

## REVISED CORPORATE RESULTS FRAMEWORK PART 2

### Programme performance indicators: methodology

#### Category A: Transfer Modalities

Indicators	Methodology
Total quantity of food provided (MT) to targeted beneficiaries	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned metric tonnage of all in-kind food assistance provided to targeted beneficiaries. 2019 targets are based on planning figures and about a 2 percent annual increase based on trends.
Total USD value of in-kind food provided to targeted beneficiaries	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned total value of all in-kind food assistance provided to targeted beneficiaries corresponding to the metric tonnage. This includes only the food transfer cost and not indirect support costs. This was estimated based on the historical average cost per metric ton and subsequently corresponds with the targets for metric tonnage.
Quantity of fortified food provided	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned metric tonnage of all foods provided to which nutrients have been added, including to commodities such as staple foods and oil <sup>1</sup> . This includes rice, wheat flour, maize meal, olive oil and vegetable oil.
Quantity of specialized nutritious food provided	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned metric tonnage of all specialized nutritious foods <sup>2</sup> provided to improve the nutritional intake of beneficiaries. This ranges from fortified blended foods and micronutrient powders to ready-to-use foods and high-energy biscuits. Specialized Nutritious Foods are used for the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and prevention of stunting, with the provision of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Foods, Fortified Blended Foods (Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus), Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements - (Medium Quantity and Small Quantity) and Micronutrient powders.
Total amount of value transferred (USD) to targeted beneficiaries	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned total amount of monetary assistance provided in the form of money, value and commodity vouchers to targeted individuals or households. This includes only the transfer cost and not indirect support costs. 2019 targets are based on planning figures with an increase of 15 percent for 2020 and 10 percent for 2021.
Unrestricted cash	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned total amount of monetary assistance provided (either physical currency/cash or electronic cash) to targeted individuals or households. This includes only the transfer cost and not indirect support costs. The growth per year reflects country office planning figures.
Vouchers	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned total amount of monetary assistance provided in the form of value vouchers to targeted individuals or households. Value vouchers are assistance provided 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. This includes only the transfer

<sup>1</sup> Food fortification. Nutrition in numbers: An overview of WFP nutrition programming in 2017 (p 11). <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/893d3ae001b04be2b1da115e0da27620/download/>

<sup>2</sup> Specialized nutritious foods. Nutrition in numbers: An overview of WFP nutrition programming in 2017 (p 9). <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/893d3ae001b04be2b1da115e0da27620/download/>

	cost and not indirect support costs. The growth per year reflects country office planning figures.
Commodity vouchers	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned total amount of assistance provided in the form of commodity vouchers to targeted individuals or households. Commodity vouchers are assistance provided in the form of a paper or electronic entitlement that are expressed in fixed quantities of specified commodities redeemable from local pre-selected merchants. This includes only the transfer cost and not indirect support costs. The growth per year reflects country office planning figures.
Total USD value of capacity strengthening transfers	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned total amount provided for institutional and individual capacity strengthening for promoting education, awareness-raising and social behavioural change (SBCC) initiatives, providing technical training and assistance, enabling and brokering partnerships, ensuring coherent policies and actions, encouraging multi-stakeholder participation in implementation, promoting innovation, and improving access to resources, expertise, knowledge and networks for achievement of SDG 2 and other SDGs. This includes only the transfer cost and not indirect support costs. Average percentage increase is adjusted by taking the previous year's planned/targeted value and increasing by 5 percent in 2020 and 4 percent for 2021. Achievement of the targets will require greater and more systematic investment in capacity strengthening as a desired long-term engagement strategy for WFP internally and externally.
Percentage of UNHAS passengers served against requested	The indicator is defined as the percentage of total UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) passenger requests served on the same day as requested, compared to the total requested. As a result of the context in which UNHAS operates, flight cancellations due to security and weather conditions may affect the achievement of the target. In such situations, explanations will be provided, representing the proportion of passengers not served because of these two factors.

## Category B: Beneficiaries

Indicators	Methodology
Total number of beneficiaries targeted through WFP food and cash-based transfers	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned number of beneficiaries receiving transfers through in-kind food assistance, cash, commodity vouchers and value vouchers.
Number of schoolchildren targeted through school feeding interventions	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned number of schoolchildren targeted through on-site school feeding programmes and receiving take-home rations including through school feeding interventions that are home-grown, linking local producers and the schools, and in emergency/fragile contexts.
Number of persons targeted through nutrition-specific interventions	Global aggregation and trend projection of planned number of persons targeted through nutrition-specific interventions or programmes, which address the immediate determinates of fetal and child nutrition and development – adequate food and nutrition intake, feeding, caregiving and parenting practices, and low burden of infectious diseases. This includes treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), prevention of acute malnutrition, prevention of stunting, prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and HIV/TB programming.

<p>Number of persons targeted through Food Assistance for Assets</p>	<p>Global aggregation and trend projection of planned number of persons targeted through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), which provides a direct food or cash-based transfer to meet the consumption gap of the most vulnerable and simultaneously builds household and community assets that reduce the risk of disaster, strengthen livelihoods and build resilience over time. Targets are estimations based on planned beneficiary figures for forthcoming years, looking at trends from previous years and comparing with Management Plan beneficiary figures.</p>
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[1] Food fortification. Nutrition in numbers: An overview of WFP nutrition programming in 2017 (p 11). <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/893d3ae001b04be2b1da115e0da27620/download/>.

[2] Specialized nutritious foods. Nutrition in numbers: An overview of WFP nutrition programming in 2017 (p 9). <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/893d3ae001b04be2b1da115e0da27620/download/>.

[3] For the purpose of this exercise, beneficiaries (tier 1) are defined as identifiable individuals who receive direct assistance (from WFP or through its cooperating partners) in the form of food, cash-based transfers, non-food items and individual capacity strengthening (training, counselling or awareness provided to benefit individuals in need or their household members). Tier 2 and 3 beneficiaries, or indirect beneficiaries, are not included within the scope of this exercise.

## Management performance indicators

### Category I KPIs: methodology, visualisation & guidance to interpretation

The three revised-CRF category I key performance indicators (KPIs) have been devised as high-level strategic measures that allow strategic decision making at CSP or higher level, including WFP corporate level. The three KPIs are composite indicators: that is, it is combination of several components, themselves lower level individual measures which express business process effectiveness, efficiency and economy.

The present document provides an overview of the purpose, composition and interpretation of the three revised CRF Category I KPIs.

Table 1 at the end of this document presents the targets for these indicators, set in the Management Plan 2019 – 2021.

#### **KPI 1 Overall progress in country strategic plan implementation**

##### **Description**

This Key Performance Indicator measures the *actual progress* compared to the *planned* in the CSP, by comparing: 1) the proportion of outcome and output indicators for which corresponding activities have been implemented and 2) the proportion of the outcome and output indicators for which the corresponding indicator targets have been achieved. The calculation 1 broadly describes how availability of resources, subsequent prioritization and other context factors affect the level of implementation of an operation, and the calculation 2 broadly considers the effectiveness of the interventions that are implemented.

## Components

The KPI 1 combines four components, two of which are based on outcome indicators and two of which are based on output indicators. The data for the calculations are extracted from COMET and WINGS.

- *% of outcomes which have implementation*: this indicator compares the number of outcome indicators which have implementation with the total number of outcome indicators in a CSP log frame<sup>3</sup>. For an outcome indicator to have implementation, it needs to fulfil two conditions: a) that there are expenditures attributed to the strategic outcome in which the indicator is attributed to in the log frame, and b) there is at least one monitoring value for the indicator<sup>4</sup>.
- *% outputs which have implementation*: this indicator consists of a similar comparison as the precedent component and goes one level more detailed in the log frame, looking into output indicators and CSP Activities. As such, it compares output indicators with implementation to the total output indicators in the CSP log frame<sup>5</sup>. Output indicators with implementation are those output indicators which fulfil two conditions: a) are attributed to CSP Activities which have at least some expenditure, and b) which have planning and actual figures.
- *% of outcome indicators which are on track or achieve targets*: this indicator compares the number of indicators either on track or which achieve their targets with the total number of outcome indicators which have monitoring values. An outcome indicator is considered *achieved* if its actual value reaches at least 80% of the established annual target for that indicator, and it is considered *on track* if its actual value reaches over 70% of its annual target. An outcome indicator is considered as having monitoring values when there is a baseline and at least an actual value<sup>6</sup>.
- *% of output indicators which are on track or achieve targets*: this indicator compares the number of output indicators which are on track or achieve their targets, with the total number of output indicators which have monitoring values. Again, an output indicator is considered achieved when its actual figure is over 90 % of the annual target or planning figure, while it is considered on track when its actual figure reaches at least 80% of its target or planning figure. An output indicator is considered to have monitoring values when it has a planning and an actual figure.

## Aggregation

Each of the components is calculated first evaluating each line of data, that is, evaluating each outcome and output indicator, for the conditions described above. After that, each line can be aggregated as needed - by strategic outcome, by CSP, by region or at global WFP level<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> This can of course, be aggregated for a group of CSPs in a region, for all the existing CSPs, and disaggregated by Strategic Outcome level within a particular CSP.

<sup>4</sup> The two conditions reflect the reality of operations: implementation of an strategic outcome that could eventually lead to results will imply expenditure of, at least, some funds directly attributable to the activity/ies that contribute to that strategic outcome in the CSP log frame; and b) the implementing country office expects that its intervention, even if only partial, will produce some results, and therefore starts monitoring and carries out at least a partial data collection.

<sup>5</sup> As with the precedent component, the measure can be aggregated upwards, by strategic outcome, CSP, and any group of CSPs, but cannot be further disaggregated, because the lowest level of budget planning and result attribution is CSP Activity.

<sup>6</sup> The general condition is that the outcome indicator must have two valid values that can be compared in the reporting period. As outcomes might be achieved in longer periods than one year, there is flexibility in the use of baselines, and annual milestones *in lieu* of annual targets.

<sup>7</sup> As previously described, the components related to outcome indicators cannot be disaggregated at activity level. Analysis by outcome categories (i.e. by focus area or outcome category) is however possible.

Limitation: as of first quarter 2019, data available for this indicator are limited by the short duration of implementation of most CSPs. While over 60 countries have sound data in 2018, only twelve CSPs have more than one year of implementation. As implementation of CSPs progresses, increased data availability will unlock this indicator’s potential.

### Interpretation

A visualisation has been designed, to support the interpretation of this KPI, illustrated in the figure in the next page.

## KPI 1 : Overall progress in Country Strategic Plan implementation

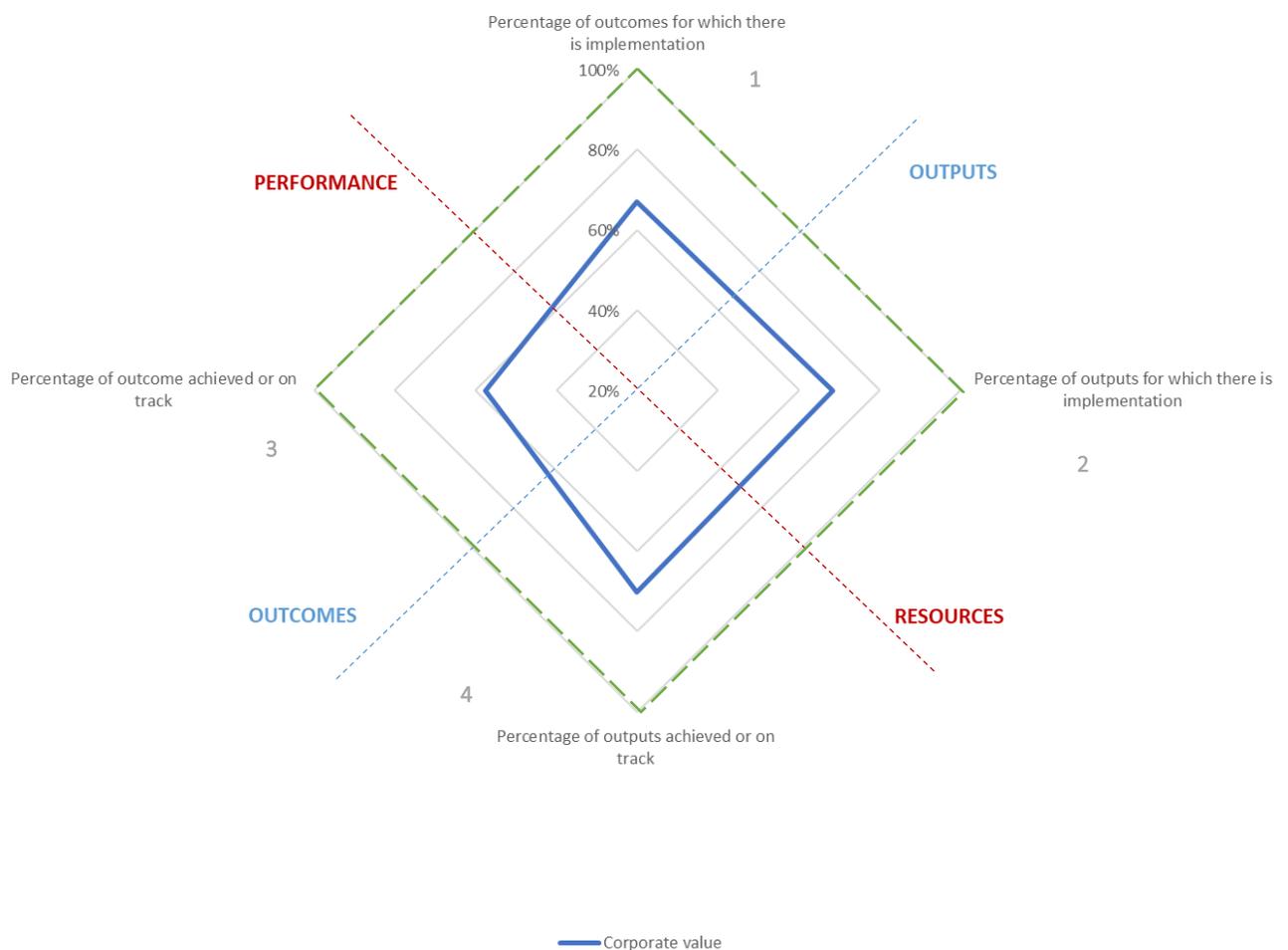


Figure 1 KPI 1: Overall achievement of Country Strategic Plans, mock up data

The visualization is divided in four quadrants, created by the red and light blue dotted lines in the figure; each of the quadrants plots one of the four components described above, and the four data points are linked by a solid blue line in the figure. The upper and bottom left quadrants (marked with 1 and 2 in the figure) reflect the impact of availability of resources, as well as operational context in the overall CSP implementation of the CSP, or the “resources and context story”. The upper and bottom right quadrants (marked with 3 and 4 in the figure) reflect to what extent the available resources are

achieving expected CSP results or not, or the “performance story”. The quadrants 1 and 3 contain the outcome indicators components, while the quadrants 2 and 4 contain the output indicator components.

The maximum measure of each component is determined by the outer square in the plot (marked in dotted green in the figure). This maximum would be reached, in the unlikely situation where a CSP received all resources as per its needs-based-plan, no operational constraints of any kind, and all the indicators of its log frame were all achieving their targets. As such, the distance from each corner of the plotted square (in solid blue in the figure) to the maximum measure of the indicator reflects the impact of the lack of resources and operational constraints on the overall level of implementation and effectiveness in the achievement of results for that level of implementation. The two sides of the visualisation are closely linked and should be read together; however, they are independent: e.g. an underfunded CSP might be implementing a limited amount of activities (which would result in low percentages in the quadrants 1 and 2), although it might be excelling in terms of the effectiveness of these activities (thereby achieving high percentages in the quadrants 3 and 4).

Note that the two inferior quadrants (2 and 4) which plot the outputs should, in normal circumstances, achieve higher percentages than the upper quadrants. This is due to the log frame construction: multiple outputs can contribute to the achievement of a single outcome, which at the same time is also influenced by partners’ interventions. As such this visualisation will often have a trapezoidal shape.

## KPI 2 Effective emergency preparedness and response

### Description:

This KPI measures how well the processes and procedures to prepare for and respond to emergencies are implemented in the different levels of the organisation. It does not address the impact of the response (which could be measured with a subset of figures of the KPI 1), but rather focuses on the activities that enable this response.

### Components:

This indicator is a composite of five lower-level indicators. One of them is measured at country office level, and then aggregated for the entire WFP, and the other four components are measured only at corporate level. The components are also divided in two different areas of work: preparedness and response:

#### *Preparedness components:*

- *% of country offices which have updated or implemented at least 80% of the Minimum Preparedness Actions.* This indicator calculates how many of the active WFP country offices have successfully rolled out and updated the set of applicable preparedness actions described in the WFP Emergency Preparedness and Response Package (EPRP), and hence are deemed to have done all corporately required to adequately respond in the event of an emergency.

This indicator is built upon an indicator measured at country office level: *% of updated or implemented Minimum Preparedness Actions*, which calculates how many of the applicable actions have been updated or implemented during a certain period. The Minimum Preparedness Actions are described by functional area and thus are the responsibility of the different units in a country office. Depending on the context and risk analysis of each operation, some minimum preparedness actions are not applicable to some country offices. The target for all country offices is that at least 80% of the applicable Minimum

Preparedness Actions be updated (in the case of documents) or implemented (in the case of procedures, or practices) at least once a year.

- *Number of training events in emergency response according to FASTER standard:* The FASTER training events consist on multidisciplinary trainings including simulations that aim at strengthening WFP's emergency response capacities in all functional areas, as well as improve the standard procedures for these areas based on the results of the simulation and the participants' experiences. The FASTER approach, which often also includes participants from WFP partners, UN and NGOs, was decentralized in 2017, and it is expected that at least one of such events will take place per region on an annual basis, with the aim of creating a critical mass of staff that have been trained in all functional areas, so that they can be swiftly deployed when emergencies take place.
- *Average number of days between IR-PREP request and budget code creation:* The IR-PREP is one of the advanced funding modalities mechanisms available for country offices within WFP. The purpose is to enable the country office to carry out assessments and other dire preparatory work when the threat of a slow onset emergency is imminent, and the country office does not have available resources to prepare (e.g. in a geographical area outside of WFP operations, on a neighbouring country which is under monitoring, etc). The procedure to request funds is launched by the country office, supported by the regional bureau and processed and ultimately approved in headquarters, which makes the funds available for the country office.

#### *Response components:*

- *Average number of hours between L2/L3 declaration and Operational Task Force:* Once an emergency has been declared, the operational task force discusses and agrees on how to address the initial needs of the operation, being the first forum in which the L3/L2 line of command is officially used. The standard number of hours in which the first meeting should take place after the declaration is established in WFP Emergency activation and deactivation protocols.
- *Average number of days between L2/L3 declaration and completion of Concept of Operations:* contemporary with the declaration of emergency, the country office, or the regional bureau, in case of no operational presence or of regional response), formulates the broad strategic lines of response, which are the basis for the first operational task force meeting, and for the surge capacity response from headquarters and regional bureau. The standard time in which the concept of operations should be shared after the declaration is established in WFP Emergency declaration protocols.

#### Aggregation

This indicator does not imply any aggregation of data beyond the aggregation described for the first indicator above (i.e. calculation of each country office indicator and then calculation of how many country offices reach the target). The KPI 2 is as such presented as the number of the five identified standards that reach targets in a given moment of time.

Limitation: the data of some of the components of this KPI depend on the number of new emergencies declared during the year, which is typically limited. As such, each of the declaration processes can have a big impact in the overall value of the KPI.

#### Interpretation

This indicator does not have any specific visualization. For the purpose of data presentation, a simple graph is displayed to show the average percentage of implementation of Minimum Preparedness Actions, as displayed in the figure below:

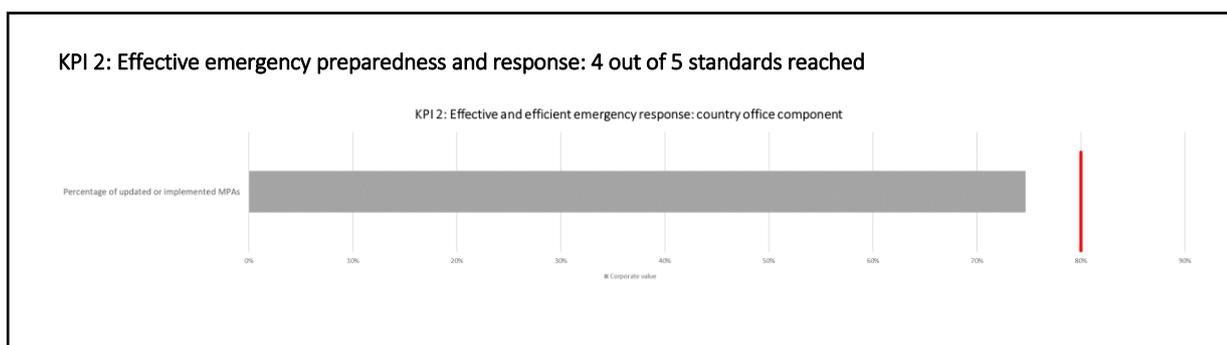


Figure 2 KPI 2: Effective and efficient emergency preparedness and response

The value of the indicator will be accompanied of a narrative detailed which of the standards have been met or not, as well as the reasons behind performance. The values of this indicator, particularly of the response standards, are influenced by the number of declared emergencies during the year or reporting period.

### KPI 3 Overall achievement of management performance standards

#### Introduction

This Key Performance Indicator measures the overall performance of the functional areas in all country offices, by comparing the performance of the office against different corporate standards, which are specific for each area of work. These areas of work, or functional areas, are the different units in the country office, which work with each other to implement the CSP activities and achieve the programme results. The ten standard functional areas (management, programme, supply chain, budget and programming, human resources, administration, finance, information technology, security and resource mobilisation, communications and reporting) are defined as bundles of processes that are linked by the expertise required to perform them. For each of these functional areas, one or two critical indicators, which measure the performance of its most representative processes, have been selected and included as components in the KPI 3.

#### Components

The components are grouped in the ten standard functional areas<sup>8</sup>:

#### MANAGEMENT

- *Gender representation*: measures the number of female employees compared to the total for a particular office. With the WFP commitment to reach parity and make concrete progress from now to 2021, a specific contextualised target for 2021 has been developed for each office, together with annual milestones related to that country specific target.
- *Number of outstanding audit recommendations*: measures the overall number of outstanding recommendations under the responsibility of each office, regardless of agreed implementation date and of risk level. It is foreseen that other types of recommendations, such as external audit and oversight, will be included in the future.

<sup>8</sup> Which are described as part of the management performance approach in the revised CRF.

## PROGRAMME

- *% of implemented evaluation recommendations*: measures, of the total (due for implementation) evaluation recommendations formulated for an office, how many have been completely addressed or closed. It belongs to the Programme area, as most of the evaluation recommendations refer to programme design or necessary adjustments to its implementation.
- *% of outputs achieved within partnerships<sup>9</sup>*: measures the total number of outputs that reach their planned targets, of those which are implemented only through partnership agreements, and not by WFP direct implementation, indirectly measuring the quality of implementation.

## SUPPLY CHAIN

- *% of post-delivery losses*: measures all food losses from the moment in which the food is delivered to a country office, to the moment in which this food is delivered for distribution. As such, is a reflection of a large variety of supply chain processes, including procurement, warehouse and transport management and inventory management.
- *% of tonnage uplifted by the agreed date*: measures the proportion of food deliveries that are dispatched from WFP warehouses according to plan. This proportion is a reflection of a number of logistics processes, concretely warehouse and transport management, and reflects how accurately supply chain delivers on the programmatic distribution plans, which has a direct impact on the achievement of outputs.

## BUDGET AND PROGRAMMING

- *% of all CSP expenditure against implementation plan*: measures the total expenditures against the latest available version of the implementation plan budget (which is the needs-based budget adjusted by the funding forecast). This is considered a proxy of good budgetary management, because it reflects how aligned the actual expenditures are to the expected available resources, at what rate the funds are being consumed compared to the annual plan, and if the country office is carrying out revisions of the budget as needed.

## HUMAN RESOURCES

- *Performance and competency enhancement (PACE) compliance rate*: the PACE is WFP's corporate tool for individual performance management, and its completion is used as a proxy for clarity of reporting lines and workloads within the office, health of staff relations and management practices as well as potential use of staff evaluations for other HR processes such as reassignment and promotion.
- *% of staff who have completed all mandatory training*: measures the proportion of employees who have completed all mandatory training courses in a given period of time, compared to the total number of employees. The mandatory trainings, which can change during a year, respond to surging needs and priorities set by WFP senior management. As such the indicator is a proxy for a minimum knowledge across the organisation in identified relevant topics.

## ADMINISTRATION

- *% of internal controls in place and implemented in administration*: measures the extent to which compulsory policies and good practices on asset management, facilities, environment, travel,

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<sup>9</sup> Operational partnerships; agreements signed between WFP and NGOs, national government and other UN agencies that cover implementation of activities.

accommodation, and light vehicle management are followed in each office. This indicator is compiled through a detailed survey.

- *% of WFP fixed assets physically counted and verified*: compares the number and value of WFP assets which have been verified with a physical count to those in the tracking system, directly measuring loss of assets and as a proxy, general status of a country office assets.

#### FINANCE

- *% of enhanced risk items in the financial dashboard*: measures, of the overall number of items (payments and transfers) that are carried out by an office during a certain period, which ones might represent a financial risk because of the length of time during which they remain open in the system, as well other parameters that are deemed to create inefficiencies and financial risks for the country office and WFP.

#### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- *% of compliance with information technology security standards*: measures the number of workstations and servers that are updated to the latest available update of software as a proportion of the total number of workstations and servers in a country office. This indicator is a proxy for a number of processes in the functional area, from management of the inventory – as old hardware will not be always to be updated – minimum training and awareness of the staff, connectivity, etc, leading to the overall security of the IT structure of WFP offices.

#### SECURITY

- *% compliance with Field Security Accountability Framework standards*: reflects how any country office complies with a series of minimum-security compulsory requirements which cover awareness of the staff, liaison with national and UN security structures and implementation of specific security measures depending on the country office context.

#### RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTING

- *% of needs-based plan funded in country operations*: measures the total contributions directly earmarked to a country office as a proportion of the needs-based plan, as a measure of the local resource mobilisation efforts at country office level.

#### Aggregation

All the components of the KPI 3 are calculated for each country office, extracting information from central systems or carrying out centralized data collection. Each indicator is then assessed for performance (in three classes, green for good performance, yellow for medium and red for low performance) based on its own targets and thresholds, which are generally industry standards. All indicators are then normalised<sup>10</sup> to represent a functional area. When more than one indicator exists to represent a functional area, the different components are given weights of relative importance by the HQ business owner of that functional area.

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<sup>10</sup> That is, each indicator is compared to its own scale and translated into a percentage which is comparable to other similarly calculated percentages.

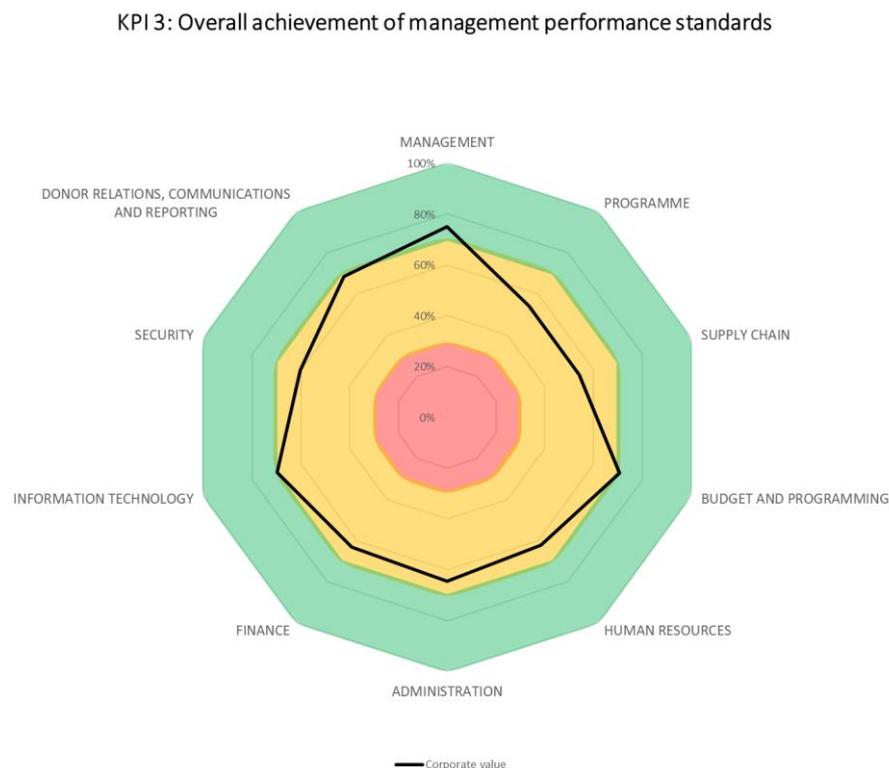
## Interpretation

The individual components of the KPI 3 are strictly process oriented. In order to provide a more strategic and intuitive vision of how they reflect the performance of an office, a visual representation has been designed, and is showed in the figure in the next page.

The figure represents the ten standard functional areas in a decagon. The assessment of each functional area is determined by the value of one or two KPIs, as described in the previous section, and these values, normalised to 100%, are represented in each of the axis of the decagon, and linked by a line (solid black in the figure above).

The maximum performance on this composite indicator is determined by the external side of the green area in the decagon. The gap between this line and the actual data point, reflected by the solid black line, represents the areas of improvement of the country office. Medium and low performance are identified in red; the red area also corresponds to risk triggers in certain areas of work.

The performance of the different functional areas is interlinked and can be interpreted together, e.g. the funding situation, reflected in the “donor relations, communications and reporting area” has a clear relation with the areas “budget and programming” and “finance”. Support areas, such as administration, security and information technology are also related in many operations, and depending on the context of the operation, performance in programme and supply chain will be interrelated. The graph presents, in a glimpse, where the strengths and the potential pain points are in terms of functional areas.



*Figure 3 Overall achievement of management standards*

In addition to this visualisation, information is gathered on how many country offices meet the targets set for each of the component indicators of the KPI, allowing for strategic corporate reflections and considerations around which standards are not being implemented fully, potential measures to

improve compliance, or to revise standards. As these standards and processes are improved over the time, the components of KPI 3 are expected to be occasionally updated, as to better reflect the work and performance under each of the functional areas. Table 1 Overall achievement of management standards - value tables.

KPI 3: Overall achievement of management standard			
Key Performance Indicator / Functional area		KPI Target	% of COs achieving the target (of those measuring)
a.AUD.1	Number of outstanding audit recommendations	Less than previous measurement	33%
e.TAA.2	Gender representation	Country specific	33%
<b>MANAGEMENT</b>			
b.EVA.5	Percentage of implemented evaluation recommendations	At least 80%	33%
b.IMP.6	Percentage of achievement of outputs within partnerships	At least 90%	17%
<b>PROGRAMME</b>			
c.LOG.2	Percentage of post-delivery losses	1%	33%
c.LOG.16	Percentage of tonnage uplifted as per agreed date	95%	33%
<b>SUPPLY CHAIN</b>			
d.BUM.1	Percentage of CSP expenditures versus implementation plan	90%	33%
<b>BUDGET AND PROGRAMMING</b>			
e.IPM.1	PACE compliance rate	100%	33%
e.LEA.5	Mandatory trainings compliance rate	85%	0%
<b>HUMAN RESOURCES</b>			
f.AST.1	Percentage of WFP fixed assets physically counted and verified	100%	33%
f.GAM.1	Percentage of internal control that are in place and implemented in Administration	100%	0%
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>			
g.PAY.1	Percentage of enhanced risk items in the financial dashboard	Less than 7%	50%
<b>FINANCE</b>			
h.ITS.11	Percentage of compliance with IT security standards	100%	0%
<b>INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY</b>			
i.SEC.1	Percentage of compliance with FSASF	100%	17%
<b>SECURITY</b>			
j.DRS.6	Percentage of needs based plan funded at country operations	100%	33%
<b>DONOR RELATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTING</b>			

## Revised CRF indicators targets<sup>11</sup>

Key Performance Indicator	2019 target	2020 target	2021 target
<b>KPI 1: Overall progress in country strategic plan implementation</b>	<b>70% of COs meet targets</b>	<b>80% of COs meet targets</b>	<b>90% of COs meet targets</b>
% of outcomes with implementation	70% (TBC)	70% (TBC)	70% (TBC)
% of outcomes for which values were achieved or on track	75%	75%	75%
% of outputs with implementation	80% (TBC)	80% (TBC)	80% (TBC)
% of outputs for which values were achieved or on track	80%	80%	80%
<b>KPI 2: Effective and efficient preparedness and response</b>	<b>3 out of 5</b>	<b>4 out of 5</b>	<b>5 out of 5</b>
% of country offices that update or implement at least 80% of minimum preparedness actions	100%	100%	100%
Number of training events in emergency response according to functional and support training for emergency response (FASTER) standard	4	4	4
Timeliness of the Immediate Response Preparedness facility	5 working days from country office's request to receipt of funds	5 working days from country office's request to receipt of funds	5 working days from country office's request to receipt of funds
Timeliness of the operational task force	Less than 24 hours	Less than 24 hours	Less than 24 hours
Timeliness of the elaboration of Concept of Operations by the country office	Less than 5 days	Less than 5 days	Less than 5 days

<sup>11</sup> At reporting, the individual components will also be presented with the percentage of country office that achieve the target, including the individual targets when these are different for each office, such as the case of the gender representation indicator.

<b>KPI 3: Overall achievement of management performance standards</b>	<b>70% of COs meet targets</b>	<b>80% of COs meet targets</b>	<b>90% of COs meet targets</b>
Management: gender representation	Achievement of milestones	Achievement of milestones	Achievement of milestones
Management: number of outstanding audit recommendations	Fewer than previous measurement	Fewer than previous measurement	Fewer than previous measurement
Programme: % of implemented evaluation recommendations	100%	100%	100%
Programme: % of outputs achieved within partnerships	90% corporate average	90% corporate average	90% corporate average
Supply chain: % of post-delivery losses	Less than 2%	Less than 2%	Less than 2%
Supply chain: % of tonnage uplifted by the agreed date	95%	95%	95%
Budget and programming: % of all CSP expenditure against implementation plan	90%	90%	90%
Human resources: Performance and competency enhancement (PACE) compliance rate	100%	100%	100%
Human resources: % of staff who have completed all mandatory training	85%	85%	85%
Administration: % of internal controls in place and implemented in administration	100%	100%	100%
Administration: % of WFP fixed assets physically counted and verified	100%	100%	100%
Finance: % of enhanced risk items in the financial dashboard	7%	7%	7%
Information technology: % of compliance with information technology security standards	100%	100%	100%
Security: % compliance with Field Security Accountability Framework standards	100%	100%	100%
Resource mobilization, communication and reporting: % of needs-based plan funded in country operations	80%	80%	80%

## Additional selected indicators at corporate level

The revised CRF also includes the Category II indicators, which are KPIs which describe WFP corporate performance but can be used for shorter term purposes and, more importantly, to reflect WFP senior management priorities. As such, these indicators are confirmed by the Executive Management Group once a year. Once selected, their targets are included in the Management Plan, and their actual values are included in the Annual Performance Report.

The table below include Category II indicators that have been used also in the past and that, as such, are likely to still remain in the Category II in the future, as well as their related targets for the period 2019-2021.

Key Performance Indicator	2019 target <sup>12</sup>	2020 target (if indicator confirmed)	2021 target (if indicator confirmed)
Percentage of employees completing HSHAP and PSEA mandatory training <b>(UNDER REVISION)</b>	100%	100 %	100 %
Percentage of country offices with functioning complaint and feedback mechanisms	95 %	95 %	95 %
Percentage of WFP cash beneficiaries supported digitally	80 %	80 %	80 %

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<sup>12</sup> Already included in Management Plan 2019-2021 for the 2019 period.