



WFP's Draft 2014-2017 Strategic Results Framework

What is the Strategic Results Framework?

WFP's 2014-2017 Strategic Results Framework (SRF) is a key normative instrument for project design, monitoring and reporting, and serves to operationalize the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan. The SRF serves several salient purposes: (1) it aligns outcomes and outputs with the higher level Strategic Objectives of the Strategic Plan, thereby translating the organization's high level objectives into actionable results and deliverables; (2) it provides a normative framework around which all WFP projects are designed; (3) it provides a list of corporate indicators used by all offices for outcome and output monitoring; (4) it informs corporate reporting with achievement values for the indicators in the SRF being included in WFP's Standard Project Reports (SPRs) and the Annual Performance Report (APR).

In serving these varied purposes, the SRF is a core element of WFP's performance management and accountability framework and ensures harmonized approaches to project design, monitoring and reporting across WFP operations. The framework also helps WFP demonstrate its contributions to the Millennium Development Goals, in particular to MDGs 1 and 4. The SRF is complemented by WFP's Management Results Framework (MRF), which captures WFP's managerial results and indicators, and by Country Strategy Documents, which describe WFP's strategic orientation at country level.

What the SRF is not...

The SRF is primarily a normative instrument used to inform project design and project level monitoring and reporting. As such, it includes planning elements and indicators of relevance to the project level, and does not purport to reflect country, regional or global level results and indicators. WFP projects are typically established under the umbrella of a Country Strategy, UNDAF or similar country level arrangement. The SRF therefore does not purport to capture country level objectives. The only exception to this are the SRF outcomes concerning capacity development, which are intended to effect change at the national level. Other outcome statements speak to intended results in particular communities or with specific population groups. The SRF also makes no reference to the managerial dimensions of WFP's work as these are found in the Management Results Framework (MRF), which contains the organization's managerial results and indicators including indicators of organizational efficiency and effectiveness.

Process for developing the SRF

The SRF has been developed through a robust consultative process. In addition to the engagement of WFP managers and technical staff at Headquarters, Regional Bureaux and Country Offices, the SRF has been developed in consultation with other UN funds, programmes and agencies in line with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), particularly UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Women, and with other sister agencies and stakeholders including FAO, IFAD, UNHCR, WHO, UNAIDS, OCHA, ICRC and ISDR. Informal consultations with WFP's Executive Board on the SRF are also foreseen. This collaborative process has improved the quality of the SRF and strengthened harmonization with sister agencies, while avoiding gaps and redundancies in work with key partners.

Structure of the SRF

In line with the QCPR, WFP has agreed with other UNDG agencies, funds and programmes to take steps towards converging strategic planning, particularly with respect to results frameworks. Consequently, WFP's SRF relies on the same results chain and the same definitions included in the UNDG RBM Guidelines.

The structure of the SRF reflects the four Strategic Objectives of the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan:

- SO 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies;
- SO 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies;
- SO 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs;
- SO 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

For each of the four Strategic Objectives, the goals included in the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan are listed. Also included under each Strategic Objective is the set of outcomes and outputs that have been developed for 2014-2017. Each of the outcomes is linked to one or more outputs, with the output statements describing the tangible deliverables WFP can be held accountable for. Outcomes are linked upwards to the Strategic Objectives and downward to outputs. Outputs, in turn, are linked downwards to activities and inputs (not shown in the SRF). This hierarchical linkage from inputs through to impacts describes the WFP results chain.

Content of the SRF

The 2014-2017 Strategic Plan does not purport to chart a new direction for WFP, but aims to consolidate the shift from food aid to food assistance described in the 2008-2013 Strategic Plan. In line with the new Strategic Plan, the SRF aims to better reflect WFP's efforts to prepare and respond to shocks, restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods, reduce vulnerability and build lasting resilience. The mainstreaming of capacity development work (previously under SO 5) into the four Strategic Objectives, reflects the intent to strengthen capacity development across all Strategic Objectives. The 2014-2017 SRF also gives greater attention to and better integrates, gender, protection and partnership work through inclusion of a set of Cross-cutting results and indicators.

The SRF provides a comprehensive compendium of WFP's outcomes and outputs. Each of the outcomes and outputs included in the SRF has at least one corporate indicator. The indicators included in the SRF are restricted to those which: (1) are deemed to be of relevance to most WFP operations; and (2) are considered to be of strategic importance. Other indicators not meeting these two criteria are considered 'project-specific', and are available to WFP staff in the indicator compendium.

Business rules for using the SRF

Application of the following business rules will ensure harmonized approaches to project design, monitoring and reporting at all WFP locations:

1. The SRF shall be used for the design of all EMOP, PRRO and DEV/CP projects.
2. The design of project logframes shall begin with the selection of the SO(s) described in the narrative section of the project document. Depending on the operational context and programmatic scope, a project may contain only one SO or multiple SOs.
3. Each project objective in the narrative section must be aligned to only one SO.
4. For each SO selected for the project, at least one outcome must be selected from the SRF.
5. For each outcome selected, at least one corresponding outcome indicator must be selected from the SRF.
6. For each outcome selected, at least one linked output must also be selected from the SRF.
7. For each output selected, all linked output indicators of relevance to the programme must be selected from the SRF.
8. Corporate indicators (those selected from the SRF) can be complemented by indicators from the Project-specific indicator compendium.
9. Project targets must be established for all corporate indicators, both at outcome and output levels.
10. All corporate indicators included in project logframes must be monitored as per the periodicity defined in Annex 1.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies GOALS: <i>1: Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce under nutrition to below emergency levels</i> <i>2: Protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men</i> <i>3: Strengthen the capacity of governments and regional organisations and enable the humanitarian community to prepare for, assess and respond to shocks</i>		IMPACT Contribution to: Eradication of extreme hunger (MDG 1/SDG) Reduction in child mortality (MDG 4/SDG)	
CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS: GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved; INDICATORS: Number of women/men in leadership positions of project management committees; Number and percentage of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution. PROTECTION: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions; INDICATORS: Proportion of assisted people reporting having had safety problems to or from or at WFP programme sites; Proportion of assisted people reporting having received information about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain). PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed; INDICATORS: Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks); Proportion assessments jointly conducted with partners.			
SO 1 Outcomes	Indicators	Corporate targets	Project targets and data sources
Outcome 1.1 Reduced or stabilized under nutrition among children under 5 years of age and Pregnant and Lactating Women Main transfer tools include: General distribution (Food, cash, vouchers); Supplementary Feeding; Specialized nutritional product	1.1.A Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment Performance Rate (Recovery, Mortality, Default and Non-response)	Project target met for 80 % of projects	Target: Mortality <3%; Recovery rate >75%; Default rate <15% Data source: MoH/ WFP patient register; Monthly CP reports
	1.1.B Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme coverage	Project target met for 80 % of projects	Target: MAM Treatment Coverage > 50% Rural areas; >70% Urban areas; >90% Camp situations; Prevention >70% Data source: Survey; SQUEC method

<p>1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for target households</p> <p>Main transfer tools include: General distribution (Food, cash, vouchers)</p>	1.2.A Food consumption score	Project target met for 80 % of projects	Target: 1.2.A 80% targeted HHs have at least borderline consumption Data source: EFSA, PDM, FSOM
	1.2.B Daily Average Dietary Diversity	Project target met for 80 % of projects	Target: 1.2.B 80% targeted HHs consume at least 3 food groups on average per day Data source: EFSA, PDM, FSOM
	1.2.C Coping strategy index (food strategies)	Project target met for 80 % of projects	Target: 1.2.C CSI of 80% of targeted HHs is stabilized or reduced Data source: EFSA, PDM, FSOM
	1.2.D Coping strategy index (assets depletion strategies)	Project target met for 80 % of projects	Target: 1.2.D 80% of targeted HHs are not applying asset depletion strategies Data source: EFSA, PDM, FSOM
<p>Outcome 1.3 Restored or stabilized access to basic services and critical community assets</p> <p>Main transfer tools include: School Feeding; Food, cash, vouchers for training; HIV/TB/PMTC treatment, Food Assistance for Assets (Food, cash and vouchers)</p>	1.3.A Retention rate for boys and girls	Project target met for 80 % of projects	Target: 70% retention of enrolled boys and girls Data source: EMIS, school records, surveys
	1.3.B Defaulter Rate of HIV/TB/PMTC treatment	Project target met for 80 % of projects	Target: Default rate <15% Data source: Partner reports
	1.3.C Critical Community Asset Score (Critical CAS)	Project target met for 80 % of projects	Target: At least 50% of damaged/destroyed critical assets restored during the emergency Data source: PDM, FSOM
<p>Outcome 1.4 National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are enabled to assess and respond to emergencies</p> <p>Main transfer tools include: Policy and programmatic advice, logistics</p>	1.4.A Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index (EPCI)	Project target met for 80 % of projects	Target: EPCI is increased from baseline Data source: Capacity analysis

<p>services, Information and communications technology, assessments and monitoring, Infrastructure, Advocacy, Training</p>	<p>1.4.B User satisfaction rate</p>	<p>Project target met for 80 % of projects</p>	<p>Target: project specific Data source: User satisfaction survey</p>
<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Indicators</p>		
<p>Output 1.1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households</p>	<p>1.1.1.a Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>1.1.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>1.1.1.c Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>1.1.1.d Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>1.1.1.e Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>1.1.1.f Total planned beneficiaries reached by week 4 for sudden on-set emergencies</p>		
<p>Output 1.2.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households</p>	<p>1.2.1.a Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>1.2.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>1.2.1.c Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>1.2.1.d Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>1.2.1.e Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p>		
<p>Output 1.3.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households</p>	<p>1.3.1.a Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>1.3.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>1.3.1.c Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>1.3.1.d Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>1.3.1.e Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p>		

Output 1.3.2 Critical community assets restored or maintained during the emergency by targeted communities and individuals ¹	1.3.2.a Number of critical community assets restored or maintained during the emergency by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure
Output 1.4.1 Logistics augmentation, UNHAS and/or Emergency Telecommunications services provided	1.4.1.a UNHRD items provided against requests by type 1.4.1.b Number of goods and services provided by type 1.4.1.c Number of passengers transported 1.4.1.d Metric tons/Cubic Meters of cargo transported
Output 1.4.2 Emergency management capacity created and/or supported	1.4.2.a Number of technical assistance activities provided by type ² 1.4.2.b Number of people trained by type

¹ Output 1.4.1 refers to the urgent repair or maintenance of physical and natural assets that enable physical access by targeted communities to humanitarian assistance, critical infrastructures and services (e.g. roads to access markets and basic social services; emergency water supply and sanitation) and/or reduce additional risk to lives e.g. health and critical livelihood assets (e.g. immediate drainage of canals/clearing of debris before or during the rainy season to reduce the risk of flood, etc.)

² Early Warning Information system, response activation and coordination mechanisms, response framework, food security and vulnerability analysis, humanitarian supply chain management; emergency telecommunications; hazard analysis and early warning; support to national disaster response planning, etc.

<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</p> <p>GOALS:</p> <p>1: Restore or support food security and nutrition of people and communities and contribute to stability, resilience and self-reliance</p> <p>2: Assist communities and countries to rebuild or establish livelihoods, connecting to markets and managing food systems</p> <p>3: Through food and nutrition assistance, support the safe, voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs</p> <p>4: Ensure equitable access to and control over food and nutrition assistance for women and men</p>	<p>IMPACT</p> <p>Contribution to:</p> <p>Eradication of extreme hunger (MDG 1/SDG)</p> <p>Reduction in child mortality (MDG 4/SDG)</p>
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CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS:

GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved; **INDICATORS:** Number of women/men in leadership positions of project management committees; Number and percentage of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution.

PROTECTION: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions; **INDICATORS:** Proportion of assisted people reporting having had safety problems to or from or at WFP programme sites; Proportion of assisted people reporting having received information about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain).

PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed; **INDICATORS:** Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks); Proportion of assessments jointly conducted with partners.

SO 2 Outcomes	Indicators	Corporate targets	Project targets and data sources
<p>Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained by targeted households</p> <p>Main transfer tools include:</p> <p>General distribution (Food, cash, vouchers)</p>	2.1.A Food Consumption Score	Project target met for 80 % of projects	<p>Target: 80 % of targeted HH have acceptable food consumption</p> <p>Data source: EFSA, PDM, FSOM based on statistically representative household interviews</p>
	2.1.B Daily Average Dietary Diversity	Project target met for 80 % of projects	<p>Target: 80 % of targeted HH consume at least 3 food groups on average per day</p> <p>Data source: EFSA, PDM, FSOM based on statistically representative household interviews</p>

	2.1.C Coping strategy index (food strategies)	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: 80 % of targeted HH have reduced or stabilized CSI (for food);
	2.1.D Coping strategy index (assets depletion strategies)		Target: 80% of targeted HH not applying asset depletion strategies (for assets) Data source: EFSA, PDM, FSOM based on statistically representative household interviews
Outcome 2.2 Improved access to assets, including community and market infrastructure Main transfer tools include: Food assistance for assets (food, cash, vouchers), Insurance for assets	2.2.A Community Asset Score (CAS)	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: 80% of targeted communities with community assets over baseline level Data source: EFSA, PDM, FSOM based on statistically representative household interviews
Outcome 2.3 National food security and food information systems established or strengthened to assess and monitor food security, address national food insecurity needs and respond to disasters and shocks Main transfer tools include: Technical assistance, partnerships, advocacy	2.3.A National Capacity Index	Project target met for 80% of projects	Project specific
Outputs	Indicators		
Output 2.1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households	2.1.1.a Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys) 2.1.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 2.1.1.c Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 2.1.1.d Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys) 2.1.1.e Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)		

<p>Output 2.2.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households</p>	<p>2.2.1.a Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>2.2.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>2.2.1.c Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>2.2.1.d Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>2.2.1.e Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p>
<p>Output 2.2.2 Livelihood assets restored and/or built by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>2.2.2. Number of community assets restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure</p>
<p>Output 2.3.1 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food supply chain, food assistance and food security systems including, food security information systems</p>	<p>2.3.1.a Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support</p> <p>2.3.1.b Number of technical support activities³ provided on food security monitoring and food assistance by type</p>
<p>Output 2.3.2 National Systems to Monitor trends in food security and nutrition strengthened</p>	<p>2.3.2.a Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security based information</p> <p>2.3.2.b Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</p>

³ Types of technical support activities include: training events, secondments, guidance materials and information products.

<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p> <p>GOALS:</p> <p><i>1: Support people, communities and countries to strengthen their resilience to shocks, reduce disaster risks, and adapt to climate change through food and nutrition assistance</i></p> <p><i>2: Leverage WFP's purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, support economic empowerment of women and men and transform food assistance into a productive investment in local communities</i></p> <p><i>3: Strengthen the capacity of communities and governments to establish, manage and scale up sustainable, effective and equitable food security and nutrition institutions, infrastructure, and safety net systems, including systems linked to local agricultural supply chains</i></p>	<p>IMPACT</p> <p>Contribution to:</p> <p>Eradication of extreme hunger (MDG 1/SDG)</p> <p>Reduction in child mortality (MDG 4/SDG)</p>
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CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS:

GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved; **INDICATORS:** Number of women/men in leadership positions of project management committees; Number and percentage of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution.

PROTECTION: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions; **INDICATORS:** Proportion of assisted people reporting having had safety problems to or from or at WFP programme sites; Proportion of assisted people reporting having received information about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain).

PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed; **INDICATORS:** Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks); Proportion of assessments jointly conducted with partners.

SO 3 Outcomes	Indicators	Corporate baselines and targets	Project targets and data sources
<p>Outcome 3.1 1 Improved access to livelihood assets has enhanced resilience and reduced risk of disaster and shocks of targeted food insecure communities and households</p> <p>Main transfer tools include:</p> <p>Food assistance for assets (food, cash and voucher), Insurance for assets</p>	<p>3.1.A Community Asset Score (CAS)</p>	<p>Project target met for 80% of projects</p>	<p>Target: Asset score threshold set to capture increase (created or restored) in community disaster mitigation assets over base level</p> <p>Data source: Survey data</p>
	<p>3.1.B Food Consumption Score</p>	<p>Project target met for 80% of projects</p>	<p>Target: 100% targeted HHs have acceptable consumption</p> <p>Data source: PDM, FSOM</p>
	<p>3.1.C Daily Average Dietary Diversity</p>	<p>Project target met for 80% of projects</p>	<p>Target: 100% target HHs consume at least 4 food groups on average per day</p> <p>Data source: PDM, FSOM</p>

	3.1.D Coping strategy index (food strategies)	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: CSI of 100% target HHs is stabilized or reduced Data source: PDM, FSOM
	3.1.E Coping Strategy index (assets depletion strategies)	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: 100% of target HHs are not applying asset depletion strategies Data source: PDM, FSOM
Outcome 3.2 Increased marketing opportunities for agricultural products and commodities at regional, national and local levels Main transfer tools include: Procurement, Advocacy, P4P, Partnerships	3.2.A Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country	80% of food distributed by WFP in-country are purchased from regional, national and local suppliers	Target: Project specific Data source: Food Procurement Tracking System (FPTS)
	3.2.B Fortified foods purchased from local and regional suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country		Target: Project specific Data source: Food Procurement Tracking System (FPTS)
	3.2.C Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases		Target: 10% of LRP volume is procured from pro-smallholder aggregation systems
	3.2.D Share of active WFP vendors that demonstrate use of pro-smallholder aggregation systems		Target: 30% of active WFP vendors on the vendor list aggregate commodities sold to WFP in a pro-smallholder manner

<p>Outcome 3.3 Strengthened government and community capacities to establish, strengthen and manage safety nets, disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate change adaptation systems</p> <p>Main transfer tools include: Policy and programmatic advice, advocacy, technical assistance</p>	<p>3.3.A National Capacity Index</p>		<p>Target: Project specific Data source: Capacity assessment analysis</p>
	<p>3.3.B % of targeted communities supported by WFP reporting an improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks</p>		<p>Target: Project specific Data source:</p>
	<p>3.3.C % of targeted communities supported by WFP with community-based plans that include preparedness and prevention activities⁴</p>		<p>Target: Project specific Data source:</p>
Outputs	Indicators		
<p>Output 3.1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households</p>	<p>3.1.1.a Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>3.1.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>3.1.1.c Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>3.1.1.d Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p> <p>3.1.1.e Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p>		
<p>Output 3.1.2 Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks, developed, built or</p>	<p>3.1.2.a Number of risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets created or restored, by capital category , type and unit of measure</p>		

⁴ Refers to communities with preparedness plans (areas at risk, safe routes, tracking mechanism such as measurement of water level, training, safe-storage, communication gear, etc), and prevention measures related to asset creation and capacity development efforts, amongst others.

restored ⁵	3.1.2.b Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex, type)
Output 3.1.3 Improved diet and positive feeding practices promoted through WFP assistance	3.1.3a Proportion of activities ⁶ including promotion of adequate diet for women and children and positive feeding practices of infants and young
Output 3.2.1 Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers	3.2.1.a Quantity of food purchased locally through Local and Regional Purchases (expressed in MT) 3.2.1.b Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (expressed in MT) 3.2.1.c Number of WFP vendors that have adopted demonstrable pro-smallholder aggregation practices 3.2.1.d Number of FOs trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills
Output 3.2.2 Increased WFP fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products produced purchased from local suppliers	3.2.2.a Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers
Output 3.3.1 Establishment and/or strengthening of national safety net , government and community based systems	3.3.1.a Number of technical assistance activities provided by type ⁷ 3.3.1.b Number of people trained by type
Output 3.3.2 Government and community based food security and nutrition related disaster risk management supported	3.3.2.a Number of technical assistance activities provided by type ⁸ 3.3.2.b Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and type of training)
Output 3.3.3 Public institutions promoting smallholder farmer market development supported	3.3.3.a Quantity of food procured by public institutions receiving WFP support

⁵ In this context, “assets” refers to the five capital categories i.e. natural, physical, financial, social and human capital.

⁶ This refers to WFP activity related to improved household and community access to livelihood assets (e.g. Food for Assets, Food for Training, Cereal Banks, Insurance for Assets, etc.) that are nutrition sensitive. They consider the nutrition needs of target groups by not negatively impacting infant and young children feeding practices (e.g. breastfeeding) and/or actively promoting improved diet of women, infants, and young children.

⁷ E.g. collecting, analysing and disseminating information and data on risk, vulnerability, food security and nutrition; designing and supporting community-based and government-led safety net strategies, policies and programmes that provide food assistance and technical support for food and nutrition security (targeting, conditionality, transfer selection, monitoring and evaluation, graduation criteria, etc.); evaluating and generating evidence on safety nets; cross-cutting technical and analytical activities aiming to enhance ownership, raise awareness and influence policy-making in safety nets for food assistance; etc.

⁸ In output 3.3.2, “activities” refers to food security monitoring system, comprehensive risk and vulnerability food security and nutrition assessments, and context analysis, seasonal livelihood programming, and community-based participatory planning, etc.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger GOALS: 1: Prevent stunting and wasting, treat moderate acute malnutrition and address micronutrient deficiencies particularly among young children, pregnant and lactating women and those affected by HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis by providing access to appropriate food assistance 2: Increase access to education, contribute to learning and improve nutrition and health for children, adolescent girls and their families 3: Strengthen the capacity of communities and governments to design, manage and scale-up nutrition programmes and create an enabling environment that promotes gender equality and brings undernutrition below critical levels		IMPACT Contribution to: Eradication of extreme hunger (MDG 1/SDG) Reduction in child mortality (MDG 4/SDG)	
CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS: GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved; INDICATORS: Number of women/men in leadership positions of project management committees; Number and percentage of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution. PROTECTION: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions; INDICATORS: Proportion of assisted people reporting having had safety problems to or from or at WFP programme sites; Proportion of assisted people reporting having received information about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain). PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed; INDICATORS: Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks); Proportion of assessments jointly conducted with partners.			
SO 4 Outcomes	Indicators	Corporate targets	Project targets and data sources
Outcome 4.1 Reduced and/or stabilized under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies Main transfer tools include: General distribution (Food, cash, vouchers); Supplementary Feeding; Mother-Child-Health-Nutrition programmes, Specialized nutritional product	4.1.A MAM treatment Performance Rate (Recovery, Mortality, Default and Non-response)	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: Mortality rate <3% Recovery rate >75% Default rate <15% Non-response rate <15% Data source: Source: MoH/ WFP patient register; Monthly CP reports
	4.1.B Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: MAM Treatment Coverage > 50% Rural areas; >70% Urban areas; >90% Camp situations; Prevention >70% Data source: SQUEC method/ Survey

	4.1 C Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: Data source: PDM
Outcome 4.2 Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education Main transfer tools include: School feeding	4.2.A Enrolment of girls and boys	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: Annual rate increase of 6 % Data source: EMIS, School records
	4.2.B Retention rate for girls and boys	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: Retention rate of 85% Data source: EMIS, School records
	4.2.C Gender ratio of boys and girls	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: Gender ratio: 1 Data source: EMIS, School records
Outcome 4.3 Regional and national and community ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce under nutrition and increase access to education Main transfer tools include: Policy and programmatic advice, advocacy, technical assistance, Vulnerability analysis and mapping	4.3.A National Capacity Index (NCI)	Project target met for 80% of projects	Target: Project specific Data source: Capacity assessment analysis
Outputs	Indicators		
Output 4.1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households	4.1.1.a Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys) 4.1.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 4.1.1.c Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 4.1.1.d Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys) 4.1.1.e Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)		

<p>Output 4.1.2 Messaging and counselling on specialised nutritious foods and Infant and Young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>4.1.2.a Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned 4.1.2.b Number of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion of planned 4.1.2.c Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling</p>
<p>Output 4.2.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households</p>	<p>4.2.1.a Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys) 4.2.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 4.2.1.c Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 4.2.1.d Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries (disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys) 4.2.1.e Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)</p>
<p>Output 4.3.1 Food/nutrient approaches are incorporated into national programmes for nutrition</p>	<p>4.3.1.a Number of government people trained by WFP in nutrition programme design and implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial) 4.3.1.b Number of technical assistance activities provided by type⁹</p>
<p>Output 4.3.2 National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and or regulatory frameworks in place with WFP support</p>	<p>4.3.2.a Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)</p>
<p>Output 4.3.3 Nutrition integrated or strengthened in national safety nets</p>	<p>4.3.3.a Number of national safety net policies that are nutrition sensitive 4.3.3.b Number of technical assistance activities provided by type</p>
<p>Output 4.3.4 Increased production capacity for fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products</p>	<p>4.3.4.a Number of technical assistance activities provided by type 4.3.4.b. Number of regional and national manufacturers producing FFs, CFs and SNF</p>

⁹ Technical expertise seconded to national government; provision of expertise to draft policy guidance; provision of expertise in institutional strengthening support; continuous engagement with national institutions; provision of expertise in project design, management and monitoring

ANNEX 1: SRF outcome indicators: Data Sources, Collection Methods, Periodicity and Reporting

Indicators	Data Source	Collection Method	Project Target	Periodicity (frequency of tracking)	Reporting (format to be used)
Food consumption score	EFSA, PDM, FSOM	Household interviews (<i>random sampling if feasible</i>)	SO1: Beneficiary HHs have at least borderline consumption So2, SO3: Beneficiary HHs have acceptable consumption	Pre-intervention/during intervention For ongoing interventions: at least bi-annual	SPR Quarterly or bi-annual outcome monitoring bulletin
Daily Average Dietary Diversity	EFSA, PDM, FSOM	Household interviews (<i>random sampling if feasible</i>)	SO1: Beneficiary HHs consume at least 3 food groups on average per day SO2, SO3: Beneficiary HHs consume at least 4 food groups on average per day	Pre-intervention/during intervention For ongoing interventions: at least bi-annual	SPR Quarterly or bi-annual outcome monitoring bulletin
Coping strategy index (food strategies)	EFSA, PDM, FSOM	Household interviews (<i>random sampling if feasible</i>)	80% CSI of HHs is stabilized or reduced	Pre-intervention/during intervention For ongoing interventions: at least bi-annual	SPR Quarterly or bi-annual outcome monitoring bulletin
Coping strategy index (asset depletion strategies)	EFSA, PDM, FSOM	Household interviews (<i>random sampling if feasible</i>)	80% Beneficiary HHs are not applying asset depletion strategies	Pre-intervention/during intervention For ongoing interventions: at least bi-annual	SPR Quarterly or bi-annual outcome monitoring bulletin
MAM Treatment Performance (Recovery Rate, Death Rate, Default Rate and Non-respondent Rate)	MoH/ WFP patient register; Monthly partner reports	Health centre register	Mortality <3%; Recovery rate >75%; Default rate <15%	Monthly	SPR/global nutrition update (bi-annual/ annual)
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	1. Survey; 2 Squec method survey	HH interview	MAM Treatment > 50% Rural areas; >70% Urban areas; >90% Camp situations; Prevention >70%	Prevention: Annually or based on project objective or duration. Squeac: annually	SPR/ Global nutrition updates (bi-annual/annual)

Proportion of target population who consume the appropriate amount of Specialized Nutritious Foods	PDM	HH interview	70% consume appropriate amount (consuming most of the portion most of the time is appropriate)	Monthly (PDM)/ Less frequently if not based on project cycle	SPR/global nutrition update (bi-annual/ annual)
Defaulter Rate of HIV/TB/PMTC treatment	Partner reports	Heath centre register (Outpatient records)	Default rate <15%	Monthly	SPR/ UBRAF report (annual)
Community Asset Score (CAS)	PDM	Focus Group Discussion	Increased in at least 80 percent of the targeted communities	End of Asset Creation Activity	SPR
Critical Community Assets Score	PDM	Focus Group Discussion	At least 50% of damaged/destroyed critical assets	6 months from the start of a rapid onset emergency or at the end of the Emergency	SPR
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country	Food Procurement Tracking System (FPTS)	Extraction from FPTS	N/A	continuous	SPR
Fortified foods purchased from local and regional suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country	Food Procurement Tracking System (FPTS)	Extraction from FPTS	N/A	continuous	SPR
Enrolment Rate of girls and boys	EMIS, School records	Physical count	Annual rate increase of 6%	Annually	SPR
Retention Rate of girls and boys	EMIS, School records	Physical count	SO1: Retention rate of 70% SO4: Retention rate of 85%	Annually	SPR
Gender Ratio of boys and girls	EMIS, School records	Physical count	Gender ratio 1	Annually	SPR
National Capacity Index (NCI)	Capacity analysis	Consultative process with govt partners	Set for country – threshold set to capture increase in national capacity (based on initial assessment)	Annually or in accordance with the agreed milestones in the country strategy	SPR
Emergency Preparedness and Response Index (EPCI)	Capacity analysis	Consultative process with govt partners, Secondary data	Increase of index (based on initial assessment)	At least beginning and end, depending on duration of intervention	SPR