

COMET Reports to facilitate the analysis on project effectiveness.

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Introduction

COMET (CO Tool for Managing Effectively) is WFP’s corporate tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring, reporting and performance management. It is the main repository for recording planned and actual output and outcome values. The quantitative values should support reviews and monitoring the progress of programme implementation towards planned milestones achievement of Strategic Results (CRF 2017-2021) or Strategic Objectives (SRF 2014-2017).

The COMET Reports/data extractions enable WFP staff to conduct detailed analysis on measuring effectiveness¹ of their operations. This document will provide the examples of CO 2016 data only. A similar COMET Report will be available for CSP/ICSP countries with the system support to outline the line of sight and result chain structure as per CRF 2017-2021 and country specific indicator list.

COMET strengthens accountability for the validated data by capturing the name of responsible persons and validation/approval dates. The COMET validators are therefore at the forefront in attending the questions of WFP technical teams, audit and evaluation missions and are accountable for the quality of the data.

Note: This COMET guidance does not replace but only complement the analytical work on programme/project effectiveness. The teams should have the desk review of qualitative information complimented by COMET quantitative figures for drawing conclusions.

¹ **“Effectiveness-** The extent to which the development intervention’s objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.” OECD

Objective

This guidance provides further descriptions of COMET reports with the main purpose to facilitate the analysis on effectiveness by viewing the extracted data and identifying if COs

- Entered the data timely. If not, the issue to be identified (staffing, capacity, other) to support the management decisions towards transparency of programme operations.
- Ensured the quality of the data. If not, CO COMET validators (typically Head of Sub-Office, or CO Programme Officers) to be contacted, as there is accountability for the data quality by responsible staff.

This guidance uses examples from 2016 of data extracted for capacity development-emergency preparedness, FFA, School Feeding and Nutrition activities. This guidance shows which reports to use and some data interpretations in drawing the linkages of planned and actual activities, outputs, outcomes and Strategic Objectives (SOs). As mentioned, the analysis of qualitative information, such as sustainability, risks and mitigation measures and other aspects should be done using data from other sources.

Reports

COMET has a reports section with tabs grouping together different types of reports on beneficiaries, commodities, actuals, comparisons, outputs, outcomes and so on. For the detailed guidance on how to extract COMET data and the purpose of various quantitative reports, please refer to the COMET manual at <http://comet.manuals.wfp.org/en/reporting/>

We hope that this guidance will help you to focus on the specific reports for assessing achievements at output and outcome level. COMET users can use a filter to review the progress for related corporate and project specific indicator values as per your technical area (FFA, SF, Nutrition, Capacity Development, etc)

The most frequently used reports are :

- a) For outcome indicators: Logframes tab
 - > CM-L001 Outcome report – Target, Baseline and Follow-up INFO
- b) For other outputs indicators (institutions, non-food items): Other Outputs tab
 - > CM-O004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details)

Please be informed that IT teams are working on a common reporting platform “Tableau” to enable business stakeholders to produce self-service reports by drawing the data from various sources/systems.

1. Capacity Development

Capacity development has three sub-activities namely, emergency preparedness, food fortification and strengthening national capacities. Specifically we will look at how emergency preparedness activities and related partners contribute to achievement of outcome indicators, output indicators and ultimately strategic objectives.

Logframe

Using Ethiopia Country Programme 200253.C1 (1 October 2015-31 March 2016)² as an example, this guidance shows how to use the COMET data for analysis of the effectiveness of emergency preparedness activities and related partnerships in contributing to SO 3 (reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs). SO3 in this project has two outcome and three output indicators as shown in figure 1.

Logframe 3.0 Import/Export Cross-cutting SO3

Project: 200253.C1 (Country Programme): Comp.1-Disaster Risk Management Capacity
WINGS Modalities: Food, Cash & Voucher
Status: HQ Approved

SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcomes and outcome indicators:

Outcome / Outcome indicator	Indicator type	Target	Baseline	Follow-up
Outcomes				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index	Corporate			
Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation	Project Specific	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁

4 items

Outputs and output indicators:

Output / Output indicator	Indicator type
Outputs	
National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	
Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Corporate
Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Corporate
National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	Corporate

² This analysis can also be conducted at regional bureau level by selecting relevant regional bureaus in the specific reports where this functionality is available. See additional guidance on filtering by country office or regional level at <http://comet.manuals.wfp.org/en/reporting/>

Figure 1: Ethiopia Country Programme 200253.C1 Disaster Risk Management Capacity Logframe

Analysis of outcome indicators

SO3 has one outcome statement (risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened) and two outcome indicators related to emergency preparedness activities:

- i) NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index.
- ii) Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation

To analyse achievement of these outcome indicators we will use the *CM-L001 Outcome Report – Target, Baseline and Follow-up INFO*. This report is filtered by outcome indicator description column to reflect emergency preparedness activities only. It shows progress towards achievement of target values in relation to previous follow-up and baseline values.

Project Country	Project Code	Project Start Date	Project End Date	SO	Outcome Statement Description	Outcome Indicator Description	Beneficiary Group/Location	Project End Target Date	Project End Target	Base Value Date	Base Value	Previous Year Follow-up Date	Previous Year Follow-up	Second to Last Follow-up Date	Second to Last Follow-up	Latest Follow-up Date	Latest Follow-up	Achievement/Reduction Indication	Latest Follow-up vs Target
Ethiopia	200253.C1	2012-01-01	2017-06-30	SO3	Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened	a Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation	Ethiopia	06.2016	=2.00	12.2012	2.00					12.2016	2.00	Achievement	

Figure 2: CM-L001 Outcome Report – Target, Baseline and Follow-up INFO

We can make the following observations:

- a) On number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation: The baseline value is 2 (12/2012) and the project end target value is =2 (6/2016). Latest follow-up data shows that the target of =2 was achieved by project end date.

This report shows that the number of WFP supported food security policies in the period 2012-2016 was not only maintained from the baseline value but also strengthened hence contributing to the strengthening of Ethiopia’s risk reduction capacity.

Analysis of other output indicators

In the project logframe (Figure 1) there are two outputs and three related output indicators for emergency preparedness activities. The other output plan includes the target values for other output statements and indicators as the SRF and project specific output indicators. The three output indicators/umbrella statements are categorized into nine output indicators in the other output plan as follows:

I National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened

I.I Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support

II. National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported

II.I. Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training

II.I.I Number of counterpart staff members trained in contingency planning

II.I.II Number of counterpart staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management

II.I.III Number of counterpart staff members trained in early warning systems

II.I.IV Number of counterpart staff members trained in contingency planning

II.I.V Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning

II.I.VI Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management

II.II Number of technical assistance activities provided by type

II.II.I Number of contingency plans created

II.II.II Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget

II.II.III Number of local early warning systems in place

II.II.IV Number of technical assistance activities provided

II.II.V Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity

II.II.VI WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity

To analyse achievement of these indicators we will use the *CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report*. This report has three tabs namely *Other Output Plan vs Partnership by Project*, *Partnership vs Actual by Partner* and *Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project*. We will use the *Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project* tab to analyse actual achievements against planned as well as the *Partnership vs Actual by Partner* to compare partner contributions to these achievements. These reports are filtered to reflect emergency preparedness activities only.

Using the *Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project* tab below, we can make several observations on the three other output indicators:

Country	Project Code	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved	
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	a	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of counterparts staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	60		
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported		Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	50	50	100.0%
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported		Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	35	0	
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported		Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	60		
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported		Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	228	266	116.7%
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	b	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/ Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	1280	2755	215.2%
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported		Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	25	34	136.0%
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported		Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	5	103	2060.0%
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported		Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of local early warning systems in place	system		5	
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported		Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	77	1925.0%
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported		Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project			
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	c	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	27500	232500	845.5%
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened		Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	12	7	58.3%
Ethiopia	200253.C1	SO3	National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened		Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	5	15	300.0%

Figure 3: CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) Report - Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project tab

These are:

- a) Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training: Overall 3,191 individuals were trained out of the 1,593 planned representing 200% achievement for this specific indicator.
- b) Number of technical assistance activities provided by type:
 - 34 contingency plans were created representing 136% achievement.
 - 103 disaster preparedness and risk management tools were incorporated in government core functions and budget representing a 2,060% achievement.

- 77 technical assistance activities were provided representing 1,925% achievement
- US\$ 232,500 was spent on technical assistance against the planned US\$ 275,000 representing 845% achievement.
- Two indicators were not met and these are early warning systems and technical assistance projects to strengthen national capacities.

c) Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support:

- In one location 7 out of 12 reports were produced representing 58% achievement while in another location, 15 reports were produced representing 300% achievement.

The quantitative data shows that emergency preparedness activities effectively contributed towards planned output indicator targets with performance exceeding planned targets except for the indicator on the number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports where there was under-achievement in one location. Additional analysis of qualitative information from other sources and data triangulation is necessary to provide insight on what factors contributed to these high levels of achievement.

Analysis of output indicators by partnerships

We can also analyse contribution of partnerships to SO3 using *Partnership vs Actual by Partner* tab of the COMET Report “CM-S011 Partnership Tracking Progress”. Partners with % achieved column highlighted in i) green have met 90% or more of planned targets ii) yellow have met 50% or more but less than 90% of planned targets iii) orange have met less than 50% of planned targets. Filters can be applied at output or the output detail indicator levels.

Emergency preparedness activities in this project were implemented by four partners namely National Metrology Agency (NMA), Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and Oxfam. When we filter *Partnership vs Actual* tab by the output indicator column we can draw the following conclusions on partnership effectiveness in contributing towards the achievement of these output indicators and ultimately SO3. The three partners who contributed to this indicator are NMA, DRMFSS and NDRMC.

i) Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support

Project Code	Partnership Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieve
200253.C1	200253.C1-0002	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)	SO3	National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	7	7	100.0%
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	7		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM01	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	7		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM02	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	7	7	100.0%
200253.C1	200253.C1-0006	National Metrology Agency (NMA)	SO3	National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	5	8	160.0%

Figure 4: CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) Report- Partnership vs Actual by Partner Tab

These three partners produced 22 food security surveillance reports out of a planned value of 32. NMA had the highest contribution at 160% followed by DRMFSS and NDRMC. However 14 reports planned for in two different locations by NDRMC were not produced. Additional analysis using partner narrative reports and WFP monitoring reports can provide qualitative information on why NDRMC did not achieve its planned output indicator targets.

ii) **Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training**

Project Code	Partnership Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	Achieve
200253.C1	200253.C1-0002	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of counterparts staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	60	60	100.0%
200253.C1	200253.C1-0002	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	60	60	100.0%
200253.C1	200253.C1-0004	Oxfam	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	228		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0004	Oxfam	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	1280		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0004-AM01	Oxfam	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	228	266	116.7%
200253.C1	200253.C1-0004-AM01	Oxfam	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	1280	2755	215.2%
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	50		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	35		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM01	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	50		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM01	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	35		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM02	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	50	50	100.0%
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM02	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	35	0	

Figure 5: CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) Report- Partnership vs Actual by Partner Tab

The three partners (DRMFSS, NDRMC, Oxfam) contributing to this indicator trained 3,191 staff members on contingency planning out of a planned value of 3,391. DRMFSS met their targets in the two locations of implementation, Oxfam exceeded their planned targets in 2 out of 4 locations but did not conduct

any training in the other two locations. NDRMC met their targets in one out of six locations only but did not conduct any training in the other five locations. Additional information from partner narrative reports and WFP monitoring reports can provide insights on why and Oxfam NDRMC did not implement planned training activities targeted locations.

iii) Number of technical assistance activities provided by type (contingency plans, local early warning systems, expenditure for technical assistance, disaster preparedness and risk management tools)

The three partners trained 3,191 staff members on contingency planning out of a planned value of 3,391. DRMFSS met their targets in the two locations of implementation, Oxfam exceeded their planned targets in 2 out of 4 locations but did not conduct any training in the other two locations and NDRMC met their targets in one out of six locations only. They did not conduct any training in the other five locations.

Contingency Plans created

Project Code	Partnership Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieve
200253.C1	200253.C1-0002	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	12	12	100.0%
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	25		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM01	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	25		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM02	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	25	22	88.0%

Figure 6: CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) Report- Partnership vs Actual by Partner Tab

DRFSS and NDRMC created 34 plans out of the 87 planned. DRMFS achieved 100% of the planned target in one location but did not create any contingency plans in the second location. NDRMC achieved 88% of the planned target in one location having created 22 out of 25 plans but did not implement any activity in the second location.

Local early warning systems put in place

Project Code	Partnership Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
200253.C1	200253.C1-0001	National Metrology Agency (NMA)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of local early warning systems in place	system	1		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0001-AM01	National Metrology Agency (NMA)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of local early warning systems in place	system	1	5	500.0%

Figure 7: CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) Report- Partnership vs Actual by Partner Tab

NMA supported the establishment of local early warning systems in one out of two locations achieving 500% of the planned target with 5 systems put in place. No systems were established in the second location.

WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity

Project Code	Partnership Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
200253.C1	200253.C1-0001	National Metrology Agency (NMA)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	80000		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0001-AM01	National Metrology Agency (NMA)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	80000		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0002	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	118000	205000	173.7%
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM02	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	27500	27500	100.0%

Figure 8: CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) Report- Partnership vs Actual by Partner Tab

DRMFSS and NDRMC received USD 205,000 and 27,500 respectively representing 174% and 100% achievement for both partners. NMA did not receive funding from WFP for planned activities.

Disaster preparedness and risk management tools incorporated in government core functions

Project Code	Partnership Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
200253.C1	200253.C1-0001	National Metrology Agency (NMA)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	10		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0001-AM01	National Metrology Agency (NMA)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	66	98	148.5%
200253.C1	200253.C1-0002	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	1		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	7505		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM01	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	5		
200253.C1	200253.C1-0005-AM02	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	SO3	National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	5	5	100.0%

Figure 9: CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) Report- Partnership vs Actual by Partner Tab

NMA, DRMFSS and NDRMC planned to incorporate 7,592 disaster preparedness and risk management tools in government core functions and budget. However only 2 partners (NMA and NDRMC) implemented this activity incorporating 103 tools in 2 out of 6 locations representing just over 1% achievement in total. Each of these partners nevertheless achieved 100% or more of their planned targets in locations where implementation took place. .

To summarise, this report provides a snapshot to contribute to your analysis on partner effectiveness and a basis for investigating why some partners are not meeting planned targets for other output indicators. You may consider an additional information from partner narrative reports and WFP monitoring reports for your qualitative analysis as well as the follow up actions during your meeting with partners .

Conclusion

- **On achievement of desired outcome results**

The main outcome indicator for emergency preparedness activities, number of WFP supported national food security and other policies and mechanisms, has been achieved within the project time frame. The baseline of 2 has been maintained and enhanced thus contribution to capacity development or institutions and risk reduction in target communities.

➤ **On achievement of desired (other) output results**

Planned target for number of people trained was surpassed by 100%, targets on number of technical assistance activities were also surpassed except for early warning systems and activities to strengthen national capacities, on number of food security and nutrition surveillance, targets were surpassed in one location and not met in the second location.

This report shows that emergency preparedness activities are effective in contributing towards planned output indicator targets with performance exceeding planned targets except for the indicator on the production food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports where there was under-achievement in one location. Additional analysis using data from other sources can be conducted to provide insight on what factors contributed to these high and/or low levels of achievement.

➤ **On contribution of partnerships towards the achievement of these results**

Emergency preparedness activities in this project were implemented by four partners namely National Metrology Agency (NMA), Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and Oxfam. DRMFSS implemented planned activities in 5 out of 6 locations and met all their targets as planned. NDRMC implemented activities in 5 out of 16 locations and met targets in 4 out of the 5 locations. NMA implemented planned activities in 3 out of 7 locations and exceeded targets in all three locations. OXFAM implemented planned activities in 2 out of 4 locations and exceeded targets in both locations.

In summary, COMET reports provide an immediate snapshot on how performance of outcome and output indicators are contributing to strategic results. Progress on the performance of these indicators can already be seen throughout the implementation period and managers don't need to wait for the end of the reporting cycle (e.g. SPRs) or for reviews and evaluations to understand how planned interventions are contributing to WFP strategic goals.

2. Food For Asset

Logframe

Using Zimbabwe PRRO 200944 (1 July 2016-31 March 2017) as an example, this guidance shows us how to use COMET data for the analysis of the effectiveness of FFA activities by reviewing implementation through related partnerships in contributing to SO3. SO3 in this project has four (gender disaggregated) outcome and five output indicators related to FFA (figure 1).

SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcomes and outcome indicators:

Outcome / Outcome indicator	Indicator type	Target	Baseline	Follow-up
Outcomes				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
- CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁
- CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₁

Outputs and output indicators:

Output / Output indicator	Indicator type
Outputs	
Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	
- Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned	Corporate
- Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Corporate
- Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Corporate
- Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Corporate
Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	
- Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Corporate

Figure 1. Zimbabwe Single Country PRRO Logframe 200944

Analysis of outcome indicators

SO3 has one outcome statement (improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food insecure communities and households) four outcome indicators related to FFA:

- i) CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score
- ii) Diet Diversity Score (female headed households)

- iii) Diet Diversity Score (male headed households)
- iv) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female headed)
- v) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male headed)
- vi) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male headed)
- vii) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male headed)
- viii) CSI (Food): percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index
- ix) CSI (Food): percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index
- x) CSI (Food): percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index
- xi) CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced /stabilized Coping Strategy Index
- xii) CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced /stabilized Coping Strategy Index
- xiii) CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of headed households with reduced /stabilized Coping Strategy Index

To analyse achievement of these outcome indicators we will use the *CM-B001 Outcome Report – Target, Baseline and Follow-up INFO*. This report is filtered to reflect school feeding activities only. It shows progress towards achievement of target values in relation to previous follow-up and baseline values.

Project Country	Project Code	Project Start Date	Project End Date	SO	Outcome Indicator Description	Beneficiary Group/Location	Project End Target Date	Project End Target	Base Value Date	Base Value	Previous Year Follow-up Date	Previous Year Follow-up	Second to Last Follow-up Date	Second to Last Follow-up	Latest Follow-up Date	Latest Follow-up	Achievement/Reduction Indication	Latest Follow-up vs Target
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score	Rural area	06.2018	>80.00	07.2016	43.90					12.2016	90.91	Achievement	Green
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Rural area	06.2018	=100.00	07.2016	12.50					12.2016	54.00	Reduction	Red
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Rural area	06.2018	=100.00	07.2016	12.20					12.2016	60.60	Reduction	Red
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Rural area	06.2018	=100.00	07.2016	11.90					12.2016	67.10	Reduction	Red
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Rural area	06.2018	=100.00	07.2016	50.00					12.2016	83.90	Reduction	Red
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Rural area	06.2018	=100.00	07.2016	56.00					12.2016	75.30	Reduction	Red
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	Rural area	06.2018	=100.00	07.2016	61.90					12.2016	66.70	Reduction	Red
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)	Rural area	06.2018	>3.40	07.2016	3.40					12.2016	3.10	Achievement	Green
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)	Rural area	06.2018	>3.80	07.2016	3.80					12.2016	4.30	Achievement	Green
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	Rural area	06.2018	<5.84	07.2016	29.20					12.2016	35.50	Reduction	Green
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	Rural area	06.2018	<6.66	07.2016	33.30					12.2016	16.70	Reduction	Green
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	Rural area	06.2018	<6.66	07.2016	33.30					12.2016	41.90	Reduction	Green
Zimbabwe	200944	2016-07-01	2017-03-31	SO3	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	Rural area	06.2018	<6.72	12.2016	28.80					12.2016	11.70	Reduction	Orange

Figure 2: CM-B001 Outcome Report – Target, Baseline and Follow-up INFO

We can make the following observations:

- CAS: The baseline value is 44% (07/2016) with a project end target value of >80% (06/2018). Latest follow-up data shows that the target has been exceeded and stands at 91% in 12/2016
- CSI (Asset depletion): The baseline value is 12% with a project end target value (overall, women and men) of 100% (12/2017). Latest follow-up data (61% in 12/2016) shows an improvement from the baseline value even though the target is yet to be reached. More male headed households (67%) had a reduced CSI (asset depletion) compared to female headed households (54%) despite the latter having marginally better baseline values than male headed households.
- CSI (Food): The project end target value is 100%. There is an increase in percentage of households with reduced/stabilized CSI from the baseline value of 56% to 75% at latest follow-up. Female headed households have the greatest increase from 50% at baseline to 84% at latest follow-up compared to male-headed households at 62% at baseline to 67% at follow-up.

- d) FCS: This indicator has two dimensions, poor FCS and borderline FCS. The proportion of men with poor FCS has reduced from 29% to 11% while that for women has increased from 33% to 42%. The proportion of men with borderline FCS has decreased from 62% to 28% while that for women has increased from 62% to 77%.

The quantitative values show that FFA activities so far are on course towards achieving desired results by project end in June 2018. The CAS project end target has been achieved well ahead of time. The halfway mark for targets for CSI (asset depletion) and CSI (food) has been surpassed well before project end date with a marked improvement among female headed households. The effectiveness of FFA on reducing the proportion of female headed households with poor and borderline FCS is limited given that more women have poor and borderline FCS compared to male headed households who have significant reductions. Contextual analysis can be conducted to establish the factors behind the deteriorating food security status of female headed households to inform evidence based decision making on strategies to address this trend and ensure targets are met by end of project in 2018.

Analysis of output indicators

SO3 has one output statement (food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries) and four output indicators related to FFA as follows:

- i) Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned
- ii) Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned
- iii) Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned.
- iv) Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type as % of planned

The following reports and related tabs can be used for this analysis of output indicators:

> *CM-R002 Annual Project Participants and Beneficiaries report* which has eight tabs. Two tabs will be used as follows:

-*SPR Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity & Modality*

-*COMET Details: Detailed information by Activity and Beneficiary Group*

> *CM-C008 Partnership Tracking Progress report* which has four tabs. Two tabs will be used as follows:

-*Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer and Detailed Partnership Tracking Progress-Food Transfer*

These reports are filtered to reflect FFA only.

Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned.

Filter the *SPR Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality* tab by FFA to analyse achievement of

- number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance disaggregated by activity, food, cash transfers and vouchers as a % of planned

Zimbabwe

200944

Project Number:

Project Code	Activity	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
200944: PRRO-ZIMBABWE Building Resilience for Ze	Food-Assistance-for-Assets	105000	45000	150000	95850		95850	91.29%		63.90%

Figure 3: *CM-D002 Annual Project Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality Report-Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality Tab*

In the *Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality* tab in figure 3, the following observations are made:

- 92% of beneficiaries planned under the food transfer modality were reached. There were no beneficiaries reached under the CBT modality, translating to 64% of total planned beneficiaries reached overall.

- number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance disaggregated by sex as a % of planned

Year	Project Country	Project Number	Strategic Objective	Activity	Beneficiary Category	Planned (Male)	Planned (Female)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Male)	Actual (Female)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Male)	% Actual v. Planned (Female)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
2016	Zimbabwe	200944	S03: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs	Food-Assistance-for-Assets	People participating in asset-creation activities	15,000	15,000	30000	7,732	12,466	20198	51.55%	83.11%	67.33%

Figure 4: *CM-D002 Annual Project Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality Report - COMET Details: Detailed Information by Activity and Beneficiary Group Tab*

In the *COMET Details: Detailed information by Activity and Beneficiary Group* tab in figure 4, we make the following observations:

- Just over half (51%) of the planned male and 83% of the female participants were reached. Overall 67% or 20,198 participants were reached.

Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned

Year	Month	SO	Activity	Total MT Plan	Total MT Actual	Balance	Difference
2016	2016-07	SO3	Food-Assistance-for-Assets	1,211.123	1019.267	191.8555	84.16%
2016	2016-08	SO3	Food-Assistance-for-Assets	1,211.123	802.258	408.8645	66.24%
2016	2016-09	SO3	Food-Assistance-for-Assets	1,211.123	1749.466	-538.3435	144.45%
2016	2016-10	SO3	Food-Assistance-for-Assets	1,211.123	1318.176	-107.0535	108.84%
2016	2016-11	SO3	Food-Assistance-for-Assets	586.883	779.068	-192.1855	132.75%
2016	2016-12	SO3	Food-Assistance-for-Assets	157.718	157.791	-0.0735	100.05%

Figure 5: CM-S011 Partnership Tracking Progress Report - Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer Tab

Using pivot tables, this report is further summarized to show us the annual total planned and actual by activity.

Year/Month	MT Plan	MT Actual	Balance	% Planned
2016-07	1211.1225	1019.267	191.8555	84.15886915
2016-08	1211.1225	802.258	408.8645	66.24086333
2016-09	1211.1225	1749.466	-538.3435	144.4499627
2016-10	1211.1225	1318.176	-107.0535	108.8391967
2016-11	586.8825	779.068	-192.1855	132.7468446
2016-12	157.7175	157.791	-0.0735	100.0466023
Grand Total	5589.09	5826.026	-236.936	636.4823388

Figure 6: Pivot Table: Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress Report -Food Transfer Tab

We can make the following observations from this pivot table:

- a) FFA was implemented for 6 months as per project design with targets not being met in June and July and the same being met/exceeded from August-December. Overall more food (4% more) than planned was distributed to beneficiaries.

In terms of effectiveness, planned output indicators have not been met yet. However it is important to note that this project has 6 more months of implementation in which planned output indicators could be met.

Analysis of outputs by partnerships

To analyse the achievement of output indicator, ‘quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned’ we will use the *Summary* and *Detailed Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer* tabs of *CM-S011 Partnership Tracking Progress*.

This report can be analysed in detail to find out planned and distributed commodities by type and by partner. The *Detailed Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer* tab below reflects planned and actual commodities by month, commodity type and partner.

Project Country	Partner	Year	Month	SO	Activity	Commodity Category	Total MT Plan	Total MT Actual	Balance	Difference
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Cereals And Grains	15.768	21.621	-5.853	137.129
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Miscellaneous	0.526	0.265	0.2606	50.429
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Mixed And Blended Foods		1.965		
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Oils And Fats	1.314	1.764	-0.45	134.259
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Pulses	3.942	0.741	3.201	18.89
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Cereals And Grains	15.772	18.8	-3.02768	119.29
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Miscellaneous	0.526	0.6	-0.074256	114.129
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Oils And Fats	1.314			
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Pulses	3.943	4.7	-0.75692	119.29
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (take-home rations)	Cereals And Grains	14.977			
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (take-home rations)	Oils And Fats	5.458			

Figure 7: CM-S011 Partnership Tracking Progress Report- Detailed Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer tab

Using pivot tables, this tab is further summarized to show us the annual total planned and actual commodity by type and by partner.

Row Labels	Sum of Total MT Plan	Sum of Total MT Actual	Sum of Balance	% of Planned
ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency	959.4375	959.936	-192.386	100%
Cereals And Grains	752.4992475	752.75	-150.750602	100%
Oils And Fats	56.4375	56.436	-11.286	100%
Pulses	150.5007525	150.75	-30.349398	100%
CTDO - Community Technology Development Organisation	1178.1	1178.15	-471.29	100%
Cereals And Grains	923.999076	924	-369.6005544	100%
Oils And Fats	69.3	135.5	-93.92	196%
Pulses	184.800924	118.65	-7.7694456	64%
LGDA - Lower Guruve Development Association	499.29	499.536	-19.8260979	100%
Cereals And Grains	391.5996084	391.6	-0.0003916	100%
Oils And Fats	29.37	29.386	-0.016	100%
Pulses	78.3203916	78.55	-19.8097063	100%
MDTC - Mwenezi Development Training Centre	696.15	750.756	-81.9061365	108%
Cereals And Grains	545.999454	546	-0.000546	100%
Oils And Fats	40.95	40.956	-0.006	100%
Pulses	109.200546	163.8	-81.8995905	150%
Plan	788.5875	788.945	-0.3575	100%
Cereals And Grains	618.4993815	618.5	-0.0006185	100%
Oils And Fats	46.3875	46.445	-0.0575	100%
Pulses	123.7006185	124	-0.2993815	100%
UMCOR - United Methodist Committee on Relief	1467.525	1648.703	-232.4782565	112%
Cereals And Grains	1150.998849	1244.85	-93.851151	108%
Oils And Fats	86.325	95.703	-9.378	111%
Pulses	230.201151	308.15	-129.2491055	134%
Grand Total	5589.09	5826.026	-998.2439909	104%

Figure 8: Pivot Table: Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress Report-Food Transfer Tab

We can make the following observations:

- a) Three partners namely CTDO, MDTC and UMCOR exceeded planned quantities for commodities in particular pulses, oils and fats. UMCOR also exceeded planned quantities of cereals and grains.

Several scenarios may explain why some less or more commodities than planned were distributed. For example in the case of CTDO which distributed less pulses and more vegetable oils than planned, it is possible that there was a pipeline break for pulses hence replacement using oils and fats. In the case of UMCOR more beneficiaries than planned may have been reached. Analysis of contextual data would provide reasons for under/over-achievement.

Analysis of other output indicators

SO3 has one other output statement (number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure) and one output indicator for FFA activities. Other output indicators in the logframe are reflected as umbrella output in the other output plan. The output indicator/umbrella statement is categorized into eight output indicators in the other output plan as follows:

- i) Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments etc)
- ii) Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals
- iii) Number of bridges constructed
- iv) Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000m³)
- v) Volume (m³) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed
- vi) Volume (m³) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed
- vii) Volume (m³) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)

To analyse achievement of these indicators we will use the *CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report*. This report has three tabs namely Other Output Plan vs Partnership by Project, Partnership vs Actual by Partner and Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project. We will use the *Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project tab* to analyse actual achievements against planned and the *Partnership vs Actual by Partner tab* to compare partner contributions to these achievements. This report is filtered to reflect school feeding activities only.

Country	Project Code	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Zimbabwe	200944	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	39	59.4	152.3%
Zimbabwe	200944	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	13	17	130.8%
Zimbabwe	200944	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of bridges constructed	bridge	1	1	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	4	4	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	16	16	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	255128	356359	139.7%
Zimbabwe	200944	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	30000	30000	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	300	300	100.0%

Figure 9: CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report- Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project tab

We make the following observations:

- a) **Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefitting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments etc):** 59 ha irrigated exceeding planned target by 52%.

- b) **Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals:** 17 assets built/restored/maintained exceeding planned target by 31%.
- c) **Number of bridges constructed:** Planned target of 1 bridge met.
- d) **Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 mt³):** Planned target of 4 water ponds met
- e) **Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed:** Planned target of 4 water ponds met
- f) **Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed:** 356, 359m³ constructed exceeding planned targets by 40%
- g) **Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals):** Planned targets met.

All output targets have been met with 3 out of the 8 indicator targets being exceeded 6 months before project end date. Planned FFA activities have been effective towards contributing to SO2. However the achievement of all indicator target values raise several questions on the design and implementation of this activity as follows: i) Were planned output targets underestimated or number of workers required overestimated? ii) Will project participants continue to receive food assistance with no conditionality attached or will additional outputs be identified and relevant planning and implementation documents adjusted as necessary? Analysis of contextual information outside COMET can provide answers to these questions and an evidence base for reviewing the design of this project.

Analysis of other output indicators by partnerships

We can also analyse contribution of partnerships to SO2 using *Partnership vs Actual by Partner tab* in the *CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report*. Partners with % achieved column (a) highlighted in i) green have met 90% or more of planned targets ii) yellow have met 50% or more but less than 90% of planned targets iii) orange have met less than 50% of planned targets.

All the five partners achieved planned output targets set in the partnership documents. However two partners namely UMCOR and ADRA exceeded planned targets for two output indicators as shown in figure 9.

Country	Project Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Zimbabwe	200944	UMCOR - United Methodist Committee on Relief	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	1	1	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	MDTC - Mwenezi Development Training Centre	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	1	1	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	MDTC - Mwenezi Development Training Centre	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	90128	90128	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	CTDO - Community Technology Development Organisation	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	1	1	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	CTDO - Community Technology Development Organisation	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	37500	37500	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	Plan	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	4	4	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	Plan	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	4	4	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	1	1	100.0%
Zimbabwe	200944	LGDA - Lower Guruve Development Association	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	2	2	100.0%
a	Zimbabwe	200944	UMCOR - United Methodist Committee on Relief	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	20000	108331	541.7%
a	Zimbabwe	200944	ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	15000	23400	156.0%
b	Zimbabwe	200944	UMCOR - United Methodist Committee on Relief	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	1	3	300.0%
a	Zimbabwe	200944	UMCOR - United Methodist Committee on Relief	SO3	Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	10000	97000	970.0%

Figure 10: CM-O004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report- Partnership vs Actual by Partner tab

When we filter *Partnership vs Actual tab* by output indicators whose targets have been exceeded we can make the following observations:

- a) Volume (m³) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed: UMCOR exceeded planned targets of 30,000m³ by 175,331m³ representing an overall achievement rate of 684%. ADRA also exceeded planned targets by 156% (8,400m³).
- b) Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals: UMCOR exceeded planned targets by 300% (2 assets).

In summary, this report provides a snapshot on partner implementation status and a basis for investigating why some partners are under or over achieving planned targets for other output indicators, therefore providing information for evidence based decision making. This sort of analysis when done consistently, can be used to assess partner effectiveness and contributions towards strategic objectives over time. In the case of FFA in Zimbabwe, additional analysis using data from other sources can provide feedback on why UMCOR and ADRA exceeded planned targets for the two indicators and whether the same factors can inform effectiveness and efficiency for other partners involved in the same activity.

Conclusion

➤ **On achievement of desired outcome results:**

FFA activities so far are on course towards achieving desired results by project end in June 2018. The CAS project end target has been achieved well ahead of time. The halfway mark for targets for CSI (asset depletion) and CSI (food) has been surpassed well before project end date with a marked improvement among female headed households. However, the effectiveness of FFA on reducing the proportion of female headed households with poor and borderline FCS is limited given that more women have poor and borderline FCS compared to male headed households who have significant reductions.

➤ **On achievement of desired output results:**

92% of planned beneficiaries and 67% of planned participants were reached. However more tonnage (236.936 MT) of commodities was distributed than planned in partnership documents.

➤ **On achievement of desired other output results:**

All planned outputs were met well before project end date. FFA has been effective in contributing towards desired output results under SO3.

➤ **On contribution of partnerships towards the achievement of these results:**

Six partners signed partnership agreements to implement FFA in 2016. All partners met planned targets with two partners namely UMCOR and ADRA exceeding targets by huge margins for indicators on number of assets and volume of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures constructed.

We can conclude that FFA implementation in 2016 is effective in contributing towards the achievement of SO3 (reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) in Zimbabwe.

3. School Feeding

Logframe

Using School Feeding, South Sudan BR3 PRRO 200572 (1 Jan-31 Dec 2016) as an example, we show step by step which reports to use and how to interpret them to establish how planned activities are contributing to outputs and strategic outcomes under Strategic Objective (SO) 2- (support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings following emergencies). This guidance will help to use the COMET data for the analysis of the effectiveness with focus on school feeding activities and related partnerships in contributing to SO2. SO2 in this project has six corporate outcome and five output indicators related to school feeding as shown in figure 1.

Logframe 3.0 Import/Export Cross-cutting SO1 SO2 SO3

Project: 200572 (Single Country PRRO): PRRO-SSCO-Sustainable Hunger Solutions
WINGS Modalities: Food, Cash & Voucher, Capacity Development & Augmentation
Status: HQ Approved

SO2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcomes and outcome indicators:

Outcome / Outcome indicator	Indicator type	Target	Baseline	Follow-up
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score	Corporate	✓1	✓1	✓1
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	Corporate	✓1	✓1	✓3
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	Corporate	✓2	✓1	✓5
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	Corporate	✓1	✓1	✓3
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools	Corporate	✓1	✓1	✓3
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools	Corporate	✓2	✓1	✓5
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools	Corporate	✓1	✓1	✓3

Outputs and output indicators:

Output / Output indicator	Indicator type
Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	
Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Corporate
Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Corporate
Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Corporate
Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned	Corporate
Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Corporate

Figure 1. South Sudan Single Country PRRO Logframe 200572

Analysis of outcome indicators

SO2 has one outcome statement (improved access to assets and/or basic services including community and market infrastructure) and six outcome indicators related to school feeding:

- i) Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools
- ii) Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools
- iii) Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools
- iv) Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools
- v) Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools
- vi) Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools

To analyse achievement of these outcome indicators we will use the *CM-B001 Outcome Report – Target, Baseline and Follow-up INFO*. This report is filtered to reflect school feeding activities only. It shows progress towards achievement of target values in relation to previous follow-up and baseline values.

Project Country	Project Code	Project Start Date	SO	Outcome Statement Description	Outcome Indicator Description	Beneficiary Group/Location	Project End Target Date	Project End Target	Base Value Date	Base Value	Previous Year Follow-up Date	Previous Year Follow-up	Second to Last Follow-up Date	Second to Last Follow-up	Latest Follow-up Date	Latest Follow-up	Achievement/Reduction Indication	Latest Follow-up vs Target
South Sudan	200572	2014-01-01	SO2	Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	School Meals-Hot Meals	12.2017	>6.00	12.2013	-4.00	11.2015	23.00			12.2016	28.00	Achievement	
South Sudan	200572	2014-01-01	SO2	Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	School Meals-Hot Meals	12.2017	>6.00	12.2013	-4.00	11.2015	21.00			12.2016	26.00	Achievement	
South Sudan	200572	2014-01-01	SO2	Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	School Meals-Girls' Incentive	12.2017	>6.00			11.2015	12.00			12.2016	38.00	Achievement	
South Sudan	200572	2014-01-01	SO2	Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools	School Meals-Hot Meals	12.2017	>6.00	12.2013	-4.00	11.2015	37.00			12.2016	42.00	Achievement	
South Sudan	200572	2014-01-01	SO2	Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools	School Meals-Hot Meals	12.2017	>85.00	12.2013	99.00	11.2015	84.00			12.2016	76.00	Achievement	
South Sudan	200572	2014-01-01	SO2	Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools	School Meals-Girls' Incentive	12.2017	>85.00			11.2015	92.00			12.2016	78.00	Achievement	
South Sudan	200572	2014-01-01	SO2	Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools	School Meals-Hot Meals	12.2017	>85.00	12.2013	98.00	11.2015	87.00			12.2016	79.00	Achievement	
South Sudan	200572	2014-01-01	SO2	Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools	School Meals-Hot Meals	12.2017	>85.00	12.2013	99.00	11.2015	88.00			12.2016	78.00	Achievement	

Figure 2: CM-B001 Outcome Report – Target, Baseline and Follow-up INFO

We can draw the following conclusions:

- a) On enrolment: The baseline value for average annual rate of change in number of children (overall, girls and boys) enrolled in WFP assisted primary schools is 6. The project end target value is >6. Latest follow-up data shows that the target of >6 has been exceeded (28 overall in 12/2016) before the project end date (12/2017) with differences observed between boys (26 in 12/2016) and girls (42 in 12/2016).
- b) On retention: The project end target value for retention rate (overall, girls and boys) in WFP assisted primary schools is >85 (12/2017). There is a drop in retention rate for both boys and girls in both school feeding sub activities from previous follow-up to latest follow-up. The trend analysis shows a drop from 84% to 76% for boys, 92% to 78% for girls and 87% to 79% overall for school feeding-hot meals sub activity.

The analysis shows that the school feeding activity is on track to meet all the planned outcome indicators for enrolment by the end of the project period (12/2017), while retention rates are actually falling below the planned target. Although there is one more year left till the end of the project, an in-depth analysis of contextual information may be required to ascertain why retention rates are falling contrary to expectations and to inform evidence based decision making on strategies to reverse this trend and ensure targets are met by end of project in 2017.

Analysis of output indicators

SO2 has three output indicators related to school feeding as follows:

- i) Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned.
- ii) Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned
- iii) Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned

To analyse achievement of output indicator (i), we will use *CM-D002 Annual Project Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality report*. This report has eight tabs. We will use the following two tabs to analyse actual achievements against planned:

>SPR Table 2: *Beneficiaries by Activity & Modality*

>COMET Details: *Detailed information by Activity and Beneficiary Group*

This report is filtered to reflect school feeding activities only.

To analyse achievement of output indicator, 'number of boys and girls receiving food assistance disaggregated by activity, food, cash transfers and vouchers as a % of planned' we filter the *CM-D002 Annual Project Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality report* by activity and select school feeding.

Project Code	Activity	Detailed Activity	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
200572: PRRO-SSCO-Sustainable Hunger Solutions	School Feeding (on-site)	School Feeding (on-site)	227049		227049	195168		195168	85.96%		85.96%
200572: PRRO-SSCO-Sustainable Hunger Solutions	School Feeding (take-home rations)	School Feeding (take-home rations)	26334		26334	26808		26808	101.80%		101.80%

Figure 3: *CM-D002 Annual Project Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality Report-Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality Tab*

In the *Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality tab* above, the following observations are made:

- a) There were no cash or voucher based transfers.
- b) 86% of schoolchildren were reached through school feeding on site and 102% through school feeding-take home rations. Planned targets for school feeding-take home rations were exceeded.

In the *COMET Details: Detailed information by Activity and Beneficiary Group tab* below, we make the following observations:

Year	Project Country	Project Number	Strategic Objective	Activity	Beneficiary Category	Planned (Male)	Planned (Female)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Male)	Actual (Female)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Male)	% Actual v. Planned (Female)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
2016	South Sudan	200572	SO2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies	School Feeding (on-site)	Children receiving school meals in primary schools	106,713	120,336	227049	97,584	97,584	195168	91.45%	81.09%	85.96%
2016	South Sudan	200572	SO2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies	School Feeding (take-home rations)	Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	0	26,334	26334	0	26,808	26808		101.80%	101.80%

Figure 4: CM-D002 Annual Project Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality Report - COMET Details: Detailed Information by Activity and Beneficiary Group Tab

- a) For school feeding-on site, 91% of the planned number of males was reached and 81% of the planned number of females. 86% of school children were reached overall.
- b) For school feeding-take home rations, 102% of females were reached. Males are not targeted in this sub-activity.

From this report we can conclude that output targets on number of beneficiaries reached through school feeding were not reached in 2016.

Analysis of outputs by partnerships

To analyse the achievement of output indicator, 'quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned' we will use the *CM-S011 Partnership Tracking Progress*. This report has four tabs namely: *Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer*, *Detailed Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer*, *Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress-C&V Transfer*, and *Detailed Partnerships Tracking Progress-C&V Transfer*. We will use the *Summary* and *Detailed Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer* tabs. This report is filtered to reflect school feeding activities only.

The *Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer* tab (section of the full tab) below reflects planned (in partnership agreements) and actual (in validated distribution reports) commodities by month and by school feeding sub-activity (on site and take home rations).

Year	Month	SO	Activity	Total MT Plan	Total MT Actual	Balance	Difference
2016	2016-01	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	48.893	0	48.893156	.%
2016	2016-01	SO2	School Feeding (take-home rations)	4.906			
2016	2016-02	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	486.123	59.582	426.540713	12.26%
2016	2016-02	SO2	School Feeding (take-home rations)	160.353			
2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	607.994	78.812	529.181554	12.96%
2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (take-home rations)	259.473	52.46	207.01333	20.22%
2016	2016-04	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	618.305	237.374	380.930553	38.39%
2016	2016-04	SO2	School Feeding (take-home rations)	264.363	132.187	132.175612	50.%

Figure 5: CM-S011 Partnership Tracking Progress Report - Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer Tab

Using pivot tables, this report is further summarized to show us the annual total planned and actual commodity disaggregated by sub-activity.

School feeding activity	Sum of Total MT Plan	Sum of Total MT Actual	Sum of Balance	Difference
School Feeding (on-site)	6871.99	2641.58	4230.41	38%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	2852.16	1048.69	1363.09	37%
Grand Total	9724.15	3690.27	5593.50	

Figure 6: Pivot Table: Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress Report -Food Transfer Tab

We can draw the following observations from this pivot table:

- b) Only 38% and 37% of planned transfers for school feeding-on site and school feeding-take home rations respectively was distributed in 2016. Contextual data can also be analysed to explain why planned monthly transfers were not achieved.

This report can be analysed in detail to find out planned and distributed commodities by type and by partner. The *Detailed Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer tab* below reflects planned and actual commodities by month, commodity type and partner.

Project Country	Partner	Year	Month	SO	Activity	Commodity Category	Total MT Plan	Total MT Actual	Balance	Difference
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Cereals And Grains	15.768	21.621	-5.853	137.12%
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Miscellaneous	0.526	0.265	0.2606	50.42%
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Mixed And Blended Foods		1.965		
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Oils And Fats	1.314	1.764	-0.45	134.25%
South Sudan	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Pulses	3.942	0.741	3.201	18.8%
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Cereals And Grains	15.772	18.8	-3.02768	119.2%
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Miscellaneous	0.526	0.6	-0.074256	114.12%
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Oils And Fats	1.314			
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (on-site)	Pulses	3.943	4.7	-0.75692	119.2%
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (take-home rations)	Cereals And Grains	14.977			
South Sudan	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	2016	2016-03	SO2	School Feeding (take-home rations)	Oils And Fats	5.458			

Figure 7: CM-S011 Partnership Tracking Progress Report- Detailed Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer tab

Using pivot tables, this tab is further summarized to show us the annual total planned and actual commodity by type and by partner.

Partner and Commodity Type	Sum of Total MT Pla	Sum of Total MT Actua	Sum of Balance
ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency	2699.779096	1599.239	109.023612
Cereals And Grains	2014.01172	1223.442	3189186
Miscellaneous	42.416304	21.239	11.204752
Mixed And Blended Foods		1.425	
Oils And Fats	317.184292	163.066	-6.58614
Pulses	326.16678	190.067	72.51314
Akot Christian Mission (ACM)	23.616	17.527	-2.4394
Cereals And Grains	17.28	13.4	-1.952
Miscellaneous	0.576	0.25	-0.1204
Oils And Fats	1.44	0.627	0.021
Pulses	4.32	3.25	-0.388
AVSI - Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale	829.995286	397.234	418.449974
Cereals And Grains	630.03426	282.275	324.03166
Miscellaneous	16.293602	7.077	4.457362
Mixed And Blended Foods		32.26	
Oils And Fats	56.622284	15.507	15.610812
Pulses	127.04514	60.115	74.35014
Caritas	250.01956	44.192	-25.966352
Cereals And Grains	183.12084	32.15	-18.81416
Miscellaneous	2.420208	0.55	-0.105472
Oils And Fats	46.326952	8.792	-7.68068
Pulses	18.15156	2.7	0.63396
Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDOR)	235.8484	155.567	-15.293
Cereals And Grains	172.572	107.2	-12.592
Miscellaneous	5.7524	2.7	-0.072
Mixed And Blended Foods		12.816	
Oils And Fats	14.381	9.051	-2.481
Pulses	43.143	23.8	-0.148
Diocese of Aveil Relief and Development (DARD)	457.231544	373.049	-195.052004
Cereals And Grains	334.82484	260.05	-135.5431
Miscellaneous	5.724768	13.205	-10.476232
Oils And Fats	73.746176	53.944	-39.358252
Pulses	42.93576	45.85	-9.67442
Don Bosco - South Sudan	141.561792	108.937	20.572576
Cereals And Grains	108.63936	86.069	16.24432
Miscellaneous	2.757312	1.895	0.396576
Oils And Fats	8.40528	4.265	0.4046
Pulses	21.75984	16.708	3.52708
Ministry of General Education and Instruction (SMOGEI)	571.659264	128.386	27.32628
Cereals And Grains	418.88352	94.2	18.309
Miscellaneous	1.739584	0.25	
Oils And Fats	137.98928	31.986	9.01728
Pulses	13.04688	1.95	
Plan	666.621848	194.21	-46.898968
Cereals And Grains	487.86864	181.043	-73.25444
Miscellaneous	14.282888	0.815	2.777952
Mixed And Blended Foods		0	
Oils And Fats	57.34866	4.972	4.01038
Pulses	107.12166	7.38	19.56714
State Ministry Of Education, Science and Technology (SMoI)	1500.352952	318.049	81.732268
Cereals And Grains	1098.43692	232.5	31.57776
Miscellaneous	23.951984	7.921	-3.62286
Oils And Fats	198.324168	30.81	16.309738
Pulses	179.63988	46.818	37.46763
WFP	120.793136	47.6	24.949608
Cereals And Grains	97.08048	41.42	19.54384
Miscellaneous	1.750576	0.5	0.481088
Oils And Fats	6.97596	1.13	0.80272
Pulses	14.98612	4.55	4.12196
World Vision	1689.44844	306.279	71.489112
Cereals And Grains	1236.89292	199.08	15.96792
Miscellaneous	26.651504	0.668	5.020584
Mixed And Blended Foods		54.264	
Oils And Fats	226.017736	22.046	8.361728
Pulses	199.88628	30.221	42.13888
Grand Total	9724.14589	3690.269	467.893706

We can draw the following observations:

- a) Mixed and blended foods were not planned for, yet five partners distributed them. Contextual Information from other sources such as monitoring data, LESS etc could explain why commodities not planned for were distributed and whether this had an impact on intended outputs and outcomes.

Figure 6: Pivot Table: Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress Report-Food Transfer Tab

Analysis of other output indicators

SO2 has two other output indicators as follows:

- i) Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned
- ii) Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned

To analyse achievement of these indicators we will use the *CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report*. This report has three tabs namely Other Output Plan vs Partnership by Project, Partnership vs Actual by Partner and Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project. We will use the *Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project tab* to analyse actual achievements against planned and the *Partnership vs Actual by Partner tab* to compare partner contributions to these achievements. This report is filtered to reflect school feeding activities only.

Country	Project Code	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
South Sudan	200572	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	a Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	542	538	99.3%
South Sudan	200572	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	31	31	100.0%
South Sudan	200572	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school			
South Sudan	200572	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	b Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	132306	115552	87.3%
South Sudan	200572	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	106576	97155	91.2%
South Sudan	200572	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	c Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	425234	371513	87.4%

Figure 8: CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report- Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project tab

We can draw the following observations:

- a) Number of institutional sites reached: 538 out of 542 schools were assisted representing 99% achievement on this indicator.
- b) Boys and girls receiving deworming treatment: 87% and 91% of boys and girls respectively received deworming treatment. We can observe a 3 percentage point difference between boys and girls. Triangulation using context specific data can provide in depth information on the causal factors for this gender gap and inform decision making on mitigating actions.
- c) Non-food items distributed: 87% of planned albendazole tablets were distributed against planned. Contextual information can be analysed to see if this has a causal relationship with the lack of 100% achievement of deworming coverage among boys and girls.

This report shows us that South Sudan is on course towards achieving other output indicators linked to SO2 results through the school feeding activity.

Analysis of other output indicators by partnerships

We can also analyse contribution of partnerships to SO2 using *Partnership vs Actual by Partner tab*. Partners with % achieved column (a) highlighted in i) green have met 90% or more of planned targets ii) yellow have met 50% or more but less than 90% of planned targets iii) orange have met less than 50% of planned targets.

Country	Project Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	Achievement
South Sudan	200572	AVSI - Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	48	48	100.0%
South Sudan	200572	AVSI - Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	39858	23846	59.8%
South Sudan	200572	Unity Cultural and Development Centre (UCDC)	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	30		
South Sudan	200572	Unity Cultural and Development Centre (UCDC)	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	13578		
South Sudan	200572	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	19	26	136.8%
South Sudan	200572	Diocese of Aweil Relief and Development (DARD)	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	18302	12270	67.0%
South Sudan	200572	World Vision	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	120	120	100.0%
South Sudan	200572	World Vision	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	68790	56985	82.8%
South Sudan	200572	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDDR)	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	6	6	100.0%
South Sudan	200572	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek (CDDR)	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	14600	7250	49.7%
South Sudan	200572	Plan	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	12	13	108.3%
South Sudan	200572	Plan	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	12982	3652	28.1%
South Sudan	200572	ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	61	190	311.5%
South Sudan	200572	ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	49348	3729	13.5%
South Sudan	200572	Caritas	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	12	12	100.0%
South Sudan	200572	Caritas	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	8680	1979	22.8%

Figure 9: CM-O004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report- Partnership vs Actual by Partner tab

When we filter *Partnership vs Actual* tab by output indicators (number of institutional sites assisted as a % of planned and quantity of non-food items distributed, by type as a % of planned), we can draw the following conclusions in terms of partnership effectiveness in contributing towards the achievement of these indicators and ultimately SO2.

Country	Project Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achievement
South Sudan	200572	Akot Christian Mission (ACM)	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	3	3	100.0%
South Sudan	200572	Ministry of General Education and Instruction (SMOGEI)	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	10	13	130.0%
South Sudan	200572	Action for Development (AFOD)	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	18	14	77.8%
South Sudan	200572	JAM - Joint Aid Management	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	11	11	100.0%
South Sudan	200572	World Vision	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	28	38	135.7%
South Sudan	200572	Norwegian People's Aid	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2		
South Sudan	200572	ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	40	44	110.0%
South Sudan	200572	WFP	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1440		

Figure 10: CM-O004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report- Partnership vs Actual by Partner tab

Number of institutional sites assisted:

- ii) Five partners namely ACM, SMOGEI, JAM, World Vision, ADRA met or exceeded set targets. One partner i.e. AFOD, has not met its targets. There is no data for two partners (Norwegians People's Aid and WFP) for this specific indicator. A lack of data would either mean that activities related to this indicator were not implemented or targets were not met at all, or results from partner completion reports were not recorded.

Country	Partnership Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
South Sudan	200572-0297	ACTED – Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	1886	1886	100.0%
South Sudan	200572-0297	ACTED – Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	1875	1875	100.0%
South Sudan	200572-0301	ADRA – Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	981	972	99.1%
South Sudan	200572-0301	ADRA – Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	979	894	91.3%
South Sudan	200572-0319	ADRA – Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	18895	112694	596.4%
South Sudan	200572-0319	ADRA – Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	14535	78130	537.5%
South Sudan	200572-0379	ADRA – Adventist Development and Relief Agency	SO2	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	0	16256	

Figure 11: CM-O004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report- Partnership vs Actual by Partner tab

Number of boys and girls receiving non food items (deworming treatment):

- a) We have two partners ACTED (in one location) and ADRA (3 locations) contributing towards the achievement of this output indicator linked to SO2. The different geographical locations where partners work are identified by the partnership code column. Looking at the column % Achieved, ACTED has reached all the schools in the planned target. ADRA is also on course to meet its targets in one location and exceeded by a huge margin its planned targets in the second and third locations.

In summary, this report provides a snapshot on partner implementation status and a basis for investigating why some partners are under or over achieving planned targets for other output indicators, therefore providing information for evidence based decision making. This sort of analysis when done consistently, can be used to assess partner effectiveness and contributions towards strategic objectives over time.

Conclusion

➤ On achievement of desired outcome results:

School feeding activity is on track to meet all the planned outcome indicators for enrolment by the end of the project period (12/2017), while retention rates are actually falling below the planned target. Although there is one more year left till the end of the project, an in-depth analysis of contextual information may be required to ascertain why retention rates are falling contrary to expectations and to inform evidence based decision making on strategies to reverse this trend and ensure targets are met by end of project in 2017.

➤ On achievement of desired output results:

86% of school children were reached through school feeding, a result which is below the planned target. Planned targets for school feeding take home rations sub activity was exceeded by 2% points.

➤ On achievement of desired other output results:

99% targeted schools were reached and 89% primary school children dewormed. 87% of planned quantities of albendazole tablets were distributed.

➤ On contribution of partnerships towards the achievement of these results:

Nine partners signed partnership agreements to implement school feeding activities in 2016. Of these, five partners met the planned targets for number of schools reached, one partner did not, while two did not implement the activity as planned. Two partners were involved in the distribution of deworming tablets, one met its targets for the year while the other is on course.

We can conclude that school feeding implementation in 2016 is effective in contributing towards the achievement of SO2 (support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings following emergencies) in South Sudan.

4. Nutrition

Logframe

Using Yemen Single Country EMOP 200890 (1 October 2015-31 March 2016) as an example, this guidance shows us how to use the COMET data for analysing the effectiveness of nutrition interventions and related partnerships in contributing to SO 1 (save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies). SO1 in this

project has six outcome and three output indicators related to nutrition treatment and prevention programmes. The screen shot below shows in the logframe the relevant outcome and output indicators for which we will analyse COMET reports to assess progress and achievement.

Figure 10: Yemen 200890 Single Country EMOP Logframe

Logframe 1.0 Import/Export

Project: 200890 (Single Country EMOP): EMOP-YECO-Emergency Food Assistance
WINGS Modalities: Food, Cash & Voucher, Capacity Development & Augmentation
Status: HQ Approved

Cross-cutting **SO1**

SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcomes and outcome indicators:

Outcome / Outcome indicator	Indicator type	Target	Baseline	Follow-up
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment default rate (%)	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₂
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₂
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₂
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)	Corporate	✓ ₁	✓ ₁	✓ ₂
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	Corporate	✓ ₁		✓ ₁
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	Corporate	✓ ₁		

Outputs and output indicators:

Output / Output indicator	Indicator type
Outputs	
Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	
Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned	Corporate
Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Corporate
Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned	Corporate

Analysis of outcome indicators

The related outcome statement (stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women) for nutrition under SO1 has the following outcome indicators:

- vii) MAM treatment recovery rate (%)
- viii) MAM treatment non-response rate (%)
- ix) MAM treatment mortality rate (%)
- x) MAM treatment default rate (%)

- xi) Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)
- xii) Proportion of target population who participate in adequate number of distributions

To analyse achievement of these outcome indicators we will use the *CM-B001 Outcome Report – Target, Baseline and Follow-up INFO*. This report is filtered by outcome indicator description column to reflect nutrition activities only. It shows progress towards achievement of target values in relation to previous follow-up and baseline values.

Project Country	Project Code	Project Start Date	Project End Date	SD	Outcome Statement Description	Outcome Indicator Description	Beneficiary Group/Location	Project End Target Date	Project End Target	Base Value Date	Base Value	Previous Year Follow-up Date	Previous Year Follow-up	Second to Last Follow-up Date	Second to Last Follow-up	Latest Follow-up Date	Latest Follow-up	Latest Follow-up vs Target
Yemen	200890	2015-10-01	2017-03-31	SD1	Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	MAM treatment default rate (%)	Yemen	03.2016	<15.00	12.2014	42.30	12.2015	26.80			12.2016	24.20	
Yemen	200890	2015-10-01	2017-03-31	SD1	Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	MAM treatment mortality rate (%)	Yemen	03.2016	<3.00	12.2014	0.30	12.2015	0.10			12.2016	0.00	
Yemen	200890	2015-10-01	2017-03-31	SD1	Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	MAM treatment non-response rate (%)	Yemen	03.2016	<15.00	12.2014	1.20	12.2015	1.80			12.2016	1.40	
Yemen	200890	2015-10-01	2017-03-31	SD1	Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	MAM treatment recovery rate (%)	Yemen	03.2016	>75.00	12.2014	56.20	12.2015	71.30			12.2016	74.40	
Yemen	200890	2015-10-01	2017-03-31	SD1	Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	Yemen	12.2016	>50.00							12.2016	55.60	
Yemen	200890	2015-10-01	2017-03-31	SD1	Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	Yemen	12.2016	>60.00									

Figure 11:CM-B001 Outcome Report-Target, Baseline and Follow-up INFO

We can draw the following conclusions:

- iv) On MAM treatment default rate (%): The baseline value for MAM treatment default rate is 42.3 (12/2014) and the project end target value is <15 (3/2016). Latest follow-up data shows that the target of <15 was not reached by project end date (24.2 in 12/2016). Nevertheless the latest follow-up value shows a significant reduction in the default rate over a two year period.
- v) On MAM treatment mortality rate (%): The baseline value for MAM treatment mortality rate is 0.3 (12/2014) and the target value is <3 (3/2016). Latest follow-up data shows that the target of <3 was met (0.0 in 12/2016) showing successful achievement of this indicator.
- vi) On MAM treatment non response rate (%): The baseline value for MAM treatment non response rate is 1.2 (12/2014) and the target value is <15 (03/2016). Latest follow-up value on 12/2016 shows a reduction to 1.4 which although under the target value, is higher than the baseline rate.

- vii) On MAM treatment recovery rate (%): The baseline value for MAM treatment recovery rate is 56.2 and the target value is >75. Latest follow-up value on 12/2016 is 74.4 showing achievement of the target rate and well above the baseline rate. This indicator has been achieved.
- viii) On proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage): The target value is >50 and latest follow up on 12/2016 is 55.6 showing achievement.
- ix) On proportion of target population who participate in adequate number of distributions: There are no baseline and follow-up values for this indicator.

This analysis shows us that the MAM treatment activity in Yemen from 2015-2016 has largely achieved its intended outcomes although non-response rates are still above the baseline value. The trend analysis shows that MAM treatment contributed to the achievement of SO1 performance indicators as planned. Follow-up actions (such as triangulation with qualitative data, context specific information etc.) are required to address non-response rates.

Analysis of other output indicators

SO1 has one (non-food) other output indicator as follows:

- i) Number of institutional sites assisted (health centres), as % of planned for treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition MAM

To analyse achievement of this indicator we will use the *CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report*. This report has three tabs namely Other Output Plan vs Partnership by Project, Partnership vs Actual by Partner and Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project. We will use the Other Output Plan vs Actual by Project tab to analyse actual achievements against planned as well as the Partnership vs Actual by Partner to compare partner contributions to these achievements. This report is filtered to reflect nutrition activities only.

Country	Project Code	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Yemen	200890	SO1	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	a Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	4032	4537	112.5%

Figure 12:CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) report

We can draw the following conclusions:

- d) Number of institutional sites reached: 4,537 out of 4,032 health facilities were assisted representing 112% achievement on this indicator. The target was exceeded by 12%. It is important to note that relevant other output indicators are embedded in partner agreements and these indicators can also be analysed at partnership level to evaluate partnership contribution and performance. This report shows us that in terms of other outputs, Yemen met and exceeded its targets and contributions to the achievement of SO1 results through its nutrition activities.

Analysis of other output indicators by partnerships

We can also analyse contribution of partnerships to SO1 using Partnership vs Actual by Partner tab. Partners with % achieved column (a) highlighted in i) green have met or exceeded targets set for output indicators ii) yellow are on course to meet targets iii) orange are far from meeting targets.

When we filter *Partnership vs Actual tab* by output indicators (number of institutional sites assisted as a % of planned), we can draw the following conclusions on partnership effectiveness in contributing towards the achievement of these indicators and ultimately SO2.

Project Code	Partnership Code	Partner Name	SO	Output	Umbrella Output	Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved a
200890	200890-0014	WFP	SO1	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	3062	1557	50.8%
200890	200890-0159	WFP	SO1	Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned	Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	2016	2980	147.8%

Figure 13:CM-0004 Other Outputs Comparison (Details) Report-Partnership vs Actual by Partner Tab

Number of institutional sites assisted:

- b) The only partner listed is WFP as a direct implementor, in two locations and differentiated by partnership code, contributing towards the achievement of this other output indicator linked to SO1. Looking at the column % Achieved, WFP has reached 51% of planned target (1,557 out of 3,062 facilities). Targets on the second location were exceeded by 48% from 2,016 to 2,980 facilities.

To summarise, this report provides a snapshot on partner effectiveness and a basis for investigating why some partners are not meeting planned targets for other output indicators and evidence based decision making. This report can be used to analyse partner effectiveness and contributions towards strategic results for any activity.

Analysis of output (food, CBT and beneficiary) indicators

SO1 has two output (transfers and beneficiaries) indicators related to nutrition activities as follows:

- x) Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned.
- xi) Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned

The following reports and related tabs will be used for this analysis of output indicators:

- > CM-R002 Annual Project Participants and Beneficiaries report which has eight tabs. Two tabs will be used as follows:
 - SPR Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity & Modality
 - COMET Details: Detailed information by Group and Age Group (Nutrition) tab
 - COMET Details: Detailed information by Activity and Beneficiary Group
- > CM-C008 Partnership Tracking Progress report which has four tabs. Two tabs will be used as follows:
 - Summary Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer and Detailed Partnership Tracking Progress-Food Transfer

These reports are filtered to reflect nutrition activities only.

Year: 2016 Yemen 200890 Project Number:											
Project Code	Activity	Detailed Activity	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	a % Actual v. Planned (CBT)	b % Actual v. Planned (Total)
200890: EMOP-YECO-Emergency Food Assistance	Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	176474		176474	135671		135671	76.88%		76.88%
200890: EMOP-YECO-Emergency Food Assistance	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	550277		550277	509996		509996	92.68%		92.68%

Figure 14: CM-R002 Annual Project Participants and Beneficiaries Report-Activity and Modality Tab

In figure 5, the following observations are made:

- a) There were no cash or voucher based transfers.
- b) 77% of planned beneficiaries were reached through the Prevention of acute malnutrition and 93% through treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

In the COMET Details: Detailed information by Group and Age Group (Nutrition) tab in figure 6, we make the following observations on gender disaggregation by beneficiary category:

Year	Project Country	Project Number	Strategic Objective	Activity	Beneficiary Category	Planned (Male)	Planned (Female)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Male)	Actual (Female)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Male)	% Actual v. Planned (Female)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
2016	Yemen	200890	SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies	Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	Children (6-23 months)	89,825	86,649	176474	70,549	65,122	135671	78.54%	75.16%	76.88%
2016	Yemen	200890	SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Children (24-59 months)	76,163	72,949	149111.935	104,627	96,579	201205.38	a 137.37%	132.39%	134.94%
2016	Yemen	200890	SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Children (6-23 months)	84,402	81,305	165707.065	47,006	43,390	90396.62	b 55.69%	53.37%	54.55%
2016	Yemen	200890	SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	0	235,458	235458	0	218,394	218394	c 92.75%	92.75%	92.75%

Figure 15: CM R002-Annual Project Participants and Beneficiaries Report: COMET Details Detailed Information by Group and Age Group (Nutrition) Tab

- c) Children (24-59 months) were the most likely to be reached through the treatment of MAM activity; planned target exceeded (135%). In-depth analysis using contextual data outside COMET would be required to explain why the proportion of children reached in this category is higher than other categories and implications for the programme.
- d) Children (6-23 months) were the least likely to be reached through the treatment of MAM activity; 54% reached.
- e) 93% of pregnant and lactating women received assistance through the treatment of MAM activity.
- f) More males than females were reached across all categories

Analysis of output (food, CBT and beneficiary) indicators by partnerships

Figure 7 reflects planned (in partnership agreements) and actual (in validated distribution reports) commodities by month.

Year	Month	SO	Activity	Total MT Plan	Total MT Actual	Balance	Difference
2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	131.789	28.305	103.483712	21.48%
2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,079.587	363.553	1716.034026	17.48%
2016	2016-02	SO1	Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	123.379	16.383	106.995808	13.28%
2016	2016-02	SO1	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1,945.580	246.511	1699.068814	12.67%
2016	2016-03	SO1	Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	127.584	21.906	105.67776	17.17%
2016	2016-03	SO1	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,012.583	270.481	1742.10242	13.44%

Figure 16: CM-008 Partnerships Tracking Progress Report-Food Transfer Tab

Using pivot tables (figure 8), this report tab is further summarized to show us the annual total planned and actual commodity disaggregated by sub-activity (prevention of acute malnutrition and treatment of MAM).

Activity	Sum of Total MT Plan	Sum of Total MT Actual	Sum of Balance	Actual as a % of Planned
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	1387.507277	416.772	970.7352767	30%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	22193.67474	2794.775	19398.89974	13%
Grand Total	23581.18202	3211.547	20369.63502	14%

Figure 17: Pivot Table-CM 008-Partnership Tracking Progress Report-Food Transfer Tab

We can draw the following observations from this pivot table:

- c) Only 30% and 13% of planned transfers for prevention of acute malnutrition and treatment of MAM rations respectively was distributed. In-depth analysis of contextual data can also explain why a significant proportion of planned transfers were not effected. It is important to note that this data reflects 2016 only and not the entire duration of the project as actual data was not available for 2015 and 2017. This gap between planned and actual outputs can also help to explain the variations in the outcome indicator performance.

This report can be analysed in detail to assess planned and distributed commodities by type and by partner. A section of the Detailed Partnerships Tracking Progress-Food Transfer tab below reflects planned and actual commodities by month, commodity type and partner.

Project Country	Project Code	Partner	Year	Month	SO	Activity	Commodity Category	Total MT Plan	Total MT Actual	Balance	Difference
Yemen	200890	CSSW	2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	Mixed And Blended Foods	10.360	5.337	5.02289	51.52%
Yemen	200890	CSSW	2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Mixed And Blended Foods	15.895	44.709	-28.814184	281.28%
Yemen	200890	Field Medical Foundation (FMF)	2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Mixed And Blended Foods	69.103			
Yemen	200890	Humanitarian Aid and Development (HAD)	2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Mixed And Blended Foods	55.181			
Yemen	200890	IMC - International Medical Corps	2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	Mixed And Blended Foods	25.970	9.575	16.395312	36.87%
Yemen	200890	IMC - International Medical Corps	2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Mixed And Blended Foods	78.260	133.585	-55.324973	170.69%
Yemen	200890	International Rescue Committee	2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Mixed And Blended Foods	34.047	49.95	-15.903103	146.71%
Yemen	200890	Islamic Relief	2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	Mixed And Blended Foods	11.275	4.87	6.405382	43.19%
Yemen	200890	Islamic Relief	2016	2016-01	SO1	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Mixed And Blended Foods	37.646	49.341	-11.695406	131.07%

Figure 18: Partnership Tracking Progress Report-Detailed Partnerships Tracking Progress Report-Food Transfer Tab

Using pivot tables, this tab is further summarized to show us the annual total planned and actual commodity by type and by partner.

Partners	Sum of Total MT Plan	Sum of Total MT Actual	Sum of Balance	Actual as a % of Plan
ADO ABS DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN AND CHILD	320.53032	161.372	71.74096	50%
CSSW	483.49014	265.82	98.19454	55%
Field Medical Foundation (FMF)	1564.87383	400.045	710.49932	26%
Humanitarian Aid and Development (HAD)	1158.39333	168.165	562.31628	15%
IMC - International Medical Corps	1430.907467	514.23	618.6779048	36%
International Rescue Committee	679.17351	225.543	381.08955	33%
Islamic Relief	714.756	518.163	118.21908	72%
Ministry of Public Health and Population	16567.99506	0	12975.22981	0%
MMF MEDICAL MERCY FOUNDATION	228.03528	114.604	51.23984	50%
Premiere Urgence - Aide Medicale Internationale	490.31556	147.014	183.93468	30%
Relief International	336.79338	102.754	76.27232	31%
Save The Children	2049.97899	296.753	1451.72695	14%
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	106.54074	52.395	17.6025	49%
Vision Hope	705.33657	244.689	281.39949	35%
Grand Total	26837.12018	3211.547	17598.14322	

Figure 19: Pivot Table-Detailed Partnership Tracking Progress Report-Food Transfer Tab

We can make the following observations:

- a) Two partners namely Humanitarian Aid and Development (HAD) and Save the Children had the lowest transfers as a % of planned at 15% and 14% respectively.
- b) Islamic relief had the highest transfers a % of planned at 72% while Ministry of Public Health and Population did not affect any transfers.

These observations need to be validated by in-depth analysis of contextual data not available in COMET to explain the reasons for the low transfer rates. These low transfer rates for commodities could explain the low number of beneficiaries (14% of planned) reached as well.

Conclusion

➤ **On achievement of desired outcome results:**

MAM treatment activity in Yemen from 2015-2016 has largely achieved its intended outcomes although non-response rates are still above the baseline value. The trend analysis shows that MAM treatment contributed to the achievement of SO1 performance indicators as planned. Follow-up actions (such as triangulation with qualitative data, context specific information etc.) are required to address non-response rates.

➤ **On achievement of desired output results:**

Planned targets at this level are yet to be met. Only 30% and 13% of planned transfers for prevention of acute malnutrition and treatment of MAM rations respectively was distributed. Contextual data can also be analysed to explain why a significant proportion of planned transfers were not achieved. It is important to note that this data reflects 2016 only and not the entire duration of the project as actual data was not available for 2015 and 2017. This gap between planned and actual outputs can also help to explain the variations in the outcome indicator performance.

➤ **On achievement of desired other output results:**

Targets for other outputs indicator namely number of sites reached has been exceeded by 12%. Nutrition activities have effectively contributed to desired results at output level.

➤ **On contribution of partnerships towards the achievement of these results:**

14 partners signed partnership agreements to implement nutrition activities in this period. Partnership agreements reflected contribution of output indicators to the Strategic Objective 1. Four partners achieved 50% or more of planned output indicators for food distributed, 9 partners achieved less than 50% while one partner did not implement any activities.