future workforce plans include provisions to increase the number of staff with disabilities? Y/N/Unsure

In order for this indicator to be met, **at least 1/2 or 50% of Regional and corporate teams responding teams need to report “yes” across all indicators.**

Part 2: “Employees with disabilities report satisfaction and well-being at a level similar to that of the general staff body.”

Level of satisfaction and well-being:

$$\sum \frac{\text{Level of satisfaction reported by employees with disabilities}}{\text{Level of satisfaction reported by the general staff body}}$$

In order for this indicator to be met, **the level of satisfaction must be similar between employees with and without disabilities: numerically, this would equate to a score of at least 0.9 or above (or 90/100).**

Part 3: “Number of persons with disabilities entering the organization through targeted or mainstream recruitment practices has increased.”

Proportion of workforce self-identifying as a person with disability

$$\sum \frac{\text{Total number of employees that self declare disability}}{\text{Total number of employees}}$$

In order for this indicator to be met, **this number should increase annually. This will be used as a proxy indicator for increase in the # of persons with disabilities “entering the organization.”**

CALCULATION LEVEL	CO/RB/HQ division – regional level (selection of countries) - corporate level
DATA SOURCE	<p>Part 1: Annual short questionnaire to be answered by regional and global office, submitted to Diversity & Inclusion,</p> <p>Part 2: GSS for baseline,¹²⁹ <u>Potential</u> Pulse Survey for annual updates,¹³⁰</p> <p>Part 3: GSS for baseline, Workday for annual updates (subject to approval of persons with disabilities self-ID in Workday tool).¹³¹</p>
KPI OWNER	<p>Part 1: HRMTM, HRMTC and HRMTW at Corporate Levels; Head of HR at CO level; Regional HR Business Partners at Regional Levels;</p> <p>Part 2: To be defined (depending on who runs pulse survey),¹³²</p> <p>Part 3: HRMOI Reporting and Analytics team</p>

¹²⁷ Please note that these initiatives are in the pipeline for WFP and are currently at early stages.

¹²⁸ Accessibility refers to the modalities offered to persons with disabilities to remove barriers to their productivity. In the context of their engagement with WFP. This includes the built environment, transportation, information, communications, and other service provisions.

¹²⁹ Data here will be self-declared disability, from most recent GSS data set in 2021

¹³⁰ One option to gather this data would be to use a pulse survey. Decision on running a global pulse satisfaction survey would sit with OED and the approach, technological solution, resources and responsible unit for coordination on this would need to be defined. This indicator should be revisited at the end of 2022 in case there is need for updating.

¹³¹ Data will be missing for the 2022 baseline, and available starting from 2023 onward.

¹³² This assumes that the pulse survey pilot is successful and is rolled out regularly.

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

AUTOMATION Part 1: No, Part 2: Yes – vendor TBD, Part 3: Yes – workday.

COMPULSORY Yes

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY Annually

BASELINE Part 1: data will be collected in 2022, Part 2: baseline from GSS can be used as proxy indicator in absence of missing 2022 data, Part 3: baseline from 2021 GSS can be used as proxy in absence of workday data in 2022; baseline data found Self-ID of disability = 4.08% of all employees.

TARGET

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	Meets Requirements	Meets Requirements	Exceeds Requirements

INTERPRETATION Values are subject to review by monitoring entity. Review will confirm if submission Approaches, Meets or Exceeds requirements set out above.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI This KPI should be reviewed at the end of 2022 / beginning of 2023 to ensure systems for both part 2 and 3 are successfully implemented, as they are currently under development.

i.SEC.1 Percentage of compliance with the WFP security management policy and framework of accountability



CODE	i.SEC.1
VERSION	V2.9 - 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	MRF
ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES	Strategic Plan 2022-2025 Key Enabler 7.1., People Policy elements 4 and CCI People Deliverable 5
DESCRIPTION	These indicators reflect the extent to which managers fulfil their responsibility regarding compliance with UN Security Management System (UNSMS) and WFP security policies and procedures related to safety and security, while gauging the level of adherence to the UNSMS and WFP Framework of Accountability.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of compliance} = \sum [(each \ question \ marked \ yes \ x \ weighting) + (SAM \ recommendations \ actioned \ x \ weighting)]$ <p>For the calculation above, the following applies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The four categories covered the following requirements: Responsibilities and mandatory Capacity of the CDs, Deputy CD, WFP Heads of Offices outside the Regional Bureaux Structure and Heads of Sub- Area- Offices; (20%) ii. CSO/FSO (CSFPs where relevant) responsibilities and mandatory Capacity (20%); iii. Overall compliance with the WFP Security Management Policy and Framework of Accountability (40%); iv. Appropriate and adequately available Security funding(20%). <p>The weights indicate the importance of COs to ensure the appropriate level of knowledge and actions for security risk management, complying with UNSMS and WFP mandatory security requirements. These targets have been adjusted in 2023 following the adoption of the new Framework of Accountability and subsequently revision of the Security KPI Review Methodology.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL	Conducted by SEC HQ
DATA SOURCE	<p>The indicators in all categories are based on the data gathered on an annual basis through a KPI survey the result of which is generated through eTREM platform. The collection of Security KPI scores is carried out through the eTREM Platform generating a pre-filled form whose data will be further confirmed and submitted by WFP Country Directors.</p> <p>The eTREM completion score is fully automated and will not be subject to manual edition as the eTREM statistics are automatically pulled out from the eTREM database. Note that the e-TREM will be replaced by a more advanced platform that will consist of a unified security compliance framework including the KPI survey.</p>

MANAGEMENT RESULT 2: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

KPI OWNER	SEC HQ for the global aggregation and its decentralized regional network at country level.											
AUTOMATION	Our compliance framework (including data collection platform) is currently being revised and will be based on a new platform, consisting of all three compliance tools, with a dashboard.											
COMPULSORY	Yes – APP, CD’s PACEs, Management Plan, Annual Performance Report.											
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	<p>KPI Data submission will be conducted once a year for the Corporate Results Framework. Review Submission by the COs will take place once a year. Exceptions can be made when required.</p> <p>The collection of Security KPI scores is carried out through the eTREM Platform generating a pre-filled form whose data will be further confirmed and submitted by WFP Country Directors.</p> <p>The eTREM completion score is fully automated and will not be subject to manual edition as the eTREM statistics are automatically pulled out from the eTREM database. Note that the e-TREM will be replaced by a more advanced platform that will consist of a unified security compliance framework including the KPI survey.</p>											
BASELINE	76% (2022) , 74% (2023)											
TARGET	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> <th>2026</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>90-100%</td> <td>90-100%</td> <td>90-100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2024	2025	2026	Target	90-100%	90-100%	90-100%			
Year	2024	2025	2026									
Target	90-100%	90-100%	90-100%									
INTERPRETATION	The value of this indicator can range from 0 to 100%. A value lower than 95% entails that a range of compulsory measures are to be implemented and requires immediate action from the Country Office. The value from 95-100% is marked in green ; the value from 70-94% in amber and the value below 70% is marked in red .											
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	Annually											

d.PRO.1 Percentage of CSP development outlines that are aligned with UNSDCF



CODE	d.PRO.1
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	Second and third generation CSPs will be developed in close alignment with UNSDCF. The alignment is in time and content and this indicator focuses on the former. This indicator measures time alignment between CSP and UNSDCF start dates and categorize CSPs within three categories as defined in the formula placed below (yes, no, and align with grace) The last category was added to recognize the challenges in syncing the different processes, giving a grace period of a year to agencies.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of CSP development outlines aligned} = \frac{\text{Number of CSPs fully aligned and aligned with grace}}{\text{Number of CSPs launched}} \times 100$ <p><i>Alignment = aligned if $CSP_{start\ date} - UNSDCF_{start\ date} = 0 \text{ months}$</i> <i>aligned with grace if $CSP_{start\ date} - UNSDCF_{start\ date} < 12 \text{ months}$</i> <i>not aligned, otherwise</i></p> <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment represents the time alignment between CSP, and UN framework start dates CSP start date is the month/year in which the corresponding CSP was launched UNSDCF start date is the month/year in which the corresponding CSP was launched
CALCULATION LEVEL	CSP level (applies for all countries), RB level, corporate level
DATA SOURCE	SPA plus and RB estimates, consolidated in PROM Program of Work and Master tracker
KPI OWNER	CPQ
AUTOMATION	No
COMPULSORY	Yes, Management Plan and Annual Performance Report
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Calculation available at any given moment or request
BASELINE	65% for 2022

MANAGEMENT RESULT 3: ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

TARGET

Target based on last achieved value, expecting to outperform this in the following year. The target deviates from 100% to allow for certain exceptions due to diverse factors. It should also be mentioned that this target does not include COs without UNSDCFs and LEOs.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	85%	95%	100%

INTERPRETATION

Number of CSPs launched by year by alignment with UN framework

Simple Count

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	7	5	6	1	4
<u>Yes with grace</u>	8	11	1	2	7
No	8	22	6	3	3
Total	23	38	13	6	14

Percentage

Starting year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	30%	13%	46%	17%	29%
<u>Yes with grace</u>	35%	29%	8%	33%	50%
No	35%	58%	46%	50%	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

N/A

j.PSP.1 Number of school meals distributed through private sector income



CODE: j.PPF.1

VERSION: V2.0 – 2024.03 - **ACTIVE - EXTERNAL**

SOURCE: CRF 2022-2025

DESCRIPTION: The indicator measures the number of beneficiaries reached using an estimated number of school meals generated from private sector funding, for the sake of consistency across this document, while not all private partners donating to WFP are contributing to WFP's school meals programmes.

METHODOLOGY: The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

$$\# \text{ of beneficiaries} = \frac{\sum \text{Secured Contributions from Private Sector}}{\text{USD } 0.25 \text{ (cost of a school meal)}}$$

For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:

- The # beneficiary reach is approximated by the cost of one school meal, at USD 0.25.
- Each private sector partnership will provide the number of beneficiaries that they reach through their programs (in terms of food, cash and/or training on skills, education).

CALCULATION LEVEL: Country Office and Corporate level

DATA SOURCE: Offline (data automation is still not available)

KPI OWNER: Responsible unit at CO, HQ PSP division.

AUTOMATION: No

COMPULSORY: Yes, MP and APR

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY: Annually

BASELINE: 89% (2022) 1,976,000,000 number of school meals distributed through private sector income in 2021 (USD 494M total private sector income)

TARGET:

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	1 billion	TBD	TBD

MANAGEMENT RESULT 3: ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

INTERPRETATION: N/A

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI:** December 2022

d.PRO.2 Number of WFP programmes undertaken in collaboration with a United Nations partner agency, fund or programme



CODE: j.PRO.2

VERSION: V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL

SOURCE: CRF 2022-2025

DESCRIPTION: This indicator aims to measure the degree of alignment of WFP’s Country Strategic Plans with the United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in content and time, to ensure that development activities are rolled out in coherence with other UN agencies under a common vision. While WFP collaborates extensively with other UN agencies, funds, and programmes, this indicator reflects those joint programmes that are explicitly articulated in UNSDCFs, thus measuring official endorsement and participation in joint exercises by the organization.

METHODOLOGY: The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

$$\sum \text{Number of UNSCDF joint programmes where WFP is a participating UN entity}$$

For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:

- WFP programmes undertaken in collaboration with a UN partner agency, fund or programme: all joint programmes in each UNSCDF where WFP is a participating UN entity

CALCULATION LEVEL: CO level- regional level (selection of countries) - corporate level

DATA SOURCE: [UNINFO](#)

KPI OWNER: PPR-O

AUTOMATION: Yes - <https://uninfo.org/data-explorer/ims/country-snapshot>

COMPULSORY: Yes – MP, APR

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY: Annual for reporting purposes

BASELINE: 2022 will form the baseline value and targets will be set after the end-year review phase

TARGET: Targets are based on 2022 baseline with an expectation of a 10% improvement each year.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	2022 + 10%	2023 + 10%	2024 + 10%

INTERPRETATION: Range of possible values of the indicator, what do different values mean.

MANAGEMENT RESULT 3: ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI:**

January 2023 - Hard targets to be set after 2022 values have been established.



j.
STR.
1

j.STR.1 Number and dollar value of national and International Financial Institution (IFI) and WFP agreements signed

CODE	j.STR.1
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	This KPI tracks the number of International Financial Institution funding agreements signed (including National Government agreements that are funded by IFIs) as measured against the expected values. It is broken into six sub-KPIs, one for the number of direct contracting with IFI engagement (main KPI), the second is to measure the value of direct contracting with IFI engagement (main KPI), the third is to measure the number of agreements channeled through governments having the IFIs as source donor (sub-KPI), the fourth is the measure the value of agreements channeled through governments having the IFIs as source donor (sub-KPI), the fifth and sixth are focused exclusively on Service Provision funding. These sub-KPIs are below.

j.
STR.
1a

j.STR.1a Percentage of planned number of International Financial Institution (IFI) direct contracting engagement signed



CODE	j.STR.1a
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	This KPI tracks the percentage of planned direct contacting agreements that have been signed, measuring the success of closing planned direct contracting agreements.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of IFIs signed} = \frac{\text{Number of IFI agreements signed}}{\text{Planned number of IFI agreements}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of IFI agreements signed: Number of agreements signed with IFIs directly using the direct contracting engagement between WFP and IFI. • Planned number of IFI agreements: Forecasted number of agreements by STR to be signed for direct contracting engagement between WFP and IFI directly.
CALCULATION LEVEL	Corporate level HQ division
DATA SOURCE	WINGS, Grant Management module

MANAGEMENT RESULT 3: ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

KPI OWNER

STR Division, new name: Multilateral and Programme Country Partnerships (MPC))

AUTOMATION

Yes, [STR dashboard: STR IFI Dashboard - Tableau Server \(wfp.org\)](#)

COMPULSORY

Yes, MP and APR

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY

Semi-annual

BASELINE

2022: 90%

TARGET

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target (#)	95%	95%	95%

INTERPRETATION

Value reflects the percentage of planned agreements that have been signed. For 2022, a value of 90% or over is considered achieved and marked a **green**. Values between 80% and 90% are satisfactory and marked **amber**, while values below 80% are considered unsatisfactory and marked as **red**.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

Q42022

j.
STR.
1b

j.STR.1b Percentage of planned value of International Financial Institution (IFI) direct contracting engagement signed



CODE

j.STR.1b

VERSION

V2.0 – 2024.03 – **ACTIVE - EXTERNAL**

SOURCE

CRF 2022-2025

DESCRIPTION

This KPI tracks the percentage of planned direct contracting agreements value that have been signed, measuring the success of closing planned direct contracting agreements.

METHODOLOGY

The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

$$\% \text{ of IFIs signed} = \frac{\text{Value of IFI agreements signed}}{\text{Planned value of IFI agreements}} \times 100$$

For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:

- Value of IFI agreements signed: Value of agreements signed with IFIs directly using the direct contracting engagement between WFP and IFI.
- Planned value of IFI agreements: Forecasted value of agreements by STR to be signed for direct contracting engagement between WFP and IFI directly.

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

CALCULATION LEVEL	Corporate level HQ division								
DATA SOURCE	WINGS, Grant Management module								
KPI OWNER	STR Division, new name: Multilateral and Programme Country Partnerships (MPC)								
AUTOMATION	Yes, STR dashboard: STR IFI Dashboard - Tableau Server (wfp.org)								
COMPULSORY	Yes, MP and APR								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Semi-annual								
BASELINE	2022: 90%								
TARGET	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target (#)</td> <td>95%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target (#)	95%	95%	95%
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target (#)	95%	95%	95%						
INTERPRETATION	Value reflects the percentage of planned agreements that have been signed. For 2022, a value of 90% or over is considered achieved and marked a green . Values between 80% and 90% are satisfactory and marked amber , while values below 80% are considered unsatisfactory and marked as red .								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	N/A								

j.STR.1c Percentage of planned number of International Financial Institution (IFI) channeled funding engagement signed



CODE	j.STR.1c
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	This KPI tracks the percentage of planned channeled funding through government engagements that have been signed, measuring the success of closing planned channeled contribution agreements.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of Govt/IFI signed} = \frac{\text{Number of IFI channeled funding}}{\text{Planned number of IFI channeled funding}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p>

MANAGEMENT RESULT 3: ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

- Number of IFI channeled funding: Number of agreements signed between WFP and Governments (channeled funding engagement)
- Planned number of IFI Channeled funding: Forecasted number of agreements by STR to be signed for channeled funding through governments engagement

CALCULATION LEVEL Corporate level HQ division

DATA SOURCE WINGS, Grant Management module

KPI OWNER STR Division, new name: Multilateral and Programme Country Partnerships (MPC)

AUTOMATION Yes, [STR dashboard: STR IFI Dashboard - Tableau Server \(wfp.org\)](https://wfp.org/str-dashboard)

COMPULSORY Yes, MP and APR

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY Semi-annual

BASELINE 2022: 90%

TARGET

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target (#)	95%	95%	95%

INTERPRETATION Value reflects the percentage of planned agreements that have been signed. For 2022, a value of 90% or over is considered achieved and marked a **green**. Values between 80% and 90% are satisfactory and marked **amber**, while values below 80% are considered unsatisfactory and marked as **red**.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI Q42022

j.
STR.
1d

j.STR.1d Percentage of planned value of International Financial Institution (IFI) channeled funding engagement signed



CODE j.STR.1d

VERSION V2.0 – 2024.03 – **ACTIVE - EXTERNAL**

SOURCE CRF 2022-2025

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

DESCRIPTION This KPI tracks the percentage of planned channeled funding value through government engagements that have been signed, measuring the success of closing planned channeled contribution agreements.

METHODOLOGY The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

$$\% \text{ of Govt/IFI signed} = \frac{\text{Value of IFI channeled funding}}{\text{Planned value of IFI channeled funding}} \times 100$$

For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:

- Value of IFI agreements signed: Value of agreements between WFP and Governments (channeled funding engagement)
- Planned value of IFI agreements: Forecasted value of agreements by STR to be signed for channeled funding through governments engagement

CALCULATION LEVEL Corporate level HQ division

DATA SOURCE WINGS, Grant Management module

KPI OWNER STR Division

AUTOMATION Yes, [STR dashboard: STR IFI Dashboard - Tableau Server \(wfp.org\)](#)

COMPULSORY Yes, MP and APR

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY Semi-annual

BASELINE 2022: 90%

TARGET

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target (#)	95%	95%	95%

INTERPRETATION Value reflects the percentage of planned agreements that have been signed. For 2022, a value of 90% or over is considered achieved and marked a **green**. Values between 80% and 90% are satisfactory and marked **amber**, while values below 80% are considered unsatisfactory and marked as **red**.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI Q42022

j.STR.1e Percentage of planned International Financial Institution (IFI) Service Provision engagement signed



CODE j.STR.1e

MANAGEMENT RESULT 3: ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025								
DESCRIPTION	This KPI tracks the percentage of planned service provision engagements within IFI/Govt that have been signed that have been signed, measuring the success of closing planned Service Provision agreements.								
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of Govt \& IFIs signed} = \frac{\text{Number of Service Provision agreements with } \frac{\text{IFIs}}{\text{Govt}}}{\text{Planned number of Service Provision Payments with } \frac{\text{IFIs}}{\text{Govt}}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Service Provision agreements with IFIs/Govt: number of agreements generating from service provision payments whether signed with IFIs directly, or channeled through governments Planned number of Service Provision Payments with IFIs/Govt: Planned number of service provision payments whether signed with IFIs directly, or channeled through governments 								
CALCULATION LEVEL	Corporate level HQ division								
DATA SOURCE	WINGS, Grant Management module								
KPI OWNER	STR Division, new name: Multilateral and Programme Country Partnerships (MPC)								
AUTOMATION	Yes, STR dashboard: STR IFI Dashboard - Tableau Server (wfp.org)								
COMPULSORY	Yes, MP and APR								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Semi-annual								
BASELINE	2022: 60%								
TARGET	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target (#)</td> <td>65%</td> <td>65%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target (#)	65%	65%	65%
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target (#)	65%	65%	65%						
INTERPRETATION	Value reflects the percentage of planned agreements that have been signed. For 2022, a value of 60% or over is considered achieved and marked a green . Values between 50% and 60% are satisfactory and marked amber , while values below 50% are considered unsatisfactory and marked as red .								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	Q42022								

j.STR.1f Percentage of planned value of International Financial Institution (IFI) Service Provision engagement signed



CODE	j.STR.1f										
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL										
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025										
DESCRIPTION	This KPI tracks the percentage of planned service provision engagements within IFI/Govt that have been signed that have been signed, measuring the success of closing planned Service Provision agreements.										
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of Govt \& IFIs signed} = \frac{\text{Value of Service Provision agreements with IFIs/Govt}}{\text{Planned value of Service Provision Payments with IFIs/Govt}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Service Provision agreements with IFIs/Govt: number of agreements generating from service provision payments whether signed with IFIs directly, or channeled through governments Planned number of Service Provision Payments with IFIs/Govt: Planned number of service provision payments whether signed with IFIs directly, or channeled through governments 										
CALCULATION LEVEL	Corporate level HQ division										
DATA SOURCE	WINGS, Grant Management module										
KPI OWNER	STR Division, new name: Multilateral and Programme Country Partnerships (MPC)										
AUTOMATION	Yes, STR dashboard: STR IFI Dashboard - Tableau Server (wfp.org)										
COMPULSORY	Yes, MP and APR										
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Semi-annual										
BASELINE	2022: 60%										
TARGET	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target (#)</td> <td>65%</td> <td>65%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	2023	2024	2025	Target (#)	65%	65%	65%
Year	2023	2024	2025								
Target (#)	65%	65%	65%								
INTERPRETATION	Value reflects the percentage of planned agreements that have been signed. For 2022, a value of 60% or over is considered achieved and marked a green . Values between 50% and 60% are satisfactory and marked amber , while values below 50% are considered unsatisfactory and										

MANAGEMENT RESULT 3: ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

marked as red.

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI**

Q42022

b.IPM.6 Percentage of outputs achieved within partnerships



CODE:	b.IPM.6
VERSION:	V1.5 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE:	CRF 2017-2021

DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the progress against planned outputs in activities implemented with partners (as per output definition in CRF and as defined in project / CSP log frames; typically, beneficiary figures, metric tons and other outputs depending on activity implemented).

METHODOLOGY: The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

$$\text{Outputs}_c = \left(\frac{x}{\sum \text{Total measurements of beneficiaries in partnerships agreements}_{wbs,p}} + \frac{y}{\sum \text{Total measurements of food transfers in partnerships agreements}_{m,wbs,p}} + \frac{w}{\sum \text{Total measurements of CBT in partnerships agreements}_{m,wbs,p}} + \frac{z}{\sum \text{Total measurements of output indicators in partnerships agreements}_{wbs,p}} \right) * 100\%$$

Where:

$$x = \left(\text{iff} \left(\frac{\sum \text{Total actual beneficiaries in partnership agreements}_{m,wbs,p}}{\sum \text{Total planned beneficiaries in partnerships agreements}_{wbs,p}} > 75\%, 1 \right) \right)$$

$$y = \left(\text{iff} \left(\frac{\sum \text{Total actual MT distributed in partnership agreements}_{m,wbs,p}}{\sum \text{Total planned MT in partnerships agreements}_{m,wbs,p}} > 75\%, 1 \right) \right)$$

$$w = \left(\text{iff} \left(\frac{\sum \text{Total actual USD distributed in partnership agreements}_{m,wbs,p}}{\sum \text{Total planned USD in partnerships agreements}_{m,wbs,p}} > 75\%, 1 \right) \right)$$

$$z = \left(\text{iff} \left(\frac{\sum \text{Actual output indicators delivered in partnership agreements}_{m,wbs,p}}{\sum \text{Total planned output indicators in partnerships agreements}_{wbs,p}} > 75\%, 1 \right) \right)$$

Where c is the country where WFP operates; m is the modality (food only); wbs is the activity WBS code; p is the partner and u is the unit of measurement of other outputs indicators.

For the formulas above, the following definitions apply:

¹³³ When the detailed output indicator is a percentage-type, the aggregation is performed through an average

MANAGEMENT RESULT 3: ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

Partnership agreements: Field Level agreements, MOUs and LOUs with local and international NGOs, CBOs, other UN agencies and government partnerships. The calculation excludes operations implemented directly by WFP (deselect “WFP Direct Implementation” in COMET)

Planned and Actual beneficiaries: Beneficiary figures included in partner distribution reports as per “Beneficiaries [Number]-Distribution report” in DOTS

Planned and Actual MT distributed: Total tonnage distributed included in partner distribution reports as per “Total MT Plan” in DOTS

Output actual and target value: COMET “CSP actual vs partnership” in report CM-0004

CALCULATION LEVEL: CO – regional level (average of selected countries) - corporate level (average of all countries)

DATA SOURCE: Planning data and distributions report data. Report CM-0004 for other outputs; DOTS sources:

Partnership CBT By Ration (Partnership/Partner planned CBT/CV USD values), Partnership Demographics (Partnership/Partner planned number of Beneficiaries),

Partnership MT By Ration (Partnership/Partner planned food MT), Distribution CBT (Actual CBT/CV USD values)

Distribution Demographics (Actual number of Beneficiaries), Received from WFP (Actual food MT)

KPI OWNER Operational Partnerships Unit with support of CPP

AUTOMATION: No

COMPULSORY: Yes – APP, MP, APR

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY: The value can be calculated monthly / bimonthly (a month delay to be expected, due to entry of distribution reports). At least, it should be calculated twice a year for country and regional level and annually for corporate level.

BASELINE: Baseline: 45% (2020), 56% (2021), 50% (2022); 47% (2023)

TARGET: The target value is at least 55%

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	60%	75%	90%

INTERPRETATION: The achievement of each output indicator is a percentage which can range from 0% (underachievement), to 100% (achievement as planned) and over 100% (overachievement). It is recommended to examine high percentages to control data entry mistakes or unit discrepancies (i.e. the target inserted in Ha and the actual value inserted in m2). range of possible values of the indicator, what do different values mean. In case of consistent under or overachievement, revision of the partnership agreements is recommended. If the value is more than 75%, it is marked as achieved. If the value is lower than 75%, it is marked as non-achieved.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI: None scheduled

b.NGO.1 Percentage of WFP funding to Co-operating Partners, awarded as directly as possible to local and national responders



CODE	b.NGO.1				
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL				
SOURCE	Grand Bargain				
DESCRIPTION	This indicator measures the percentage of WFP’s funding awarded to National Cooperating Partners (Local NGOs and Host Governments).				
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of WFP funding to local partners} = \frac{x + y + z}{X + Y + Z} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x= FLA actual expenditures paid to National Cooperating Partners (Local NGOs + Host Governments) y= Value of Food transferred to WFP beneficiaries through National Cooperating Partners (Local NGOs + Host Governments) z= Value of CBT transferred to WFP beneficiaries through National Cooperating Partners (Local NGOs + Host Governments) X= FLA actual expenditures paid to all Cooperating Partners Y= Value of Food transferred to beneficiaries through all Cooperating Partners Z= Value of CBT transferred to beneficiaries through all Cooperating Partners 				
CALCULATION LEVEL	Corporate				
DATA SOURCE	WINGS, COMET AND DOTS				
KPI OWNER	NGO Partnerships Unit with data inputs from FINS and SCOLO				
AUTOMATION	No				
COMPULSORY	Yes – MP, APR				
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Once a year				
BASELINE	50%				
TARGET	Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Target	25%	25%	25%	25%

MANAGEMENT RESULT 3: ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

INTERPRETATION N/A

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI** None

b.PRO.1 Number of partners mobilized in the provider country to support WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular co-operation, disaggregated by type



CODE	b.PRO.1
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	<p>This indicator aims to capture the number and type of partners from a provider country that offered technical assistance and/or financial resources to a WFP's host government through a WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) initiative with the aim to strengthen national capacity/systems. Agreements with partners (e.g. ToRs, project document, MoUs, Letter of Intents, etc.) should be used as means of verifications for this indicator. The indicator allows WFP to track progress on the strategic objective to expand and diversify its partnership base for SSTC.</p>
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\sum \text{Number of partners in a calendar year}$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) happens whenever a Country Office (sometimes with support from a WFP Centre of Excellence, RBx or HQ) facilitates an exchange of knowledge, experiences, technology, resources or advocacy support among countries in the Global South (developing countries) in order to strengthen country capacities/country systems for progress on SDG 2. • Partners: national actors (e.g. line ministries, national agencies, research institutions, smallholder farmers associations, etc.) involved in WFP-facilitated SSTC. Partners are engaged in both WFP's host government, which takes on the role of recipient country, and a provider country. • Provider country: is a country from the Global South (e.g. China, Brazil, India) that takes on the role of providing technical assistance and/or financial resources to another developing country (WFP's host government) leveraging its expertise, knowledge, solutions, innovations contributing to country-led progress on SDG 2. • Type of partners: i) government (e.g. line ministry, national agency); ii) academia (e.g. university, research institution); iii) civil society (e.g. NGO, smallholder farmer association); and iv) private sector (e.g. private company, foundation).
CALCULATION LEVEL	CO/RB/Centres of Excellence (Brazil, Cote D'Ivoire, China)/HQ (corporate value)
DATA SOURCE	Ad-hoc survey to be circulated by SSTC/PRO-T to COs/RBs/CoEs
MONITORING ENTITY	Multilateral and Programme Country Partnerships Division
AUTOMATION	No

MANAGEMENT RESULT 3: ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

COMPULSORY Yes (MP, APR)

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY Yearly basis.

BASELINE 16 (2021); 17 (2022)

TARGET Increase by 3 to 5 units each year. This aspirational target is based on past trends since 2020. However, it is important to note that the increase in the number of partners mobilized from provider countries does not fully depend on WFP's capacity to engage them. In fact, WFP-facilitated SSTC is demand-driven (host governments) and is linked to the interest and availability of provider countries, which might vary according to internal political and economic factors.

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
Target	17	20	25	30

INTERPRETATION It is expected that each year the total number of partners from countries playing the provider role will increase steadily after the first assessment.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI N/A

d.BUM.1 Percentage of CSP Expenditures versus Implementation Plan



CODE:	d.BUM.1
VERSION:	V1.3 - 2024.03 - ACTIVE
SOURCE:	CRF 2017-2021
DESCRIPTION:	This indicator measures if the Country Office budget management and funds consumption follow good practices and the office has a healthy budgetary situation (i.e. no immediate need to revise the Implementation Plan following mid-year calculation of the indicator).
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The indicator focuses on comparing plans and expenditures for all costs. It therefore includes Transfer Value and Transfer Costs for Food and CBT CV modalities, Transfers for Service Delivery and Capacity Strengthening modalities, plus Implementation and Direct Support Costs (DSC). ISC (Indirect Support Costs) are excluded as expenditures are not incurred under this cost category.</p> <p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of expenditures over IP} = \frac{\sum \text{expenditures in the reporting year (1)}}{\sum \text{latest approved implementation plan (2)}}$ <p>(1) Budget under ISC cost category should be excluded.</p>
EXPENDITURES REGISTERED IN THE REPORTING YEAR:	Expenditures registered in the reporting year: Expenditures incurred in WINGS within the reporting year, as per financial regulations.
LATEST APPROVED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:	Latest approved Implementation Plan is an annual budget that represent country offices' prioritized plan of work, adjusted from the needs-based plan, based on projected resources availability, and expected operational constraints. The Implementation Plan is updated during the year to reflect changes in the operational context or funding.
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Country level – Regional level (aggregation of CSPs for all countries within a Region) - Corporate level (aggregation of all CSPs)
DATA SOURCE:	Expenditures: WINGS; Implementation plan: WINGS
KPI OWNER:	Analysis, Planning & Performance – Programme and Funds Management (APP-BP)
AUTOMATION:	<p>Report fully automated, after pressing Refresh, users should only select the required fiscal year from the selection prompt window.</p> <p>Link: Percentage of CSP Expenditures versus Implementation Plan</p>
COMPULSORY:	Yes – APP, Management Plan, Annual Performance Report

MANAGEMENT RESULT 4: EFFECTIVE FUNDING FOR ZERO HUNGER

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY

Calculated at least twice a year as of financial closure in June and December.

BASELINE:

90% (2021).

TARGET:

90% (at year end).

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	90%	90%	90%

INTERPRETATION:

Mid-year measurement: The value of the indicator would normally be significantly below 100% at mid-year. A value close to or above 100% indicates the Country Office may need to update the implementation plan to reflect the actual availability of resources. A value below 40% may indicate the Country Office is experiencing unforeseen implementation and/or funding challenges, and a review of the Implementation Plan may be required to reflect the current situation.

End-year measurement: A measurement close to 100% normally indicates no issues with respect to funding and implementation of the programme, while a value significantly lower than 100% indicates the Country Office has experienced unforeseen funding issues, programming challenges, implementation challenges, or may be an indication of sub-optimal budget management practices. If the end-year value is between 80% and 120% it is marked as green. If the value is between 60% and 80% or between 120% and 140%, it is marked as amber. If the value is below 60% or above 140%, it is marked as red.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI:

None scheduled.

j.PPR.3 Percentage of funds from top five donors



CODE:	j.PPR.3
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION:	The indicator compares in percentage the total Confirmed Contributions from Top 5 Donors in the reference year against total Confirmed Contributions in the same year.
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of funds from top five donors} = \frac{\sum \text{Confirmed Contributions from Top Five Donors in the reference year}}{\sum \text{Total Confirmed Contributions in the reference year}}$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmed Contributions reflect all contributions (including ISC) available for use in the reference reporting year and include: a) contributions confirmed in a current financial year with the validity period starting in the same year; b) contributions confirmed in previous financial years but with validity period starting in current financial year; c) exclude contributions confirmed in current year but with validity period in the next financial year(s); d) exclude accounting adjustments • Reference year is the contribution year i.e. year in which the funds are made available for use by the Donor. <p>Donor is the legal entity recognized by WFP as the funding source.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Corporate level
DATA SOURCE:	WINGS/Grants Management Module
KPI OWNER	PPR
AUTOMATION:	Yes
COMPULSORY:	Yes - APP, APR, MP
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Yearly. Calculation available at any given moment or request.
BASELINE: 89% (2022)	75.57% in 2022 ¹³⁴

¹³⁴ 2022 Top % Donors: USA, Germany, EC, Private Donors, Canada. Data as of April 2024.

MANAGEMENT RESULT 4: EFFECTIVE FUNDING FOR ZERO HUNGER

TARGET:

If standard targets, set them here. Explain rationale for target setting over the years. If offices set their own targets, indicate how to calculate them.

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
Target	65%	65%	65%	65%

INTERPRETATION:

Range of possible values of the indicator, what do different values mean.

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI:**

N/A

g.FIN.1 Score in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Aid Transparency Index



CODE	g.FIN.1										
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 ACTIVE-EXTERNAL										
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025, QCPR 2021										
DESCRIPTION	Score of all IATI publishers based on scoring of three dimensions – Timeliness, Forward-looking and Comprehensiveness.										
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $Score = \frac{(Timeliness + Forward\ looking + Comprehensive)}{3}$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeliness: this is calculated by scoring the assessments made on the frequency and timelag pages on a scale of 0 to 4, dividing the sum of the two scores by 8, and expressing the result as a percentage. It is Calculated by IATI and published in the link. • Forward looking: The average percentage of current activities with budgets for each of the years 2022 - 2024. It is Calculated by IATI and published in the link. • Comprehensive: The average of comprehensiveness averages for core, financials and value-added. The core average has a double-weighting. It is Calculated by IATI and published in the link. 										
CALCULATION LEVEL	Corporate level										
DATA SOURCE	IATI website link										
KPI OWNER	Responsible unit is FINS (CFOMS)										
AUTOMATION	Yes										
COMPULSORY	Yes. MP, APR										
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Monthly										
BASELINE	99% in 2021										
TARGET	99% target in 2022. Targeting needs to be adjusted according to the evolution of the IATI Score criteria for the calculation.										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>99%</td> <td>99%</td> <td>99%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	99%	99%	99%		
Year	2023	2024	2025								
Target	99%	99%	99%								

MANAGEMENT RESULT 4: EFFECTIVE FUNDING FOR ZERO HUNGER

INTERPRETATION

Target projection set in 2022 will be adjusted for future years according to the evolution of the IATI Score criteria for the calculation.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

Yearly revision and confirmation is required

j.PPR.2 Total (USD) funds received during the year



CODE:	j.PPR.2								
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025								
DESCRIPTION:	The indicator measures the total of confirmed contribution received in the reference year.								
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Total Confirmed Contributions in USD in the reference year</p> <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Confirmed Contributions reflect all contributions (including ISC) available for use in the reference reporting year and include: a) contributions confirmed in a current financial year with the validity period starting in the same year; b) contributions confirmed in previous financial years but with validity period starting in current financial year; c) exclude contributions confirmed in current year but with validity period in the next financial year(s); d) exclude accounting adjustments</p> <p>Reference year is the contribution year i.e year in which the funds are made available for use by the Donor.</p>								
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Corporate level								
DATA SOURCE:	WINGS/Grants Management Module								
KPI OWNER	PPR								
AUTOMATION:	Yes								
COMPULSORY:	Yes - APP, APR, MP								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Calculation available at any given moment or request.								
BASELINE: 89% (2022)	USD 14.6 billion in 2022								
TARGET:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>USD 10B</td> <td>USD 11B</td> <td>USD 11B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	USD 10B	USD 11B	USD 11B
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	USD 10B	USD 11B	USD 11B						
INTERPRETATION:	When the value is at the level or above the target the indicator is considered achieved; when the value is below the target the indicator is considered not achieved.								

MANAGEMENT RESULT 4: EFFECTIVE FUNDING FOR ZERO HUNGER

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI:**

In 2024

j.PPR.1 Percentage growth of WFP programme of work vs percentage growth funding level



CODE:	j.PPR.1
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION:	The indicator compares the difference in percentage Growth between the approved Needs Based Plan and Confirmed Contributions in the reference years.
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ growth of WFP Programme of Work} - \% \text{ growth of funding level}$ <p>Where:</p> $\% \text{ growth of WFP Programme of Work} = \frac{\sum \text{Total Approved Needs Based Plan in the reference year} - \sum \text{Total Approved Needs Based Plan in the base year}}{\sum \text{Total Approved Needs Based Plan in the base year}} \times 100$ $\% \text{ growth of funding level} = \frac{(\sum \text{Total Confirmed Contributions in the reference year} - \sum \text{Total Confirmed Contributions in the base year})}{\sum \text{Total Confirmed Contributions in the base year}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Needs Based Plan = Approved plan put together to reflect requirements based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners. NBPs are developed for the full duration of the CSP.</p> <p>Confirmed Contributions = Reflects all contributions (including ISC) available for use in the reference reporting year and include: a) contributions confirmed in a current financial year with the validity period starting in the same year; b) contributions confirmed in previous financial years but with validity period starting in current financial year; c) exclude contributions confirmed in current year but with validity period in the next financial year(s); d) exclude accounting adjustments.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Corporate level
DATA SOURCE:	WINGS/ Grants Management for the Confirmed Contributions; WINGS/Fund Management for the Needs Based Plan
KPI OWNER	For the NBPs, COs and CPP. For the Funding level, PPR
AUTOMATION:	Yes
COMPULSORY:	APP, APR, MP
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Yearly, calculation available at any given moment.
BASELINE:	-5.7% (2021); -3.3% (2022)

MANAGEMENT RESULT 4: EFFECTIVE FUNDING FOR ZERO HUNGER

TARGET:

Target:

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	18%	N/A	N/A

INTERPRETATION:

When the value of the indicator is at the level of the target or below, the indicator is considered achieved. When the value is above the target is considered not achieved.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI:

In 2024

j.DRS.6 Percentage of contributions received vs WFP programme of work



CODE:	j.DRS.6
VERSION:	V1.4 – 2024.03 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION:	This KPI measures how effectively resource mobilization efforts are achieving funding against the approved needs.
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of funding} = \frac{\sum \text{Confirmed Contributions in reference year}}{\sum \text{Annual needs based plan in the reference year}} \times 100$ <p>For the calculation formula above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Confirmed Contributions reflect all contributions (including ISC) available for use in the reference reporting year and include: a) contributions confirmed in a current financial year with the validity period starting in the same year; b) contributions confirmed in previous financial years but with validity period starting in current financial year; c) exclude contributions confirmed in current year but with validity period in the next financial year(s); d) exclude accounting adjustments</p> <p>Annual needs-based plan requirements: total funds required by a CSP to provide food assistance in the reference year, taking into account assessments of needs, and formalized in Country Budget Portfolios – otherwise also known as the programme of work.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Corporate level
DATA SOURCE:	The data source for Confirmed Contributions is Grants Management, Needs Based Plan is Funds Management.
KPI OWNER	PPRA
AUTOMATION:	Yes.
COMPULSORY:	Yes – APP, MP, APR.
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Calculated twice a year for mid-year and annual planning and reporting exercises. Can be calculated in real time as contributions are recorded upon confirmation.
BASELINE: 89% (2022)	66% (2022)

MANAGEMENT RESULT 4: EFFECTIVE FUNDING FOR ZERO HUNGER

TARGET:

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	56%	N/A	N/A

INTERPRETATION:

When the value of this indicator is at the level of the target or above, the indicator is considered achieved; when the value is below the target, the indicator is considered not achieved.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI:

In 2024.

j.PPR.5 Dollar value and percentage of flexible funding sourced



CODE:	j.PPR.5
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025, Grand Bargain 2.0, Funding Compact
DESCRIPTION:	The indicator measures the flexibility of funding received in the reference year at global level allowing WFP to determine the country and the activities for which the contribution will be used.
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> <p>Dollar Value of flexible funding = Unearmarked and Softly Earmarked Confirmed Contributions in USD in the reference year</p> $\% \text{ of flexible funding} = \frac{\sum \text{Unearmarked and Softly Earmarked Confirmed Contributions in the reference year}}{\sum \text{Total Confirmed Contributions in the reference year}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Confirmed Contributions reflect all contributions (including ISC) available for use in the reference reporting year and include: a) contributions confirmed in a current financial year with the validity period starting in the same year; b) contributions confirmed in previous financial years but with validity period starting in current financial year; c) exclude contributions confirmed in current year but with validity period in the next financial year(s); d) exclude accounting adjustments.</p> <p>In line with the Grand Bargain definition, flexible contributions to WFP consist of three types of funding: unearmarked multilateral contributions; contributions to life-saving activities through the Immediate Response Account (IRA); and softly earmarked contributions allowing flexibility beyond country level, such as regional and thematic contributions.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Corporate level
DATA SOURCE:	WINGS/Grants Management Module
KPI OWNER	PPR
AUTOMATION:	Yes. FACTory .
COMPULSORY:	Yes– APR, MP
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Yearly., calculation available at any given moment or request.
BASELINE:	USD 1.367 billion / 9.6% (2022)

MANAGEMENT RESULT 4: EFFECTIVE FUNDING FOR ZERO HUNGER

TARGET:

In the Grand Bargain launched in 2016, the donors originally made a commitment to “progressively reduce the earmarking of their humanitarian contributions”, with the aim of achieving “a global target of 30 percent of humanitarian contributions that is non-earmarked or softly earmarked by 2020.” Furthermore, through the Funding Compact launched by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2019, Member States commit to “bringing core resources to a level of at least 30 percent in the next five years [by 2024]”. Hence, WFP measures its performance against the international target of 30 percent of contributions received as unearmarked or softly earmarked funding. However, considering the steady and modest 5-6 percent level (average 8 percent when softly earmarked funds are included) over the recent years, WFP is to consider setting a more realistic target internally for the following years, starting from the level of 8 percent in 2022.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	8%	8%	8%

INTERPRETATION:

When the value of this indicator is at the level of the target or above, the indicator is considered achieved; when the value is below the target the indicator is considered not achieved.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI:

In 2024.

j.PPR.6 Dollar value and percentage of funds made available on a multi-year basis



CODE:	j.PPR.6
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03- ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025, Grand Bargain 2.0
DESCRIPTION:	The indicator presents in USD the total confirmed contributions earmarked as Multi-year in the reference year and in percentage compares the Total Contributions earmarked as Multi-Year in the reference year against the Total Contributions received that year.
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\text{Dollar Value} = \text{Multi – Year Confirmed Contributions in USD in the reference year}$ $\% \text{ of funds} = \frac{\sum \text{Multi – Year Confirmed Contributions in the reference year}}{\sum \text{Total Confirmed contributions in the reference year}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Confirmed Contribution reflect all contributions (including ISC) available for use in the reference reporting year and include: a) contributions confirmed in a current financial year with the validity period starting in the same year; b) contributions confirmed in previous financial years but with validity period starting in current financial year; c) exclude contributions confirmed in current year but with validity period in the next financial year(s); d) exclude accounting adjustments.</p> <p>Multi-year contributions are donors' commitments to provide sustainable and predictable funding to WFP for more than 12 months. Funds will be utilized according to the agreed yearly implementation schedule. The start date of the grant is January 1st of each future calendar year, unless specified otherwise. These contributions can be either flexible or directed.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Corporate level
DATA SOURCE:	WINGS/Grants Management Module.
KPI OWNER	PPR.
AUTOMATION:	Yes
COMPULSORY:	Yes–APP, APR, MP
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Yearly, calculation available at any given moment or request.
BASELINE: 89% (2022)	10.82% in 2022

MANAGEMENT RESULT 4: EFFECTIVE FUNDING FOR ZERO HUNGER

TARGET:

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	17%	17%	17%

INTERPRETATION:

When the value of this indicator is at the level of the target or above, the indicator is considered achieved; when the value is below the target the indicator is considered not achieved.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI:

In 2024.

j.PPR.7 Dollar value and percentage of funds received during quarter 1



CODE:	j.PPR.7
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION:	This indicator reports the total Confirmed Contributions in USD as of the 31st of March of a given year.
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> <p>Dollar Value = Confirmed Contributions in USD as of 31 March of the reference year in the same year</p> <p>% of funds = $\frac{\sum \text{Confirmed contributions in USD as of 31 March of the reference year in the same year}}{\sum \text{Total Confirmed contributions in USD in the reference year}} \times 100$</p> <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply: The funds reflect the confirmed contributions available for use in the reference year and refers to funds committed by a Donor as per the agreement. Confirmed Contributions As of 31 March of the reference year = Confirmed Contributions with Physical Posting Date minus or equal 31 March of the reference year and Contribution Year (year in which funds are made available by the Donor) equal to the reference year. Confirmed Contributions reflect all contributions (including ISC) available for use in the reference reporting year and include: a) contributions confirmed in a current financial year with the validity period starting in the same year; b) contributions confirmed in previous financial years but with validity period starting in current financial year; c) exclude contributions confirmed in current year but with validity period in the next financial year(s); d) exclude accounting adjustments.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Corporate level
DATA SOURCE:	WINGS/Grants Management
KPI OWNER	PPR.
AUTOMATION:	Yes
COMPULSORY:	Yes- APR, MP
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Yearly, calculation available at any given moment or request.
BASELINE:	19% in 2022

MANAGEMENT RESULT 4: EFFECTIVE FUNDING FOR ZERO HUNGER

TARGET:

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	30%	30%	30%

INTERPRETATION:

When the value of this indicator is at the level of the target or above, the indicator is considered achieved; when the value is below the target the indicator is considered not achieved.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI:

In 2024

b.MON.3 Percentage of outcome indicators achieved or on track



CODE	b.MON.3
VERSION	V2.4 – 2024.03 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2017-2021
DESCRIPTION	This indicator measures the proportion of outcome indicators (for which there is sufficient monitoring data) which have been achieved or made significant progress towards achievement.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of outcome indicators} = \frac{\sum \text{outcome indicators for which annual target is achieved or "on track"}}{\sum \text{outcome indicators for which there is sufficient monitoring data}} \times 100$ <p>Only corporate level indicators should be considered for this calculation as per the revised CRF.</p> <p>For the formula above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Outcome indicators for which annual target is achieved or “on track” are defined as those outcome indicators for which the actual value is at least 80% of the annual target, indicating that the country has achieved or is showing strong progress to achieving its target.</p> <p>Outcome indicators for which value is “partially achieved” are defined as those outcome indicators for which the actual value is between 50% and 80% of the annual target, indicating that the country has made some progress to achieving its target.</p> <p>Reporting period: The annual reporting period begins on 1st of January and ends on 31st of December.</p> <p>Indicators with sufficient monitoring data: those corporate indicators with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baseline data inserted the system; • annual targets set in system for the reporting period; and, • follow up data collected and inserted in the system for the reporting period.
CALCULATION LEVEL	<p>Country Office (CO) (based on corporate outcome indicators in CO’s CSP), regional level (based on corporate outcome indicators in CSPs of selected countries) and corporate level (based on corporate outcome indicators in CSPs of all countries).</p> <p>In line with the methodology used to calculate programme performance in the Annual Performance Report (APR), achievement is assessed using a performance analysis against the annual target. Outcome indicators are counted by subcategory (e.g. Food Consumption Score – Acceptable) and at their lowest level of granularity that is by target group, location and activity.</p>
DATA SOURCE	COMET (internal report used for the APR programme performance – not published). Data extraction should be conducted at the same time as APR calculation to ensure consistency, once Country Offices have finalized data input in COMET, approximately in March of the reporting year.

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

KPI OWNER APP-MM for corporate, Monitoring staff at RB (regional bureau) and CO level.

AUTOMATION	No								
COMPULSORY	Yes - APP, Management Plan, Annual Performance Report								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Calculated once a year for annual reporting exercise								
BASELINE	58% (2020), 58% (2021), 50% (2022)								
TARGET	<p>70% of outcome indicators “achieved” or are “on track” to achieve targets. for 2022. Subsequent targets to reflect 5% increase than previous year’s performance or 85%, whichever is higher.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>75%</td> <td>80%</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	75%	80%	85%
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	75%	80%	85%						
INTERPRETATION	<p>The value of this indicator ranges from 0 to 100%.</p> <p>After comparing follow up value and baseline¹³⁵, each outcome indicator is classified according to the following thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> when the value is at least 80% of the target, the indicator is considered “achieved/on track”; when the value of the indicator is between 80% and 50% of the target, the indicator is considered “partially achieved”; when the value of the indicator is below 50% the indicator is considered as having reached “low achievement”. <p>The formula above considers the first two levels, to provide a complete picture, percentage of indicators with partial or low achievement can also be shown. When KPI value is low, this can be done due to actual low achievements (i.e. in the case of funding restrictions or sudden changes in contexts), but also due to biases in the target setting, which might have led the country office to introduce too high annual or unrealistic targets for outcome indicators.</p> <p>The KPI can be read in conjunction with KPI b.MON.8 and KPI b.IMP.9.</p>								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	2024								

¹³⁵ The follow up value of each indicator is compared to the annual target. For some selected indicators, in which methodology there is no need for annual data collection, the comparison is made with follow up data in the current year and the baseline which might have been collected in a previous year. This is then compared to annual target or milestone. If either follow up value or annual target or milestone do not exist, the outcome indicator is excluded from the calculation.



b.
MON.
8

b.MON.8 Percentage of output indicators achieved or on track

CODE	b.MON.8
VERSION	V 1.2 – 2024.03 ACTIVE- EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2017-2021
DESCRIPTION	This indicator measures the proportion of output indicators (for which there is sufficient monitoring data) which have been achieved or made significant progress towards achievement.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of outputs} = \frac{\sum \text{output indicators for which annual target is achieved} + \sum \text{output indicators on track for achievement of the annual target}}{\sum \text{output indicators for which there is sufficient data}} \times 100$ <p>For the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Only corporate level indicators should be considered for this calculation as per revised CRF.</p> <p>Output indicators for which annual target is achieved: those output indicators for which actual value is at least 90% of the planned value – this also includes overachievements.</p> <p>Output indicators for which annual target is on track: those output indicators for which actual value is between 90 and 75% of the planned value.</p> <p>Output indicators for which there is sufficient data: those output values for which there is planning figures and actual values. Planned data are needs based plan and resource-based plan figures for beneficiaries, cash transfers and tonnage and original plan for other outputs. When no plan data are available, the output is considered as not being implemented (see interpretation section). Actual figures are figures in distribution reports and / or monitoring sources (entered in COMET).</p> <p>Reporting period: The reporting period begins on the 1st of January and ends on the 31st of December.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL	<p>Country Office (CO) (based on output indicators in CO's Country Strategic Plan CSP), regional level (based on output indicators in CSPs of selected countries) and corporate level (based on output indicators in CSPs of all countries).</p> <p>In line with the methodology used to calculate programme performance in the Annual Performance Report, achievement is assessed using a performance analysis against the annual target. The frequency of outputs value is annual while the level of detail is by activity. Food data are aggregated by commodity category; CBT data are aggregated by modality; beneficiaries data are aggregated by beneficiary group and age.</p>
DATA SOURCE	<p>COMET data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CM-R014 for food and CBT data; • CM-O004 for other outputs; and, • CM-R015a- Adjusted Beneficiaries by Activity Tag Beneficiary Group and Age Group (CSP)

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

Data extraction should be conducted at the same time as APR calculation to ensure consistency, once Country Offices have finalized data input in COMET, approximately in March of the reporting year.

KPI OWNER

APP-MM for corporate, monitoring staff at RB (Regional Bureau) and CO level.

AUTOMATION

No

COMPULSORY

Yes. APP, Management Plan, Annual Performance Report

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY

Calculated once a year for annual reporting exercise.

BASELINE

56% (2020), 63% (2021), 66% (2022)

TARGET

80% of output indicators are achieved or on track for 2021. Subsequent targets to reflect 5% increase than previous year's performance or 85%, whichever is higher.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	85%	85%	85%

INTERPRETATION

The value of this indicator ranges from 0 to 100%. The calculation excludes the output indicators which could not be reasonably achieved (i.e. there was no implementation towards them). Output indicators for which there is no planning figure (e.g. because the activity was not implemented during the reporting period, because the implementation only corresponded to some initial steps such as an assessment, or because partnership agreements were not formalized during the reporting period) are also excluded from the calculation.

The actual value of each output indicator is compared to the planned figure and assessed independently with the following thresholds:

- When the value is at least 90% of its planning figure, the indicator is considered "achieved";
- When the value is between 90-75% of the planning figure the indicator is considered "on track";
- When the value is between 75-50% of the planning figure, the indicator is considered "partially achieved"; and,
- When the value is less than 50% of the planning figured is considered to have reached "low achievement".

The calculation formula only considers outputs in the first two thresholds, but percentage of all output indicators in the different thresholds can be presented.¹³⁶

The KPI can be read in conjunction with KPI b.MON.3 and KPI b.IMP.9.

It measures the performance of the activities and outputs implemented during the reporting period This reflects how effectively the funding received by WFP was used.

¹³⁶ Overachievements (achievements over 100%) of a reasonable magnitude occur when planning figures were estimates and actual figures are higher than estimates, but actual figures were not deemed so high that required a revision of planning figures. If overachievements are exceedingly high, it might be due to data entry errors (i.e., different units entered in the system) or lack of planning adaptation (i.e. increase of beneficiary figures, tonnage or CBT during a sudden onset emergency response), which should be corrected. The aggregated calculation of the indicators exclude overachievement over reasonable magnitude, but these are displayed in individual country office data, so data entry mistakes can be corrected, or planning can be adjusted.

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The revised KPI addresses frequency and granularity issues that resulted in lower achievements in past years – due to mismatch of information. As a result, the b.MON.8 is expected to show higher results. Given the change in methodology, this KPI is not fully comparable with versions done under previous methodology.

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI**

2024

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

b.
EVA.
5

b.EVA.5 Percentage of implemented evaluation recommendations (Disaggregated by Evaluation Category)



CODE	b.EVA.5.
VERSION	V1.7 – 2023.03 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2017 – 2021
DESCRIPTION	The indicator measures the extent to which the recommendations made in WFP evaluation reports are implemented in a timely manner. It is linked to Management Result 5 of the CRF 2022-2025 and Outcome 4 of the WFP evaluation policy 2022 .
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\% \text{ of implemented recommendations} = \frac{\sum \text{implemented recommendations}}{\sum \text{all recommendations}} \times 100$ <p>The following factors are considered in the calculation of the indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregated by evaluation category: centralized, impact and decentralized <u>Implemented recommendations</u>: those marked as ‘implemented’ and ‘closed with partial implementation’. <u>All recommendations</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations made in WFP centralized, impact and decentralized evaluation reports. Not implemented recommendations that are ‘overdue’ or marked as ‘closed without implementation’. Recommendations that originally, as agreed in management responses, were due to be implemented in the reference year (original due dates). <p>Excluded from the denominator: Recommendations marked as ‘not agreed’ in management responses or closed as ‘obsolete’, as well as recommendations not led by WFP.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL	Country office, Regional Bureau, Headquarters department/division, Regional (aggregation of applicable countries), Departmental (aggregation of applicable divisions), corporate (aggregation of all WFP offices).
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Once a year: Q1.
DATA SOURCE	Risk and Recommendation Tracking Tool (R2) Issue Management Module, Evaluation Recommendations Tracking Dashboard
KPI OWNER	Evaluation Liaison Team
AUTOMATION	Yes

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

COMPULSORY

Yes: Annual Performance Plan (APP), Annual Performance Report (APR), Annual Evaluation Report (AER), Implementation Status of Evaluation Recommendations Report (ISR), Management Plan (MP).

BASELINE

66% (2022)

TARGET

The target for this indicator is 100% at end-year.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	100%	80%	80%

INTERPRETATION

The value of this indicator can range from 0% to 100%. However, it is important to consider that evolving priorities, funding gaps as well as issues related to partnership engagement and management can compromise implementation rates in a given year. WFP is setting the yearly target at 80% which is considered very high especially since the UN system benchmark established by the JIU sits at 85% for a 3-year period.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

2024

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

a.
AUD.
1

a.AUD.1 Number of outstanding internal audit recommendations (Audit Engagement)



CODE	a.AUD.1
VERSION	V 2.2 – 2022.04 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2017-2021
DESCRIPTION	<p>Independent oversight is a core component of WFP's oversight framework, which set forth the governance, architecture and vision for driving continuous improvement that meet the needs of stakeholders and safeguard their confidence in WFP's operations.. The consistent engagement of management provides critical assurance to the Executive Director and Executive Board. This indicator measures the extent to which management at Headquarters (HQ), Regional Bureaux (RBx) and Country Offices (COs) is effectively responding to the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) recommendations from internal audits, which are monitored in the Risk and Recommendation (R2) tracking tool ¹³⁷ and reported in OIG's Tableau Dashboard.</p>
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicators are as follows:</p> <p><u>a.AUD.1i</u> – corporate level:</p> $\sum \text{outstanding internal audit recommendations}$ <p>For the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Outstanding audit recommendations: those marked as “Not Started” or “In Progress” in the TeamMate+ or as “Open – Not Started” and “Open – In Progress” in OIG’s Tableau Dashboard. This includes recommendations from internal audits only.</p> <p><u>a.AUD.1ii</u> – office level:</p> $\sum \text{outstanding internal audit recommendations for the office}$ <p>For the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Outstanding audit recommendations: those marked as “Open” in OIG’s Tableau Dashboard. This includes open and implemented recommendations from pending OIG’s validation internal audits only.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL	<p><u>a.AUD.1i on the number of outstanding recommendations is an overall calculation targeting all recommendations at corporate level.</u></p> <p><u>a.AUD.1ii calculation is at office level, therefore results are presented broken down by ownership (CO, RB and HQ divisions and other offices as applicable).</u></p> <p>The Risk Management Division is responsible for the calculation of these indicators.</p>
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	<p>Both indicators are calculated twice a year for annual planning and reporting exercises; at 30 June and 31 December. They can be calculated on an ad hoc basis at another date upon request.</p>

¹³⁷ In line with WFP's policy on disclosure of oversight reports.

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

DATA SOURCE [Tableau Dashboard](#) managed by OIG

KPI OWNER Risk Management Division (Risk and Accountability Branch) for both indicators

AUTOMATION Yes ([OIGA tableau dashboard](#))

COMPULSORY Yes – Management Plan, APP and Annual Performance Report

BASELINE Corporate: 171 (2022); CO level: 90 (2022)

TARGET a.AUD.1i – The target is **less than in the previous measurement for each measurement**. Baseline is 175 recommendations at corporate level and 74 at country office level at 31 December 2021.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	<171	<	<

INTERPRETATION The indicator is most meaningful when the trend is considered. The trend of implementation accounts for both open and closed recommendations, and the number of audit reports, including associated agreed actions for the years. These will overall provide an overview on the status and utilization of audit recommendations.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI 2024

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

a.
EVA.
2

a.EVA.2 Number of joint and system-wide evaluations in which WFP engaged in the reference year



CODE	a.EVA.2
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.3 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	<p>The indicator measures the number of Joint evaluations and System-Wide evaluations in which WFP engaged, completed in the reference year. Disaggregation in the different categories (CE/IE/DE), types (JE, SWE, IAHE) and joint partners (UN Agencies, Government, etc.) will be provided when needed.</p> <p>This indicator is linked mainly to outcome 5 of the updated WFP evaluation policy 2022 (partnerships contribute to a strengthened environment for evaluation at the global, regional and national levels and to United Nations coherence).</p>
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\sum \text{completed joint and system – wide evaluations in which WFP engaged in a reference year}$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>WFP engagement: The evaluation should cover the work of WFP and at least one other agency/entity besides WFP, where WFP is party to commissioning the evaluation and has participated in the evaluation (as part of the evaluation management group/reference group). The evaluation assesses the results achieved by WFP and the partner/partners concerned together.</p> <p>Note: evaluations of WFP’s work commissioned solely by a donor agency are not classed as ‘joint evaluations’.</p> <p>Joint evaluation: A Joint Evaluation is a joint evaluative effort by more than one entity of a topic of mutual interest or of a programme or set of interventions which are co-financed and implemented, with the degree of ‘jointness’ varying from cooperation in the evaluation process, including management of the evaluation, pooling of resources, to combined reporting and joint management response processes. ¹³⁸</p> <p>Some Joint evaluation types are:</p> <p>Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluations (IAHE): An IAHE is an independent assessment of results of the collective humanitarian response by Member Organizations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to a specific crisis or theme. IAHEs evaluate the extent to which planned collective results have been achieved and how humanitarian reform efforts have contributed to that achievement. ¹³⁹</p> <p>System-wide evaluation (SWE): A SWE is a systematic and impartial assessment of the relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the combined contributions of United Nations entities towards the achievements of collective development objectives. ¹⁴⁰</p>

¹³⁸ Based on Technical Note joint evaluations (<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000002695/download/>)

¹³⁹ <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/inter-agency-humanitarian-evaluations>

¹⁴⁰ Policy for Independent System-wide Evaluation of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System (https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/julyhls/pdf13/policy_for_independent_system-wide_evaluation_of_operational_activities_for_development_of_the_united_nations.pdf)

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

CALCULATION LEVEL	OEV (corporate level).								
DATA SOURCE	Evaluation Management Information System (MIS).								
KPI OWNER	OEV								
AUTOMATION	Yes. The information can be extracted from the evaluation Management Information System.								
COMPULSORY	Yes. Management Plan, Annual Performance Report, Annual Evaluation Report and QCPR								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Once a year. It can be calculated at any time								
BASELINE	In 2022, 10 JE (1 Centralized, 7 Decentralized, 2 IAHE).								
TARGET	<p>There is no specific target for this KPI. In the WFP evaluation policy 2022, but it says that WFP will seek out opportunities with other United Nations entities and at the country level in consultation with national partners to undertake more joint and system-wide evaluations. Considering this, the target is set at a minimum of 8 joint evaluations each year.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	8	8	8
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	8	8	8						
INTERPRETATION	N/A								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	None								

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

a.
EVA.
1

a.EVA.1 Percentage of WFP draft policies and draft country strategic plans which refer explicitly to evaluation evidence



CODE	a.EVA.1
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	<p>The indicator measures how evaluation findings and recommendations have been used into the elaboration of some corporate documents: Policies and Country Strategic Plans (CSPs), including Interim Country Strategic Plans (ICSPs).</p> <p>OEV provides comments on all draft policies and draft I/CSPs and during that exercise the explicit reference of evaluation evidence can be assessed. OEV will guide the inclusion of missing references to evaluation evidence in the final documents, but for this KPI we are evaluating those references before OEV's comments.</p> <p>This indicator is linked to outcome 3 of the updated WFP evaluation policy 2022 (evaluation evidence is systematically available and accessible to meet the needs of WFP and partners).</p>
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\frac{\text{Number of draft I/CSPs and draft policies commented by OEV in the reference year which refer explicitly to evaluation evidence}}{\text{Number of draft I/CSPs and draft policies commented by OEV in the reference year}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Draft CSPs/ICSPs: CSPs/ICSPs presented in the Programme Review Process (PRP) for comments. The reference year is the year the draft CSPs/ICSPs are posted in the strategic PRP (s-PRP) stage, not the year the I/CSP is approved.</p> <p><i>Note: The draft CSP/ICSP will not be considered in the KPI if the country does not have any country specific evaluation in the last 5 years.</i></p> <p>Draft policies: Policies presented in the Oversight and Policy Committee (OPC) for comments. The reference year is the year the comments are made in the OPC meeting, not the year the policy is approved.</p> <p>Explicit reference to evaluation evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For a draft I/CSP, it will be considered in the numerator if the draft refers explicitly to WFP's country specific evaluation evidence (e.g. decentralized evaluations, impact evaluations, I/CSP evaluations, corporate emergency response evaluations, etc., focused on the country). It will be excluded when there is no reference to country specific evaluation evidence. <i>See note above regarding the consideration of draft CSPs/ICSPs only when the countries have at least one country specific evaluation in the last 5 years.</i>• For a draft Policy, it will be considered in the numerator if the draft refers explicitly to WFP's global evaluation evidence (e.g. policy evaluations, strategic evaluations, system-wide evaluations, joint evaluations, summaries of evaluation evidence). It will be excluded when there is no reference to global evaluation evidence.

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

CALCULATION LEVEL	HQ OEV								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Once a year. It can be calculated at any time.								
DATA SOURCE	Offline (OEV Excel or SharePoint), based on internal information for draft policies and the System for Programme Approval (SPA) PLUS for draft CSPs/ICSPs. The information will be added to existing or new tools to generate the KPI.								
KPI OWNER	OEV, For CSP, Evaluation Managers For policies, Head of Global evaluations Unit.								
AUTOMATION	No								
COMPULSORY	Yes. Management Plan, annual Performance Report, Annual Evaluation Report and CRF.								
BASELINE	In 2022, 92% (23 out of 25). No evaluation evidence in draft aviation policy and draft Sri Lanka CSP.								
TARGET	<p>The target is 100% by 2025.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>90%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	90%	95%	100%
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	90%	95%	100%						
INTERPRETATION	100% means all the draft I/CSP and draft policies commented by OEV during the reference year have an explicit reference to evaluation evidence in the formulation of the drafts.								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	None								

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

b.
INK.
3

b.INK.3 Number of engagements with WFP's Network of knowledge management practitioners in HQ, RBs, COs



CODE:	b.INK.3								
VERSION:	V2.0 - 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025								
DESCRIPTION:	INK aims to build-up and coordinate a network of knowledge management (KM) practitioners from RBs and technical units to share lessons learned and best practices on programmatic and innovation-related topics								
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\sum \text{Number of engagements}$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of engagements: In person or virtual workshops, webinars, KM campaigns, Community of Practice meetings/ events, Knowledge 4 Action Working Group meetings, or knowledge sharing events that are convened or co-convened by the corporate KM team. 								
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Corporate level								
DATA SOURCE:	Offline								
KPI OWNER	Analysis, Planning and Performance division (APP). (Previously known as INK, HQ)								
AUTOMATION:	No								
COMPULSORY:	Yes – Annual Performance Report, Management Plan								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Will be measured on an annual basis (1 January - 31 December).								
BASELINE:	2021: 1 Engagement								
TARGET:	<p>The target is one global encounter with KM practitioners annually plus at least 2 regional/thematic engagements per year.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	4	4	4
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	4	4	4						
INTERPRETATION:	N/A								

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI: Annual Review

b.
INK.
4

b.INK.4 Percentage Increase in knowledge-sharing to support decision- making



CODE: b.INK.4

VERSION: V2.0 -2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL

SOURCE: CRF 2022-2025

FUNCTIONAL AREA: Programme

DESCRIPTION: Measuring the increase in knowledge-sharing between WFP employees through engagements with WFP's network of knowledge management practitioners across all engagement types based on quarterly or annual reporting of all attendance.

METHODOLOGY: The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:

$$\% \text{ increase} = \frac{\text{Increase in number of participants from previous year}}{\text{Number of WFP employees who attended INK KM engagements for previous calendar year}} \times 100$$

For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:

- **Increase in number of participants from previous year:** number of WFP employees who attended INK KM engagements for the current calendar year minus the number of WFP employees who attended INK KM engagements for previous calendar year
- **INK KM engagements:** in person or virtual presentations, consultations, workshops, webinars, KM campaigns, Community of Practices, or knowledge sharing events
- **Participants:** in person or virtual participants / attendees / users at each engagement
- **% Increase of participants** for each INK engagement type relative to previous year

CALCULATION LEVEL: corporate level

DATA SOURCE: Offline

KPI OWNER: Analysis, Planning and Performance division (APP). (Previously known as INK, HQ)

AUTOMATION: No

COMPULSORY: Yes – Annual Performance Report, Management Plan

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:

Indicator will be measured on an annual basis (1 January - 31 December).

BASELINE:

2021 – [25 participants]¹⁴¹ ; 2023 – 250 participants

TARGET:

Each calendar year the INK KM Unit will strive to increase knowledge sharing among WFP staff through active participant in INK Knowledge sharing events by 25 percent.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	25%	25%	25%

INTERPRETATION:

Range of possible values of the indicator, what do different values mean.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI:

Annual Review

¹⁴¹ KM was not fully established at INK in 2021 so [1 engagement with 25 participants]

b.CCP.1 Percentage of Country Offices reporting at least 80 percent of beneficiary-related indicators, disaggregated by sex



CODE:	b.CPP.1										
VERSION:	V2.0 -2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL										
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025										
DESCRIPTION:	The indicator measures how well country offices are compliant with the corporate monitoring requirement to report indicators by sex disaggregation.										
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $= \frac{\sum \text{Country Offices reporting at least 80\% of measurements by sex disaggregation}}{\text{Total number of Country Offices}} \times 100$ <p>Beneficiary-related indicators refer to all output, outcome and cross-cutting indicators in the CRF for which disaggregation by sex is required and mandatory. Only corporate-level indicators are considered for the calculation.</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex refers to household head, in case of HH level indicator, and individual, in case of individual level indicators. The number of indicators that require sex disaggregation may change annually, as such the official list of indicators included in this calculation will be provided at the time of calculation.</p> <p>Measurements: each indicator can be reported for one or several target groups, locations, activities and/or modalities. All measurements are included in the calculation.</p>										
CALCULATION LEVEL:	CO/RB/HQ division – regional level (selection of countries) - corporate level										
DATA SOURCE:	COMET										
KPI OWNER	Analysis, Planning & Performance (APP) division										
AUTOMATION:	Possible, but not developed yet.										
COMPULSORY:	Yes – Management Plan, Annual Performance Report										
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Annual and Mid-Year Values										
BASELINE:	TBC										
TARGET:	85% of Country Offices reporting at least 80% of people-related indicators, disaggregated by sex										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> <th>2026</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>90%</td> <td>90%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	Target	90%	90%	95%	100%
Year	2023	2024	2025	2026							
Target	90%	90%	95%	100%							

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

INTERPRETATION: Equal to or greater than the target = Green. Within 10% of the target = Yellow. Anything lower = Red.

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI:** N/A



a.
EVA.
4

a.EVA.4 Evaluation products accessed



CODE	a.EVA.4
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 – ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	<p>WFP.org is the official WFP website, accessible worldwide. There are a number of evaluation resources (products) in WFP.org, under the evaluation website (https://www.wfp.org/independent-evaluation), such as videos, reports, guidance, key documents, among others.</p> <p>The indicator measures the number of unique downloads of evaluation products that have been requested by users worldwide. Ultimately, it measures how well our dissemination activities make evaluation available and potentially used for learning and accountability.</p> <p>This indicator is linked to outcome 3 of the WFP evaluation policy 2022 (evaluation evidence is systematically available and accessible to meet the needs of WFP and partners).</p>
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Number of unique downloads of evaluation products in the reference year</i></p> <p>Evaluation products: Products associated with evaluations and hosted in evaluation pages, such as Evaluation report (volumes I, II), terms of reference, brief, Infographic, video, etc.</p> <p>Downloads: Number of unique downloads (unique IP address during 24 hours) of all the evaluation-related products. If the same user downloads the same product more than once in 24 hours, it will only count as one download.</p> <p>Reference period: Initially one natural year comparing to the previous year. It could be adapted to measure one particular month or any other period.</p> <p>This indicator will be represented as the mentioned number, and also:</p> $\frac{\text{Difference between unique downloads of evaluation products in the reference year and the previous year}}{\text{Number of unique downloads of evaluation products in the previous year}} \times 100$
CALCULATION LEVEL	<p>HQ OEV</p> <p>Google Analytics managed by WFP’s IT division.</p>
DATA SOURCE	OEV Communications and KM Unit.
KPI OWNER	OEV
AUTOMATION	Yes. Google Analytics.
COMPULSORY	Yes. Management Plan and Annual Performance Report.

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY

Once a year

BASELINE

In 2022, 31,948 unique downloads (+32.9% compared to 2021)

TARGET

Based on percentage increase (or decrease) in accesses to evaluation products

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	+20%	+20%	+20%

INTERPRETATION

Every year it is expected to increase the number of downloads by 20% with respect the previous year.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

None



a.
EVA.
3

a.EVA.3 Percentage of completed evaluations that are made publicly available in a timely way

CODE	a.EVA.3
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025
DESCRIPTION	<p>The indicator measures how well the Evaluation Function makes evaluation available and potentially used for learning and accountability, and eventually used by management for decision making. Making evaluations publicly available is a fundamental part of the UNEG Norm 7 on Transparency. It is compulsory for all WFP evaluations (centralized, impact and decentralized) commissioned in line with the coverage norms established in the evaluation policy 2022.</p> <p>This indicator is linked to outcome 3 of the WFP evaluation policy 2022 (evaluation evidence is systematically available and accessible to meet the needs of WFP and partners).</p>
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\frac{\text{Number of evaluations completed in the reference year that are made publicly available in a timely way}}{\text{Number of evaluations completed in the reference year}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of this calculation, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>Evaluations completed: approved as final by the responsible authority in the commissioning unit: OEV (Centralized evaluations/Impact evaluations); HQ division-unit/Country Office/ Regional Bureau (Decentralized evaluations). The year of the approval is the year of completion for impact and decentralized evaluations. Centralized evaluations presented in the first regular session of the Executive Board (EB1) are considered completed in the previous year of the Board presentation and those presented in the annual and second regular session (EBA/EB2), the same year as the Board presentation, regardless of approval year.¹⁴²</p> <p>Evaluation publicly available: Evaluations are considered publicly available when the final report has been uploaded to GoDocs (WFP's document repository) with the correct access type (to be publicly available on wfp.org and other sites).</p> <p>Timely publication: For impact and decentralized evaluations, the publication is posted on wfp.org less than or equal to 3 months after the evaluation report is approved. For centralized evaluations, the publication is posted on wfp.org more than a month before the start of the Executive Board session where the evaluation is presented.</p>
CALCULATION LEVEL	HQ OEV
DATA SOURCE	Evaluation Management Information System (MIS) and EB Secretariat (EB session dates).
KPI OWNER	OEV

¹⁴² A centralized evaluations presented in EB1/2022 is considered completed in 2021 (even if the final report is approved in 2022). A centralized evaluations presented in EBA/2022 is considered completed in 2022 (even if the final report is approved in 2021)

MANAGEMENT RESULT 5: EVIDENCE AND LEARNING

AUTOMATION	Yes. The information can be extracted from the evaluation Management Information System								
COMPULSORY	Yes. Management Plan and Annual Performance Report								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Once a year. We will have the results on April 1 st the latest. ¹⁴³								
BASELINE	In 2022, 83%.								
TARGET	<p>The target for this indicator is '100%' at every measurement</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	100%	100%	100%
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	100%	100%	100%						
INTERPRETATION	A value less than 100% means one or more completed evaluations are not published or published with significant delay.								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI	None								

¹⁴³ A DE/IE approved on December 31st need to be published by March 31st to be considered in the numerator.

h.ITS.11 Percentage of compliance with information technology security standards



CODE	h.ITS.11
VERSION	V1.6 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL
SOURCE	CRF 2017-2021

DESCRIPTION

This KPI measures to what extent managers fulfil their responsibility to ensure compliance with the IT Security baseline for Hardware and Software related to Clients and Servers¹⁴⁴.

IT Standards for End-User Hardware and Software: The [IT Standards for End-User Hardware and Software](#) are regularly reviewed by the Technology (TEC) Division, and include the current versions that should be used in all WFP Offices worldwide.

All Offices must comply with the current Client and Server Operating Systems, as specified in the [Information and IT Security Policy](#)¹⁴⁵, this addresses three important aspects:

1. IT Security: protection against malware and cyberthreats
2. Operations: IT systems run with the required Operating System and patches
3. Asset management: all the clients and servers are up-to-date and conform to the standards

METHODOLOGY

The measurement formula for the indicator is one of the following options:

A, when the office has servers deployed

$$\% \text{ of compliance} = \left(\frac{\sum \text{Clients compliant with IT security baseline} \times 0.60}{\sum \text{Clients}} + \frac{\sum \text{Servers compliant with IT security baseline} \times 0.40}{\sum \text{Servers}} \right) \times 100$$

B, when the office does not have servers deployed:

$$\% \text{ of compliance} = \left(\frac{\sum \text{Clients compliant with IT security baseline}}{\sum \text{Clients}} \right) \times 100$$

Or C, when the office does not have workstations deployed:

$$\% \text{ of compliance} = \left(\frac{\sum \text{Servers compliant with IT security baseline}}{\sum \text{Servers}} \right) \times 100$$

For the calculations above, the following definitions apply:

Clients compliant with IT Security baseline: are those users' endpoints installed with the latest standard Operating System indicated in the IT Standards for End-User Hardware and Software Document.

Servers compliant with IT Security baseline: are those servers installed with the latest standard Server Operating System indicated in the IT Standards for End-User Hardware and Software Document. In offices using legacy software that cannot be ported to newer Server

¹⁴⁴ Current standards at the moment of writing this document (05/04/2022): Windows 10 (21H2) and Windows Server 2019

¹⁴⁵ Especially *Personnel responsibilities* section.

MANAGEMENT RESULT 6: LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY

Operating System versions, a plan for decommissioning has been prepared and approved by the Country Director or delegate, in coordination with the RB and/or HQ IT Support.

CALCULATION LEVEL Sub-office and other WFP sites at subnational level (considering all number of servers/workstations assigned to location). Country office (considering all servers/workstations assigned to a country). Regional Bureau (considering all servers/workstations assigned to the regional office). Regional level (considering all servers/workstations assigned to all countries under the region's jurisdiction) and corporate level (considering all WFP servers/workstations).

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY Measured and reported once a year (December).

DATA SOURCE The data source for this indicator is the GLOBAL Active Directory. The Technology Division – Service Management branch - automatically extracts GLOBAL Active Directory data. The local IT staff have visibility of the above information at any given time, through the IT global dashboard. Monitoring is done at two levels.

KPI OWNER TECM – Service Management, Local IT Focal Points

AUTOMATION Yes – GLASS (<https://glass.wfp.org/workplace/itdashboard/>)

COMPULSORY Yes – APP, Management Plan, Annual Performance Report.

BASELINE 89% (2020), 92% (2021) 2022 value was 91.6%, 2023 value was 93.9%

TARGET the target is 100% at every measurement.

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	100%	100%	100%

INTERPRETATION The compliance to IT Standards for End-User Hardware and Software and Information and IT Security Policy is compulsory for all WFP offices. Levels below the target might require different types of interventions, such as procurement of equipment, IT missions, etc. If the value is 100%, it is marked as **green**. If the value is between 70% and 99%, it is marked as **amber**. And if the value is below 70%, it is marked as **red**.

Formula A above will apply to the majority of the Country Offices, while formulas B and C can apply to lower levels (sub offices, field offices, warehouse locations and other WFP sites), or transitional situations in which these offices are being opened or closed.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI None scheduled

b.CCP.2 Number of countries where WFP uses/contributes to UN INFO



CODE:	b.CPP.2								
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025, QCPR 2021								
DESCRIPTION:	UN INFO is part of the United Nations’ efforts to improve coherence, transparency, accountability and coordination to better address the needs and priorities in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is an online planning, monitoring and reporting platform that digitizes the UN Country Team’s results frameworks (either the Development Assistance Framework or the Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework), Coordination Surveys and Common Business Strategies. One of UN INFO’s core elements is tracking the UNCT’s contributions to Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and fulfils the UN’s promise to be a leader and partner of choice in the international development sphere.								
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\sum \text{Number of countries where WFP uses or contributes}$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries that use/contribute to UN INFO: reports in UNINFO 								
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Country Office level - regional level (selection of countries) - corporate level								
DATA SOURCE:	UNINFO								
KPI OWNER	CPP, and the responsible unit at CO and RB.								
AUTOMATION:	No								
COMPULSORY:	Yes – APP, APR, MP								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Annual								
BASELINE:	2022 will form the baseline value and targets will be set after the end-year review phase								
TARGET:	Targets are based on 2022 baseline with an expectation of a 10% improvement each year.								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025				
Year	2023	2024	2025						

MANAGEMENT RESULT 6: LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY

	Target	2022 + 10%	2023 + 10%	2024 + 10%	
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INTERPRETATION: Range of possible values of the indicator, what do different values mean.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI: January 2023 - Hard targets to be set after 2022 values have been established.

g.FIN.2 Number of data standards being implemented from the United Nations Financial Data Cube



CODE	g.FIN.2								
VERSION	V2.0 – 2024.03 ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE	CRF 2022-2025, QCPR 2021								
DESCRIPTION	UN has defined standard dimensions in the UN database (UN Data Cube) to be able to report information at UN consolidated level. The KPI measures to which extent WFP is compliant with the UN Data Cube initiative.								
METHODOLOGY	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\frac{\text{Number of UN Cube Standard Dimensions adopted by WFP}}{\text{Number UN Cube Standard Dimensions}} \times 100$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of UN Data Cube Standard Dimensions adopted by WFP: corresponds to the number of dimensions compliant with the UN Data Cube Standard definition that have been made available in WFP HANA financial database and are reported in yearly CEB (Chief Executives Board for Coordination) submission. Number of agreed UN Data Cube Standard Dimensions: corresponds to the number of dimensions defined as UN Data Cube Standard by UN. 								
CALCULATION LEVEL	WFP Corporate level.								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY	Yearly								
DATA SOURCE	Offline information. Data standards for united nations system-wide reporting of financial data								
KPI OWNER	Responsible unit is FINS (FIN division).								
AUTOMATION	No								
COMPULSORY	Yes. MP, APR								
BASELINE	100% in 2022.								
TARGET	<p>100% target in 2022. Targeting needs to be adjusted according to the evolution of the UN Cube Standard Dimensions.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	100%	100%	100%
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	100%	100%	100%						

MANAGEMENT RESULT 6: LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY

INTERPRETATION

Target projection set in 2022 will be adjusted for future years according to the evolution of the definition of UN Cube Standard.

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI

Yearly revision and confirmation is required

j.INK.4 Value of acceleration programmes signed with external customers (INKA)



CODE:	j.INK.4										
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL										
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025										
DESCRIPTION:	<p>The WFP Innovation Accelerator sources, supports and scales innovations linked to SDG2, focused on Zero Hunger and to the rest of the Sustainable Development Goals. Beyond the standard innovation programmes that the WFP Innovation Accelerator runs for the benefit of WFP operations, it runs additional on demand innovations programs for specific WFP units and Country Offices and for external entities and governments. The WFP Innovation Accelerator has run innovation programmes for a broad range entities, such as specialised topical teams in WFP (South-South Triangular Cooperation), governments (for example, Luxembourg, Austria and Germany), foundations (for example, the Kofi Annan Foundation) . The number here refers to the programme that has been active in the reporting period, regardless of the date of agreement signing.</p>										
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> <p>Sum of each projects' funding under the external programme</p> $\sum \text{Value of acceleration programmes}$										
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Accelerator level (corporate level)										
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Will be measured on an annual basis (1 January – 31 December)										
DATA SOURCE:	Tracked by WFP Innovation Accelerator										
KPI OWNER:	WFP Innovation Accelerator (HQ)										
AUTOMATION:	No										
COMPULSORY:	Yes – Annual Performance Report, Management Plan Innovation Accelerator Year in Review										
BASELINE:	\$3M in 2021										
TARGET:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>\$6M</td> <td>\$6M</td> <td>\$6M</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	\$6M	\$6M	\$6M		
Year	2023	2024	2025								
Target	\$6M	\$6M	\$6M								

MANAGEMENT RESULT 6: LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY

INTERPRETATION N/A

**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI:** N/A

j.INK.3 Number of external innovation programmes run (including repeat requests) (INKA)



CODE:	j.INK.3								
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025								
DESCRIPTION:	Number of external innovation programmes (including repeat requests) run by the WFP Innovation Accelerator								
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\sum \text{Number of external innovation programmes run}$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WFP Innovation Accelerator sources, supports and scales innovations linked to SDG2, focused on Zero Hunger and to the rest of the Sustainable Development Goals. Beyond the standard innovation programmes that the WFP Innovation Accelerator runs for the benefit of WFP operations, it runs additional on demand innovations programs for specific WFP units and Country Offices and for external entities and governments. The WFP Innovation Accelerator has run innovation programmes for a broad range entities, such as specialised topical teams in WFP (South-South Triangular Cooperation), governments (for example, Luxembourg, Austria and Germany), foundations (for example, the Kofi Annan Foundation) .The number here indicates the programme that has been active in the reporting period, regardless of the date of agreement signing. 								
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Accelerator level (corporate level)								
DATA SOURCE:	Tracked by the WFP Innovation Accelerator								
KPI OWNER:	WFP Innovation Accelerator – INKA (HQ)								
AUTOMATION:	No								
COMPULSORY:	Yes: Annual Performance Report, Management Plan								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Will be measured on an annual basis (1 January – 31 December)								
BASELINE:	8 external innovation programmes in 2021								
TARGET:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	12	12	12
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	12	12	12						

MANAGEMENT RESULT 6: LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY

INTERPRETATION: N/A

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI: [e.g. if a system change is planned in the coming months or a new definition that affects the calculation will be applied]

b.INK.2 Number of beneficiaries reached via innovations (INKA)

CODE:	b.INK.2								
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025								
DESCRIPTION:	<p>Number of beneficiaries reached via innovations supported by the WFP Innovation Accelerator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tier 1, and 2 beneficiaries that had access or benefited from a product/service offered by WFP and/or its partners directly or indirectly at least once during the year. Tier 3 beneficiaries is NOT counted in people reached 								
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> <p>\sum Number of beneficiaries reached via innovations</p> <p>Number of tier 1 beneficiary of innovation projects+ Number of tier 2 beneficiary of the innovation projects</p>								
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Accelerator level (corporate level)								
DATA SOURCE:	Tracked by the WFP Innovation Accelerator received from WFP country offices and reporting from external startups.								
KPI OWNER	WFP Innovation Accelerator – INKA (HQ)								
AUTOMATION:	No								
COMPULSORY:	Yes: Annual Performance Report, Management Plan, Innovation Accelerator Year in Review .								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Will be measured on an annual basis (1 January – 31 December)								
BASELINE:	9 million in 2021								
TARGET:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>25M</td> <td>35M</td> <td>45M</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	25M	35M	45M
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	25M	35M	45M						
INTERPRETATION:	N/A								
REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI:	N/A								

MANAGEMENT RESULT 6: LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY

b.
INK.
1

b.INK.1 Number of innovation projects funded (in early stage and scaling phase) (INKA)



CODE:	b.INK.1								
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL								
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025								
DESCRIPTION:	This indicator measures the number of active innovation projects in the reporting year, excluding alumni projects								
METHODOLOGY:	<p>The measurement formula for the indicator is the following:</p> $\sum \text{Number of innovation projects funded (in early stage and scaling phase)}$ <p>For the purpose of the calculation above, the following definitions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of active projects in that specific year (alumni projects are not included in the counting) 								
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Accelerator level (corporate level)								
DATA SOURCE:	Tracked by the WFP Innovation Accelerator								
MONITORING ENTITY:	WFP Innovation Accelerator – INKA (HQ)								
AUTOMATION:	No								
COMPULSORY:	Yes: Annual Performance Report, Management Plan, Innovation Accelerator Year in Review								
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Will be measured on an annual basis (1 January – 31 December)								
BASELINE:	52 active projects in 2021								
TARGET:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	60	60	60
Year	2023	2024	2025						
Target	60	60	60						

INTERPRETATION: The higher number of the innovation projects means that more innovative solutions are supported by the Innovation Accelerator across the globe to achieve SDG 2. This also aligns with the anticipated increase in donor funds year on year, and innovative financing mechanisms that allow us to support even more projects than currently.



**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI:**

N/A

MANAGEMENT RESULT 6: LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY

j.
INK.
1

j.INK.1 Number of external innovation programmes run (including repeat requests) (INKA)



CODE:	j.INK.1										
VERSION:	V2.0 – 2024.03 - ACTIVE - EXTERNAL										
SOURCE:	CRF 2022-2025										
DESCRIPTION:	<p>This indicator demonstrates commitment to efficiency by collecting and validating previous year’s projects related to efficiency. This is demonstrated by the total count of initiatives launched across the organization that meet the minimum thresholds¹⁴⁶ for inclusion in the Efficiency Gains Exercise. Calculations are performed by divisional focal points, also disclosing methodology. Data sources are also defined by the focal points. Efficiency gains calculations go through a validation process at corporate level.</p>										
METHODOLOGY:	<p>In the interest of profiling the initiatives that delivered the greatest impact, and to track their impact on an annual basis, the following criteria have been applied for inclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust methodology and supporting calculations; and • Clearly explained and quantified cost savings of a minimum of USD 0.25 million annually; or • Clearly explained and quantified time savings of a minimum of 2.5 FTE annually. 										
CALCULATION LEVEL:	Corporate level – WFP (HQs and Field)										
DATA SOURCE:	WFP 2023 Efficiency gains Exercise, WFP Annual Performance Report (APR)										
KPI OWNER:	CPP (HQ)										
AUTOMATION:	No										
COMPULSORY:	Yes – Annual Performance Report, Management Plan, UN's ECOSOC Efficiency Report on the Secretary General's reform targets										
CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY:	Yearly, published April (overall results) and June (APR) of each year										
BASELINE:	16 new initiatives launched in 2023										
TARGET:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>3</td> <td>20</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2023	2024	2025	Target	3	20	40		
Year	2023	2024	2025								
Target	3	20	40								
INTERPRETATION:	The higher the number, the higher number of efficiency projects launched										

¹⁴⁶ For 2021 efficiency reporting exercise, efficiency initiatives must have generated an estimate of at least 2.5 FTE time savings and/or USD 250,000 in cost savings. Thresholds may be updated as necessary in subsequent reporting exercises.



**REVIEW/REVISION
SCHEDULED FOR THIS
KPI:**

July-August 2024

MANAGEMENT RESULT 6: LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY

j.
INK.
2

j.INK.2 WFP efficiency gains (measured on a yearly basis)



CODE: j.INK.2

VERSION: V2.0 – 2024.03 - **ACTIVE - EXTERNAL**

SOURCE: CRF 2022-2025

DESCRIPTION: Demonstrate commitment to efficiency by measuring dollar value of efficiency initiatives from the previous year through cost savings and FTE time savings. Calculations performed by divisional focal points, who also disclosing methodology and define the data sources. After submission from all relevant divisions, initiative efficiency calculations go through a validation process at corporate level.

METHODOLOGY: In line with UNDCO definitions, efficiency gains relate to the savings associated with a given task and are quantifiable in monetary terms (USD). Efficiency gains relate to the reduction of costs associated with a given task and are quantifiable in monetary terms. They are composed of cost efficiencies and time efficiencies:

- Cost savings: reduction of the level of financial resources disbursed to achieve a given outcome. This can be (1) Cost reduction (in USD) of an existing cost (2) Cost avoidance (in USD) is a reduction of an expected future cost.
- Time savings: Reduction of the overall effort to achieve a given task. Calculated initially in reduced time (FTE in terms of hours/days) and then converted into a USD equivalent.

Criteria for inclusion of initiatives:

- Cost savings of minimum USD250,000 annually; or
- Time savings of minimum 2.5 FTE annually;

Divisions calculate the impact of their ongoing and new initiatives in terms of efficiency gains within WFP's own operations and enabling services, and at the interagency level. For ongoing initiatives, divisions calculate the value of gains realized in 2023 and forecasted, where possible, the annual run-rate gains expected once the initiative is fully implemented.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost savings (USD)} &= \\ & \text{Annual cost required to achieve a given result in a baseline year}^{147} \\ & - \text{Annual cost required to achieve the same result after the initiative is implemented} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time savings (FTE)}^{148} &= \\ & \frac{(\text{Annual hours required to achieve a given result in the baseline year}^{149} - \\ & \text{Annual hours required to achieve the same result after the initiative is implemented})}{\text{Total annual hours worked per person}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total efficiency gains} &= \\ & \text{Cost savings (USD)} + \text{Time savings (FTEs)} * \text{FTE average position cost} \end{aligned}$$

¹⁴⁷ The baseline should represent spending in a year of similar level of activity to the year for which the saving is calculated. If possible, use the most recent year (pre initiative implementation), adjusted for any changes in activity level (or other relevant cost driver), as baseline. Adjusted for changes in activity level compared to 2023 / Baseline year (the year in which the initiative started)

¹⁴⁸ E.g. To calculate the estimate of FTE hours per year: 11 months * 21.5 days * 7.5hrs/day = 1,774 hours per year = 1 FTE

¹⁴⁹ Adjusted for changes in activity level compared to 2023 / Baseline year (the year in which the initiative started)

V. MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Time savings are converted from FTE to dollar value and added up with cost savings to make total efficiency gains.¹⁵⁰

CALCULATION LEVEL: Corporate level - WFP (HQs and Field)

DATA SOURCE: [2023 Efficiency Gains exercise](#)

KPI OWNER: CPP (HQ)

AUTOMATION: No

COMPULSORY: Yes – Annual Performance Report (APR), Management Plan, UN's ECOSOC Efficiency Report on the Secretary General's reform targets

CALCULATION AND REPORTING FREQUENCY: Yearly, published April (overall results) and June (APR) of each year

BASELINE: USD 165.6 million (2022); USD 256.1 million (2023)

TARGET:

Year	2023	2024	2025
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A

**The target cannot be reasonably set due to efficiency results' dependencies on multiple, cross-functional as well as organization-wide variables (e.g., total confirmed contributions, departmental/divisional investment, stakeholder buy-in, external pricing/rates, among other variables)*

INTERPRETATION: The higher the number, the higher the dollar value of efficiency delivered

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULED FOR THIS KPI: July-August 2024

¹⁵⁰ The estimation is FTE efficiencies are based on an average salary, per year, for local and international staff. E.g. For 2023 average locally recruited salary rate was USD 39,750, while the average salary rate for internationally recruited staff was USD 167,280.

ANNEX 1

WHAT'S NEW IN THE COMPENDIUM?

Version 2.3: April 2024 [LATEST VERSION]

This updated version of the Indicator Compendium includes revisions in language, corrects minor errors where applicable and a formatting update to align with the new WFP Visibility Guide. Indicators that are considered new and/or revised are marked with [NEW] and/or [REVISED] in their titles to facilitate navigation of changes. Any updates to the methodological note resulted in updating the indicator version number and date, but only indicators that had a more significant update were tagged as "[REVISED]". Significant updates include changes to the applicability or activity tags of the indicator, frequency of data collection, data source, calculation, disaggregation into corporate systems and/or visualization.

VERSION 2.2: SEPTEMBER 2023

This is the second iteration of the WFP Indicator Compendium of the 2022-2025 CRF. This version has been reformatted and organized to ease readability and use. The methodological notes still follow the same general structure but were updated to the new standard template. Small corrections were made to some indicators, and indicator version numbers and dates were updated accordingly.

This version also includes 44 new indicators at outcome, output and cross-cutting levels that were piloted through rigorous field testing in 2023. Reporting should begin in 2024. These indicators have been marked "[NEW]" in their respective titles and methodological notes.

This update also includes for the first time the methodological notes for high-level targets and management KPIs, resulting in one compendium for all WFP monitoring indicators.

Version 2.1: July 2022

This is the first version of the WFP Indicator Compendium of the 2022-2025 CRF. It was updated to align with the new CRF, including adding some new indicators and removing outdated indicators. Some existing indicator methodological notes were updated, and indicator version and dates were updated accordingly.

The outcome indicator category reduced from ten to eight programme areas (merging the two smallholder farmer programme areas into one and deleting the Partnership category + indicator). Output categories I, J, K, L and M were removed, and indicators were incorporated into other categories or deleted to streamline monitoring and reporting.

Version 1 (of the CRF 2017-2021)

This version of the Indicator Compendium had various updates starting from March 2017 until October 2020. Indicator methodologies were regularly reviewed and updated as relevant, particularly after the revision of the CRF in 2018.

Version 1.5 October 2020

Version 1.4 April 2019

Version 1.3 January 2019

Version 1.2 March 2018

Version 1.1 March 2017

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