

## ANNEX II-C: METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING OUTCOME AND OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

- This annex describes the methodologies used by WFP to present data on its results in respect of outcome and output performance.

### 1. Assessing WFP's programme performance by outcome

#### 1.1. Outcome performance by strategic objective

- In 2022, WFP's programme performance and its contribution to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 are assessed at the strategic objective level, using the programme results chain approach defined in the revised corporate results framework (CRF) for 2017–2021. The assessment is drawn from the overall outcome performance of operations active during the reporting year. The analysis is based on corporate outcome indicators monitored by country offices in 2022.
- The methodology applied to assess outcome performance was revised in 2022 to address limitations related to the equal weighting of performance under all indicators, regardless of operation size. The changes affect step 3 in the process outlined below, while steps 1 and 2 remain unchanged.

#### Step 1 – Determining which indicators to consider for analysis

- WFP rates the performance under each of the outcome indicators monitored in each programme, for each target group, location and modality. Each unique combination is referred to as a “measurement”. The following considerations apply:
  - Only measurements of indicators that are part of the revised CRF are included. Those that are found in individual annual country reports, which provide analysis of country-level results (“country-specific outcome indicators”), are not.
  - Only measurements that are complete – those with a baseline, annual target and follow-up value – are reported (see figure 1). If one value is missing, the outcome indicator measurement is excluded from the analysis. If more than one follow-up value is recorded for the reporting year, only the final value is included in the analysis (see table 1).

Figure 1: Outcome indicator data points and combinations

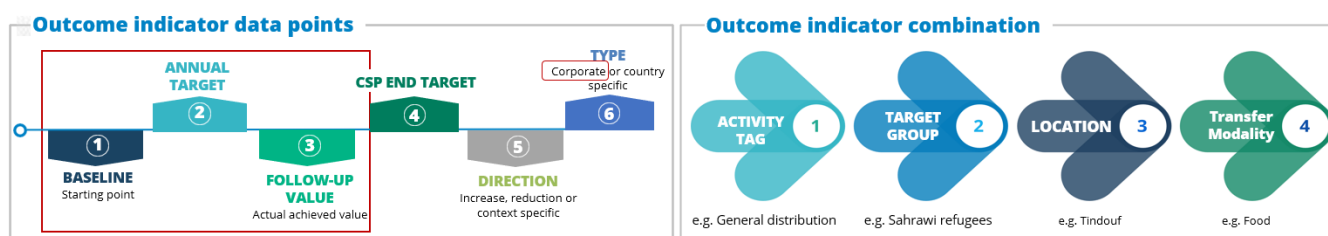


Table 1: Example of outcome indicator measurement for a specific target group assisted under a specific activity in a specific location

Outcome indicator	Category	Combination	Modality	Type	Direction	Baseline	2022 target value	2022 follow-up value
Food consumption score	Percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score	Adamawa / CAR Refugees Food / URT1 / URT_GD	Food	Corporate	Increase	56.76	>80	66.4

Abbreviations: CAR = Central African Republic; GD = general distribution; URT = unconditional resource transfer.

- c) When an indicator covers more than one sub-indicator category, only one of those categories is considered in order to avoid double counting. The following is the full list of indicators with multiple categories, for which only the indented sub-indicators are considered in the analysis:
- Food consumption score:
    - Food consumption score – Percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score.
  - Food consumption score – nutrition:
    - Percentage of households that never consumed haem-iron-rich food (in the last seven days).
    - Percentage of households that never consumed protein-rich food (in the last seven days).
    - Percentage of households that never consumed vitamin A-rich food (in the last seven days).
  - Livelihood-based coping strategy index:
    - Percentage of households not using livelihood-based coping strategies.
  - Retention rate/drop-out rate:
    - Retention rate.
  - Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems:
    - Unit value (USD).
    - Volume (mt).
  - Proportion of households where women, men or both women and men make decisions on the use of food, cash or vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality:
    - Percentage of households where both men and women make decisions on the use of food or cash.

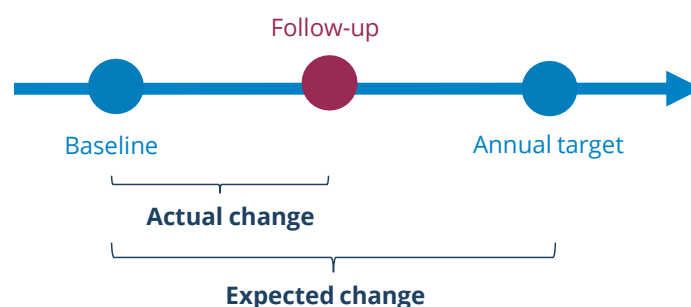
## Step 2 – Rating the performance of each outcome indicator measurement

5. Outcome performance is assessed by comparing the end-of-year values of outcome indicators against the annual targets and the most recent baselines established in the logical framework of each CSP.
6. There are three types of indicators in the revised CRF:
  - *Increase indicators (>=)*: Indicators for which an increase in value is expected post-intervention.
  - *Decrease indicators (<=)*: Indicators for which a decrease in value is expected post-intervention.
  - *Context-specific indicators* (direction cannot be predetermined): Indicators for which the direction of the value is established by the country office depending on the expected programmatic results.
7. *Checking the consistency of the annual targets for each indicator*: WFP's results-based reporting sets targets for selected outcome indicators at the corporate level, while other targets are set at the country level depending on the specific operational circumstances. Targets are deemed consistent when they reflect an improvement compared with the baseline.

Sometimes, however, the target does not represent an improvement compared with the baseline, and is therefore deemed inconsistent. There can be operational reasons for setting a target that reflects a worsening situation compared with the baseline. Under the 2022 methodology, measurements with inconsistent targets are flagged for review and, if found to be valid, are considered in the analysis.

8. *Calculating performance – achievement formula:* The formula for calculating achievement compares the actual change observed in the value of the indicator, which is due in part to WFP interventions, to the expected change, which represents the annual target set at the corporate or country office level. See figure 2 for an example of an increase indicator with a consistent target.

**Figure 2: Example of the application of the achievement formula**



9. The formulas for calculating performance are described below:

- a) If the target is set consistently against the baseline:

$$\frac{\text{Actual change}}{\text{Expected change}} = \frac{(\text{Follow up} - \text{Baseline})}{(\text{Annual target} - \text{Baseline})}$$

- b) If the target is not set consistently against the baseline:

$$\frac{\text{Actual change}}{\text{Expected change}} = \frac{(\text{Follow up} - \text{Annual target})}{(\text{Baseline} - \text{Annual target})}$$

10. *Calculating performance – colour coding:* The performance rating for each outcome indicator is colour-coded according to the scale shown below.

3	<b>Strong progress, target achieved or exceeded</b> The actual change in the indicator is 80 percent or more of the expected change (80% – 80+∞%)
2	<b>Some progress</b> The actual change in the indicator is between 50 and 80 percent of the expected change (50% – 80%)
1	<b>Insufficient or no progress</b> The actual change in the indicator is less than 50 percent of the expected change (50-∞% – 50%)

### Step 3 – Assessing corporate outcome indicator performance for each strategic outcome category

11. In 2022, this step was revised to address the limitation – noted in paragraph 3 – that the reported performance against an indicator did not reflect the size of the related operations.

12. Once a colour code has been assigned to the performance rating of each indicator measurement, the measurement is adjusted (i.e., multiplied by a weight) according to the relative size of the operation associated with it, before being aggregated along the CRF results chain to determine WFP-wide performance.
13. The adjustment of each indicator measurement is determined by the size of the related operation and is calculated based on one of the following, depending on the outcome indicator: the number of daily transfers (food and cash-based transfers); the amount of expenditure on capacity strengthening or service delivery; or the number of beneficiaries.
14. The formula for calculating the adjustment (weight) of each measurement of an indicator for which the operation size is based on the number of daily transfers is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of transfers for individual complete measurement}}{\sum \text{Number of transfers for all complete measurements of that indicator}}$$

15. For example, if transfers associated with an individual measurement of operations in Togo accounted for 2 percent of all the transfers associated with that indicator, the performance of that indicator in Togo would be multiplied by 2 percent, whereas operations associated with the same individual indicator in Yemen, which accounted for 20 percent of all the transfers associated with that indicator, would receive a 20 percent weighting.
16. The weighted colour codes are then aggregated for each outcome indicator code.
17. *Data availability:* For each indicator, only those country offices that have reported sufficient data are included in the performance analysis. "Sufficient data" is defined as a complete set of measurements that account for at least 50 percent of the country's operational size (measured as transfers, expenditure or beneficiaries, depending on the indicator) in terms of the total transfers associated with the given outcome indicator.
18. The formula for calculating data sufficiency for a given indicator for which the operational size is based on the number of daily transfers in a country is:

$$\frac{\sum \text{Number of transfers for complete measurements of country for that indicator}}{\sum \text{Number of transfers for all measurements of country for that indicator}} \geq 50\%$$

19. For example, if the complete set of measurements for "Food consumption score for its interventions – proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score" in Cameroon account for only 40 percent of the total transfers associated with that indicator in Cameroon, then data from the Cameroon country office are not included in the analysis of the food consumption score and Cameroon is classified as a country that is not reporting sufficient data for that indicator.

**Table 2: Example of reporting on performance under strategic outcome category 1.1**

Outcome 1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food											
Outcome indicators	No. of countries reporting	No. of countries reporting sufficient data	Country reporting rate	No. of measurements	No. of complete measurements	Reporting rate	Performance rating <sup>1</sup>			No. of measurements showing improvement or stabilization compared with the baseline	No. of measurements achieving or exceeding the target
							2022	2021	2020		
1.1.1 Food consumption score – percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score	69	58	84%	176	160	91%	●	●	●	80	46
1.1.10 Enrolment rate	30	26	87%	33	33	100%	●	●	●	23	19
1.1.11 Attendance rate (new)	19	15	79%	21	21	100%	●	●	●	16	14
1.1.18 Emergency preparedness capacity index	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	●	●	●	1	0
1.1.19 Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	23	21	91%	59	54	92%	●	●	●	44	31

20. The aggregated results are presented in the table in annex II-D. Table 2 provides an extract that illustrates the calculation. The following definitions apply:
- a) *No. of countries reporting*: The number of country offices reporting against an indicator for one or several target groups, locations, activities and/or modalities.
  - b) *No. of countries reporting sufficient data*: The number of country offices reporting sufficient data (see paragraphs 17–18 on data availability).
  - c) *Country reporting rate*: The number of countries reporting sufficient data divided by the total number of countries reporting.
  - d) *No. of measurements*: The total number of measurements against an indicator. For example, the food consumption score can be measured for one activity in three locations and for three target groups at each location, giving a total of nine measurements.
  - e) *No. of complete measurements*: The number of measurements for which all three data points (annual follow-up, annual target and baseline) are reported by the country offices reporting sufficient data.
  - f) *Reporting rate*: The number of complete measurements divided by the total number of measurements.
  - g) *No. of measurements showing improvement or stabilization compared with the baseline*: The number of measurements for which the annual follow-up value has improved or remained stable compared with the baseline.
  - h) *No. of measurements achieving or exceeding the target*: The number of measurements for which the annual follow-up value has reached or exceeded the annual target value.

## 1.2. Outcome performance by programme area

21. The assessment of outcome performance by programme area follows the same methodology as the assessment of outcome performance by strategic objective. Performance in programme areas is assessed based on the following indicators.

### 1.2.1. Nutrition-specific activities and nutrition-sensitive interventions

22. The outcome performance in nutrition is assessed for *nutrition-specific activities* and *nutrition-sensitive programming*.
23. Nutrition-specific activities include treatment of acute malnutrition programmes, including those for HIV/tuberculosis care and treatment, and malnutrition prevention programmes, including the prevention of acute malnutrition, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies.
24. Nutrition-sensitive programming contributes to improved nutrition outcomes and complements other types of intervention such as general distributions, school-based programming, food systems and smallholder support, and asset creation and livelihood support. Specific indicators are used to assess the nutrition outcome performance of those types of intervention.
25. The outcome indicator values used to calculate the performance metrics are based on the nutrition outcome indicators listed in the revised CRF and are monitored for specific sub-activities.

**Nutrition-specific activities**

Nutrition treatment indicator	Sub-activities
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
Proportion of population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition Therapeutic feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)
Anti-retroviral treatment default rate	HIV/tuberculosis care and treatment
Tuberculosis treatment default rate	HIV/tuberculosis care and treatment
Anti-retroviral treatment nutritional recovery rate	HIV/tuberculosis care and treatment
Tuberculosis nutritional recovery rate	HIV/tuberculosis care and treatment

Nutrition prevention indicator	Sub-activities
Minimum dietary diversity – women	Prevention of stunting
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies Prevention of acute malnutrition Prevention of stunting Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies Prevention of acute malnutrition Prevention of stunting

**Nutrition-sensitive interventions**

Nutrition-sensitive indicator	Sub-activities
Minimum dietary diversity – women	All except prevention of stunting
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	All except prevention of stunting
Food consumption score – nutrition*	All
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	All
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	All

\* This is an indicator with multiple categories for which only the values related to “percentage of households that never consumed” are included in the assessment. Please refer to paragraphs 11–20 above, on step 3, including paragraphs 16–20 on the general rules for aggregation.

### 1.2.2. School-based programmes

26. Measurement of the outcome performance in school-based programmes takes into account on-site school feeding, alternative take-home rations and take-home rations.
27. The outcome indicator values used to calculate the performance metrics are based on the nutrition outcome indicators listed in the revised CRF.

School feeding indicators
Attendance rate (new)
Enrolment rate
Graduation rate (new)
Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text (new)
Retention rate/drop-out rate (new)*
SABER school feeding national capacity (new)

\* This is an indicator with multiple categories for which only the values related to “retention rate” are included in the assessment. Please refer to paragraphs 11–20 above, on step 3, including paragraphs 16–20 on the general rules for aggregation.

*Abbreviation:* SABER = Systems Approach for Better Education Results.

### 1.2.3. Smallholder support, livelihood support, food system investment and risk management

28. The outcome performance is calculated to assess a collective achievement derived from asset creation and livelihood, smallholder agriculture market support and climate change adaptation and risk management activities.
29. The outcome indicator values used to calculate the performance metrics are based on the following outcome indicators from the revised CRF.

Indicators
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits
Food consumption score – percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score (activity tagging smallholder agriculture market support/climate change adaptation and risk management/asset creation and livelihood)
Average reduced coping strategy index – (activity tagging smallholder agriculture market support, climate change adaptation and risk management or asset creation and livelihoods)
Livelihood coping strategy indicator – (activity tagging smallholder agriculture market support, climate change adaptation and risk management or asset creation and livelihoods)
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems

Indicators
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems*
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks

\* This is an indicator with multiple categories for which the values related to “value of sales” and “volume of sales” are aggregated separately and their performance metrics are colour-coded separately.

#### 1.2.4. Unconditional resource transfers

30. The outcome performance is calculated to assess the results of unconditional resource transfers.

#### Outcome indicator specifications

31. The outcome indicator values used to calculate the performance metrics are based on the following outcome indicators from the revised CRF and monitored for general distribution.

Food security indicator	Activity tags
Food consumption score	General distribution
Livelihood-based coping strategy index (percentage of households not using coping strategies)	
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	

#### 1.3. Outcome performance by cross-cutting result

32. The assessment of outcome performance by cross-cutting result follows the same methodology as the assessment of outcome performance by strategic objective and performance by programme area.

#### 1.4. Methodology limitations for outcome analysis

33. Despite the revision undertaken in 2022, two limitations of the methodology persist. First, the method used to estimate operation size has limitations that arise when multiple activities have been assigned the same budget code (for the few indicators weighted by expenditure) or when indicators that are weighted by proportion of total transfers have multiple categories. The effects of those limitations are limited, however; in the first case because the measurements concerned are a small subset of all the measurements included in the analysis, and in the second case because the measurements are recorded by country offices in a way that is unlikely to generate differences in the number of transfers among the categories. The second limitation is related to data availability: only those country offices that report sufficient data and have corresponding data on operation size are included in the performance analysis. While this helps WFP to avoid drawing conclusions from incomplete data, it means that the performance rating might not be indicative of the organization’s entire operations and may instead reflect performance in only a subset of countries with relevant operations. To mitigate those issues, the performance rating reported under each strategic objective includes a reference to the number of countries included in the analysis. Ratings should be read in conjunction with the accompanying narrative explanations, which provide a better overview of performance.



## 2. Assessing WFP's performance at the output level

34. WFP captures short-term programmatic results through its output indicators. In addition to the numbers of beneficiaries assisted and transfers distributed, output indicators can measure the numbers of communities assisted, and health centres, sanitary facilities, school gardens, etc. created, restored or improved.
35. There are currently almost 400 output indicators and 60 units of measurement for monitoring outputs. To assess performance at the corporate level, some of the output indicators that use the same unit of measurement are grouped together. Only output indicators included in the revised CRF are aggregated, and only those for which there are an actual value and a non-zero planned value are considered in the analysis. To facilitate the focusing of the annual performance report on corporate-level (non-country-specific) indicators, only those indicators for which the number of complete measurements or relevant countries is greater than 1 are included.

**Table 3: Example of output indicator measurement**

Output indicator	No. of measurements	No. of complete measurements	Reporting rate	No. of countries	Relevant countries	Country reporting rate	2022 needs-based target	2022 actual value	Performance rate
<b>OUTPUT CATEGORY A: Resources transferred</b>									
A.5 Quantity of non-food items distributed	182	137	75%	34	30	88%	8 559 313	6 797 896	79%
<b>A.6 Number of institutional sites assisted</b>									
Number of institutional sites assisted – latrines	7	4	57%	7	4	57%	1 788	1 378	77%