

Evaluation of El Salvador WFP Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

February 2022

Round Table

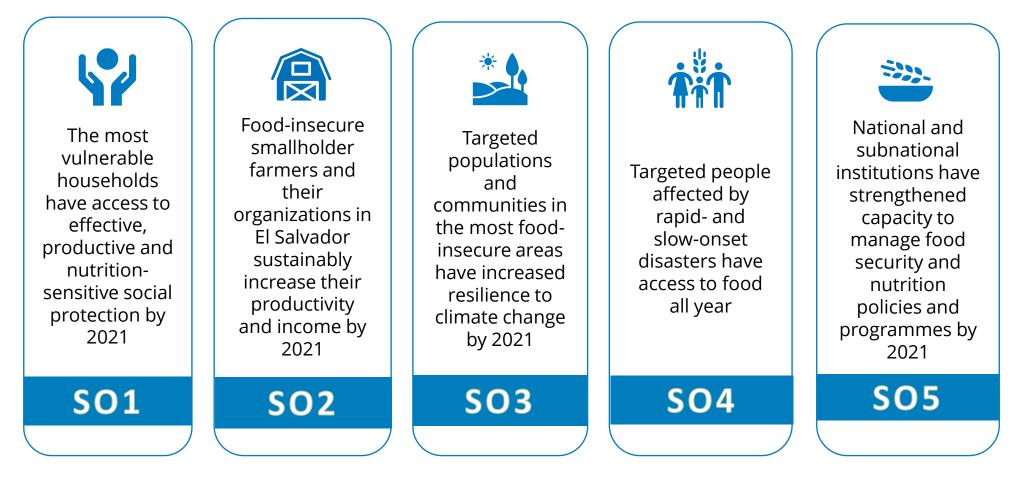
CONTEXT

- Population 6,7 million
- Lower middle-income country, highly dependent on remittances
- Regularly exposed to natural disasters
- Affected by food insecurity
- Agriculture sector dominated by smallholders
- Violence, organized crime and GBV are very serious issues



CSP 2017-2021

Shift: from emergency response to addressing recovery from disasters and root causes of vulnerability through national and local capacity strengthening



In 2021, CSP duration extended up to June 2022

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY



- Theory based
- **Mixed methods approach:** monitoring data, literature review, semi-structured interviews, focus groups, online surveys
- Covid-19 led to a **remote approach**
- Attention to confidentiality, gender and ethical considerations

FINDINGS

Q1 TO WHAT EXTENT ARE WFP'S STRATEGIC POSITION, ROLE AND SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION BASED ON COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND PEOPLE'S NEEDS. AS WELL AS WFP'S STRENGTHS?



Strong alignment with national policies, adequately tackling key development issues in the country



The CO positioned itself at the centre of the triple nexus, **playing a** leading role in emergencies



Prioritization of groups with intersectional vulnerabilities and populations affected by disasters

Q2 WHAT IS THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF WFP'S SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION TO CSP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES (1/2)?



SO1 The CSP expanded **access to social protection system** for vulnerable households. Transfers contributed to adoption of healthy food habits and nutrition patterns



SO2 The CSP brought about significant improvements in the productivity of **smallholder farmers**, strengthened their associations and facilitated financial inclusion



SO3 Resilience activities contributed to preserving natural resources and building disaster reduction capacity in emergency settings



SO4 Through technical support to national and local institutions the CSP strengthened capacity to **assist people affected by disasters**



SO5 The CSP contributed to the definition of **regulatory frameworks for food security**. Funding shortfalls and the COVID-19 pandemic had serious implications for South-South cooperation activities

Q2 WHAT IS THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF WFP'S SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION TO CSP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES (2/2)?

During the COVID-19 pandemic, **humanitarian assistance was expanded** to include highly vulnerable people



Gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) well integrated into CSP interventions. No gender-transformative approach to capacity strengthening programming or partnerships



Environmental considerations were central in asset creation and resilience activities



Sustainability of results was sought through partnerships with national entities and delivery of trainings of trainers. Scalability of pilot projects was limited for reasons beyond WFP's control

Q3 TO WHAT EXTENT DID WFP USE ITS RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY IN CONTRIBUTING TO CSP OUTPUTS AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES?



In emergency settings, **assistance through CBTs was timely and met its distribution targets**. In contrast, institutional capacity strengthening activities not linked to emergencies faced delays



Targeting and coverage appropriate



CO was proactive in seeking alternative cost-effectiveness measures



Operating costs decreased significantly thanks to remote monitoring during COVID-19 outbreak

Q4 WHAT ARE THE FACTORS THAT EXPLAIN WFP PERFORMANCE AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT HAS MADE THE STRATEGIC SHIFT EXPECTED BY THE CSP?



CO management leadership and technical staff know-how



Historical partnerships maintained and new ones developed



Severe funding shortfalls and earmarking of resources



Evidence generation for policymaking and targeting of social protection programmes



Lack of knowledge management strategy and limited application of results-based management principles

CONCLUSIONS



WFP recognized as a key player in humanitarian response, but less well known for its contributions to development and capacity strengthening



CSP allowed for some flexibility in programming, especially during COVID-19 response, but internal synergies across strategic objectives was not fully explored



Room for improvement in gender transformative programming and partnership



Conditions for sustainability and scaling-up of pilots could have been identified more clearly



Evidence generation is a key strength, but there is need to reinforce Result Based Management



Critical assumption on the availability of funding and continuation of programmes did not hold true

1

RECOMMENDATIONS

WFP should **harness its strategic position and reputational capital** to position itself as a key development partner in the post-COVID-19 reconstruction

The new CSP should link strategic outcomes, explicitly incorporate strengthening of national capacity and expressly capture the logic of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus

Continue adopting a gender-transformative approach, with relevant measures applied in the targeting of beneficiaries, in partnerships and in the implementation of inter-agency strategies

Develop a strategy for enhancing the **sustainability of interventions**

Promote results-based management approach

Develop a resource mobilization strategy with medium- and long-term horizons