



WFP and BMZ

WFP's Approaches to Resilience Monitoring and Measurement

Executive Board Side Event - November 2021



World Food Programme



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Guiding Resilience Measurement in WFP's Monitoring and Evaluation

Gaps and recommendations

Lena Weingärtner, Research Associate at ODI

Guidance informed by...



Resilience literature, research
and measurement tools

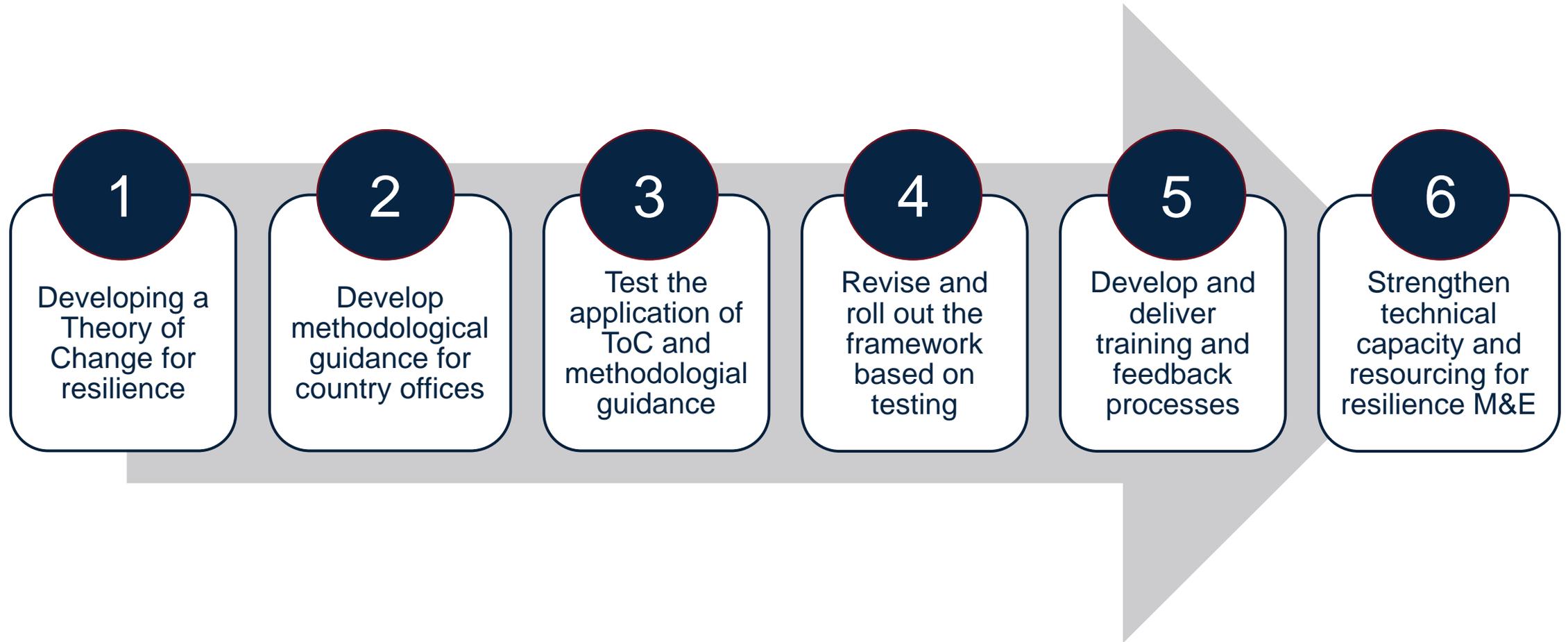


WFP resilience policy, strategies
and measurement practice

Gaps in WFP's approach to resilience measurement in monitoring and evaluation

1. Different views of what resilience means, and how this translates into measurement
2. Absence of a common analytical framework that could guide country offices in resilience measurement efforts
3. Many indicators already in the corporate results framework relate to resilience capacities and outcomes, but with gaps

Recommendations





Guiding Resilience
Measurement in WFP's
Monitoring and Evaluation

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Dyson
Cornell
SC Johnson College of Business

A Five-step Approach to Resilience Monitoring and Measurement

From Theories of Change to Evidence-Based Insights

Mark A. Conostas

Applied Economics & Policy
Cornell University



*Presentation to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme
November 17, 2021*



World Food
Programme

Motivation for Resilience Monitoring & Measurement

Design principles for the five-step approach

Three Points of Motivation Design Principles

- **Enable Better Connections & Promote Coherence**

Promote better connections between strategy/programming and evidence to build resilience

- **Contextualized Application Sensitive to Resilience**

Align monitoring and measurement with strategy, programming, and the needs of national/local contexts to respond to emergencies and deal with protracted crises

- **Efficient and Productive Implementation**

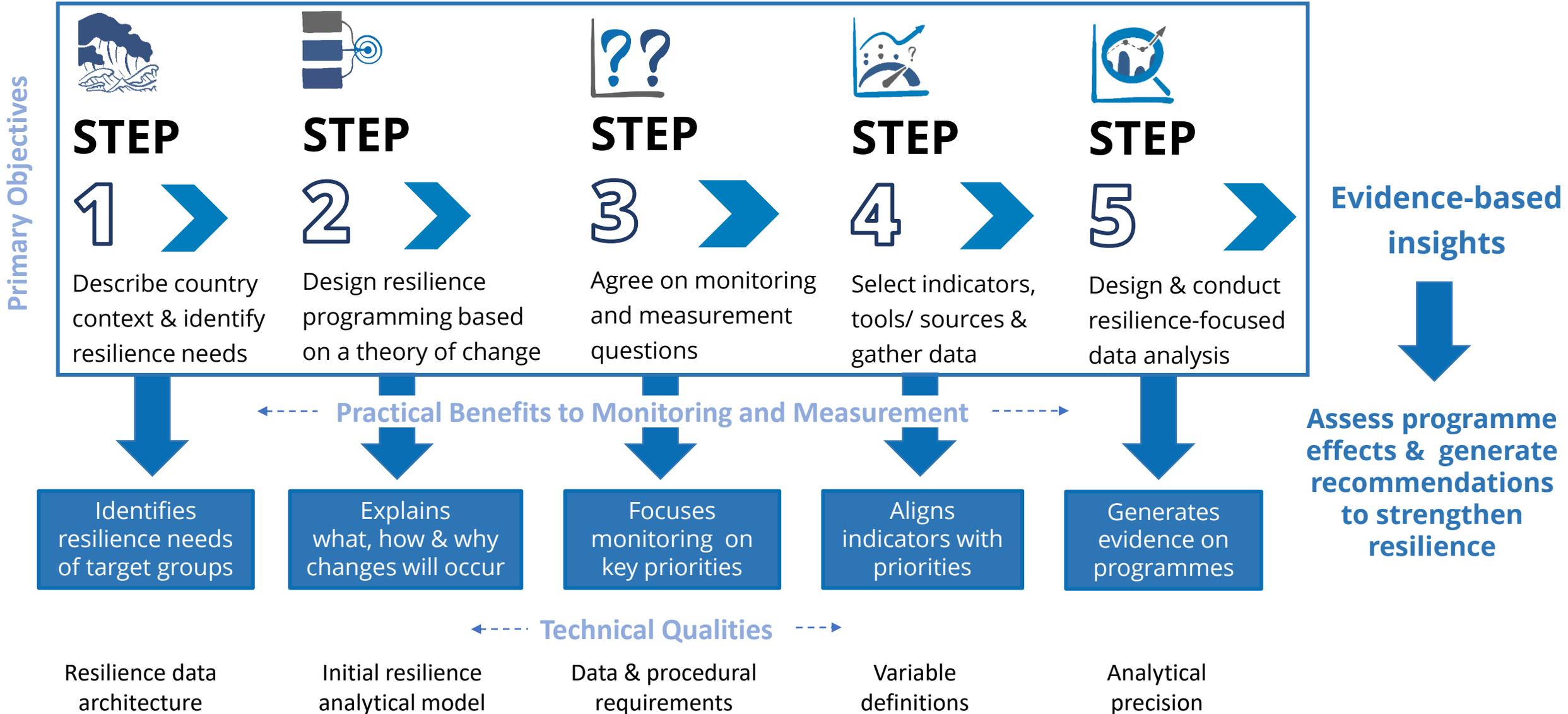
Create streamlined and well integrated process that leverages existing data flows, & work with country capacity and possesses technical rigor to inform programming and investment decisions

WFP's Strategy for Resilience Monitoring & Measurement

- ✓ Sensitive to shocks and stressors
- ✓ Well-suited to individual countries
- ✓ Programme specific
- ✓ Inform multi-year programming

The Five-Step Approach for Resilience Monitoring & Measurement

Objectives, Practical Benefits & Technical Qualities



Initial Implementation

Working with countries and regions

Field Testing: Currently Working with

- **Six Country offices**
 - South Sudan, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Sri Lanka, Lebanon & Bangladesh (Cox's Bazaar)
- **Two Regional Bureaux**
 - Regional Bureaux Dakar & Regional Bureaux Panama
- **Feedback and refinement**
 - Improvement of the five-step approach



Country Contexts

- Shock & stressors
- Country strategic plans
- Specific programming objectives
- Flexible and adaptive monitoring and measurement strategy

Conclusion: Opportunity for WFP and Next Steps

Resilience Monitoring and Measurement in 2021-2022

- **Opportunity**

- Applications in evidence-based resilience programming
- Demonstrations of how to bridge the gap between programming and M&E



**Leader in Resilience
Monitoring &
Measurement**

- **Next steps**

- Continue and expand field testing
- Document findings and refine process
- Generate publications that showcase WFP's innovations and findings



**Standardized Process &
Accumulated Evidence**

Improved resilience programming, better outcomes, supported by evidence

Thank You!





WFP SRI LANKA

Resilience Building Blocks

Country Office Experience

November 2021



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Resilience monitoring and measurement 5-step approach

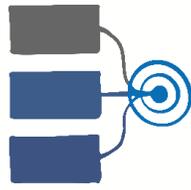
Sri Lanka experience



STEP

1 ➔

Describe
resilience
contexts



STEP

2 ➔

Design an
integrated
programme
using a resilience
theory of change



STEP

3 ➔

Agree on
resilience
monitoring and
measurement
questions



STEP

4 ➔

Select indicators
and tools that
correspond
with questions



STEP

5 ➔

Design and carry
out data analysis
for resilience

**Evidence-
based
insights**

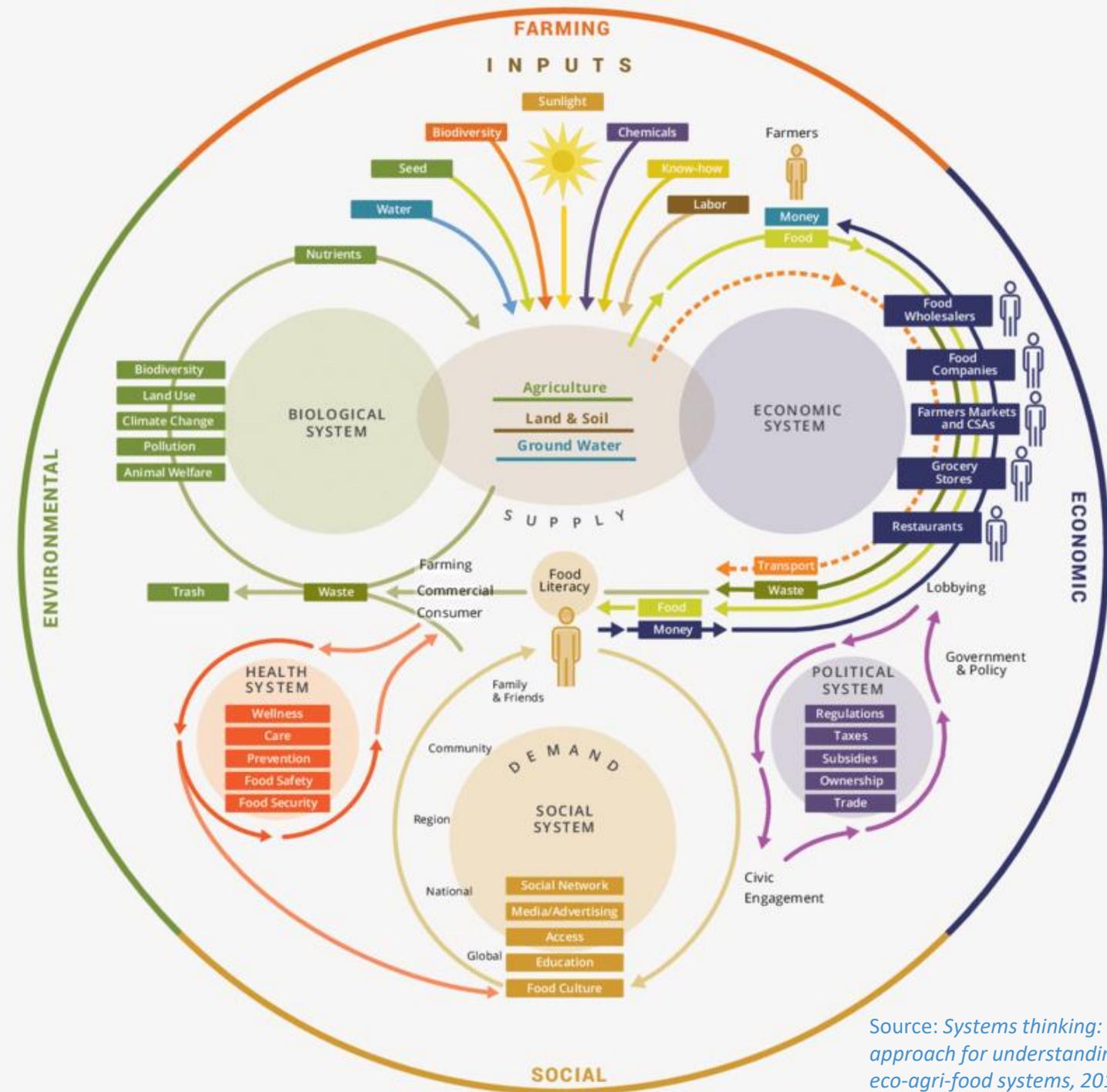


STEP 1



Step 1: Describe the resilience context

- Moving beyond climate shocks to addressing **multiple shocks** using a resilient **food systems approach**.
- Targeted actions needed for **women** and **youth**.



Step 2: Develop a Resilience ToC

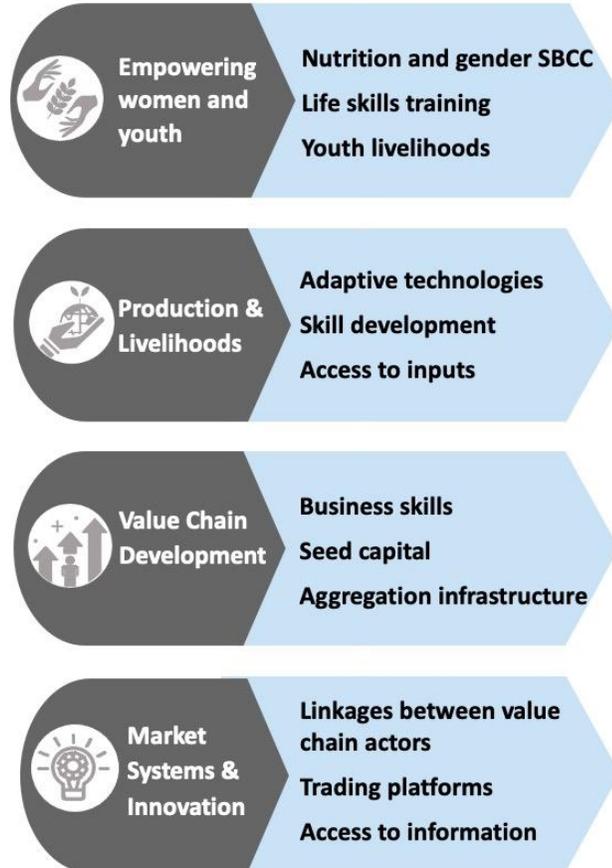


TARGET GROUP



Vulnerable households and smallholder farmers, including women and youth

PROGRAMMING FOR RESILIENCE BUILDING: RESULTS AREAS AND EXAMPLE INTERVENTIONS



EXAMPLES OF RESILIENCE OUTCOMES



Individual

- Diversified and nutritious diets
- Empowered to make informed decisions
- Capacities enhanced to build sustainable livelihoods



Household

- Resources, workload, and decisions more equitably shared
- Livelihoods better adapted through improved agricultural practices



Community

- Governance structures strengthened and mobilised
- Rural infrastructure enhanced to support efficient aggregation practices
- Income opportunities diversified



Institution

- Strengthened linkages between VC actors



System

- Reduced price volatility and food shortages
- Improved access to reliable and timely market and climate information

IMPACT



More resilient rural livelihoods for smallholder farmers, leading to improved food security and nutrition

SHOCKS AND STRESSORS

COVID-19 economic downturn, climate variability, gender inequality, limited employment, malnutrition

**Thank you for
your attention**





Zimbabwe CO

Urban Food Security & Resilience Building Programme

Mr Pios Ncube Programme Policy Officer

November 2021



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Resilience monitoring and measurement 5-step approach

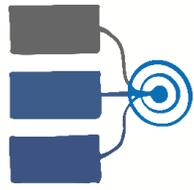
Zimbabwe experience



STEP

1 ➔

Describe resilience contexts



STEP

2 ➔

Design an integrated programme using a resilience theory of change



STEP

3 ➔

Agree on resilience monitoring and measurement questions



STEP

4 ➔

Select indicators and tools that correspond with questions



STEP

5 ➔

Design and carry out data analysis for resilience

Evidence-based insights



Step 1: Resilience context



- Decades of recurrent **shocks and stressors**. Most recently, Cyclone Idai and the COVID pandemic.
- In 2019, 30 percent of **urban households** were **food insecure**. In 2020, this rose to 43 percent.
- **Limited livelihood opportunities** with poor or unreliable income.
- Less **social cohesion** and **social capital** compared to rural communities.
- Poor access to **essential service** and **infrastructure**.

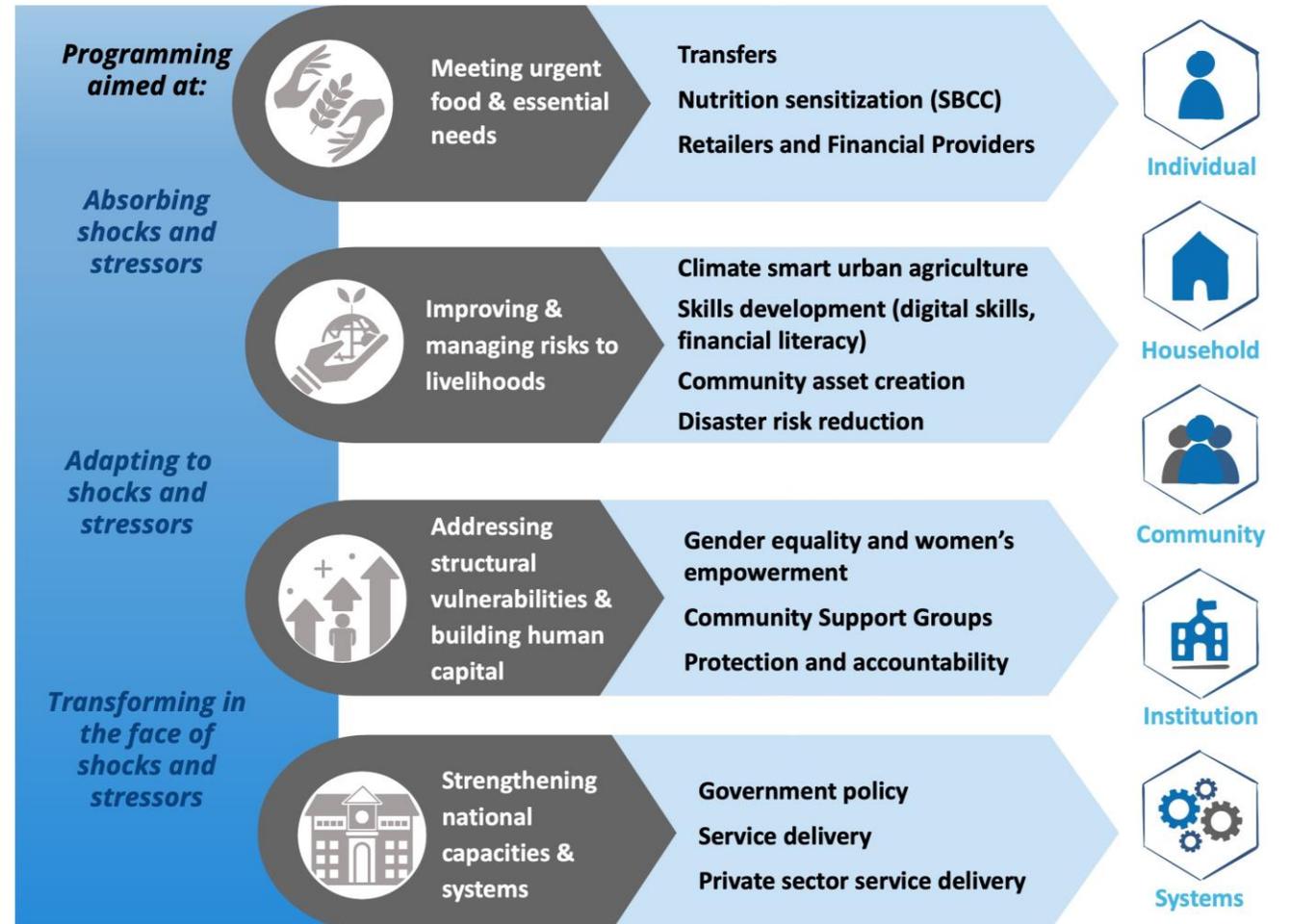
Step 2: Developing a resilience ToC



- Shaped thinking on **pathways** and supported understanding of **dependencies** and **causality**.
- Supported **integrated** (multi-level and multi-sectoral), **layered** and **sequenced** programme design.
- Opened new inroads for enhanced **collaboration** with multiple stakeholders.

RESILIENCE BUILDING PATHWAYS AND EXAMPLE INTERVENTIONS

MULTI-LEVEL OUTCOMES

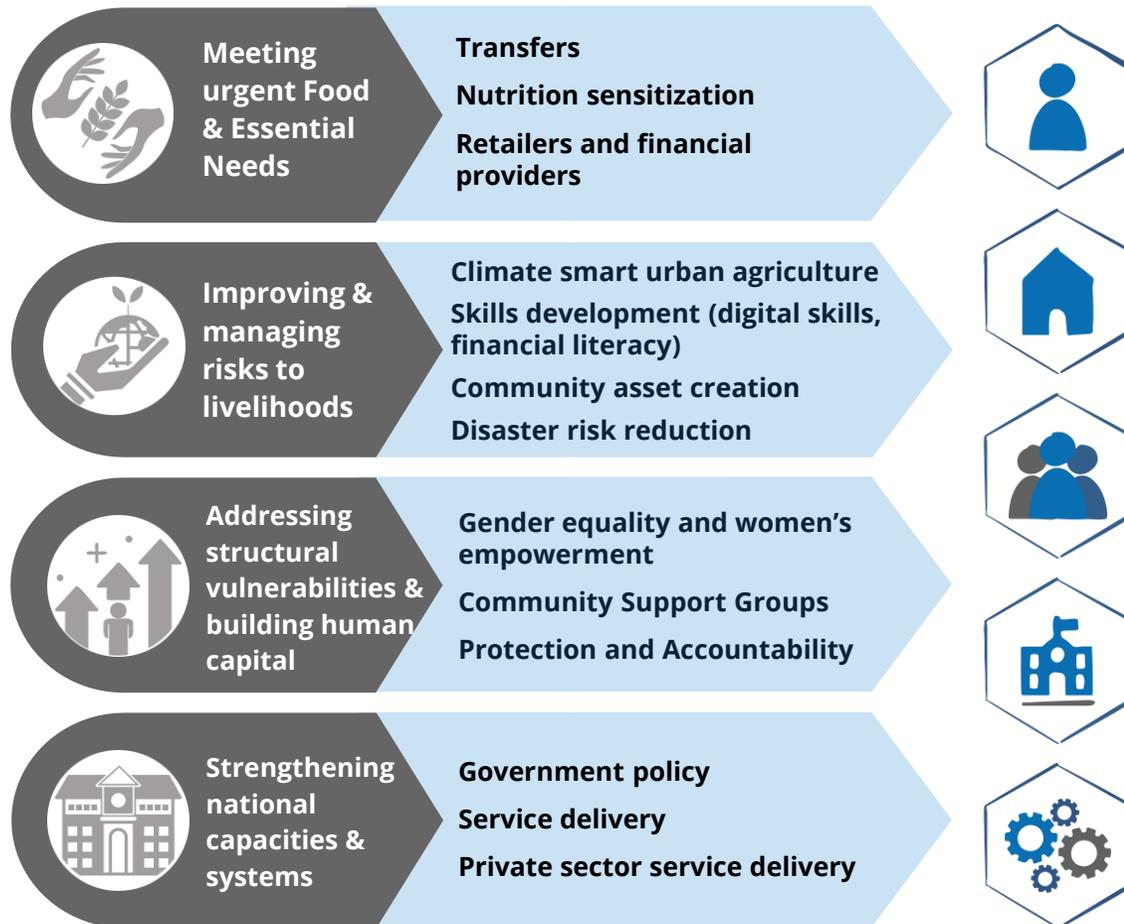


Step 3: Develop Resilience Monitoring and Measurement Questions



RESILIENCE BUILDING PATHWAYS AND EXAMPLE INTERVENTIONS

EXAMPLES OF RMM QUESTIONS



Individual and household level

- How effective are the cash and voucher-based transfers in building absorptive capacities, reducing use of 'distress' strategies and enhancing household food and nutrition?
- How effective are investments in new and innovative communal assets, technologies and skills development in reducing risks and improving employment, sales and/or savings levels of targeted households in the face of shocks and stressors?

Community level

- What effects have newly-created community support groups had in enhancing household and community's capacities to respond to shocks and stressors?

Institution and systems level

- How have the WFP-supported social protection policies and programs (policy and legislative strategies, budget frameworks, specific programs) supported households to tackle shocks and stressors and address underlying vulnerabilities?

Step 4: Select indicators and tools



EXISTING INDICATORS AND TOOLS:



- **FES** – Food Expenditure Share
- **FCS-N** – Food Consumption Score – Nutrition
- **LCSI** – Livelihood-based Coping Strategies index
- **ABI** – Asset Benefit Index – targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base
- Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programs and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening

NEW INDICATORS AND TOOLS:

- **Index of shock exposure** – A measure of a household's exposure to shock or stressor
- **SERS** – Subjectively-Evaluated Resilience Capacity Score
- **Bonding social capital index** – A measure of whether a household would be able to give or receive help from relatives or non-relatives in their community)
- **Qualitative approaches** to understand contribution of interventions to building resilience

**Thank you for
your attention**





WFP/Chad/Evelyn Fey



World Food Programme

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Resilience Monitoring & Measurement

Towards a regional approach in the Sahel

November 2021

Resilience monitoring and measurement 5-step approach

G5 Sahel experience

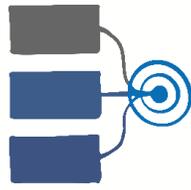


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STEP

5



Design and carry
out data analysis
for resilience

**Evidence-
based
insights**

Why is resilience monitoring and measurement important to RBD?



5 countries covered

by the integrated resilience programme (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger)



In only 3 years, nearly **109,000 hectares** of degraded land in the G5 Sahel countries have been **rehabilitated**



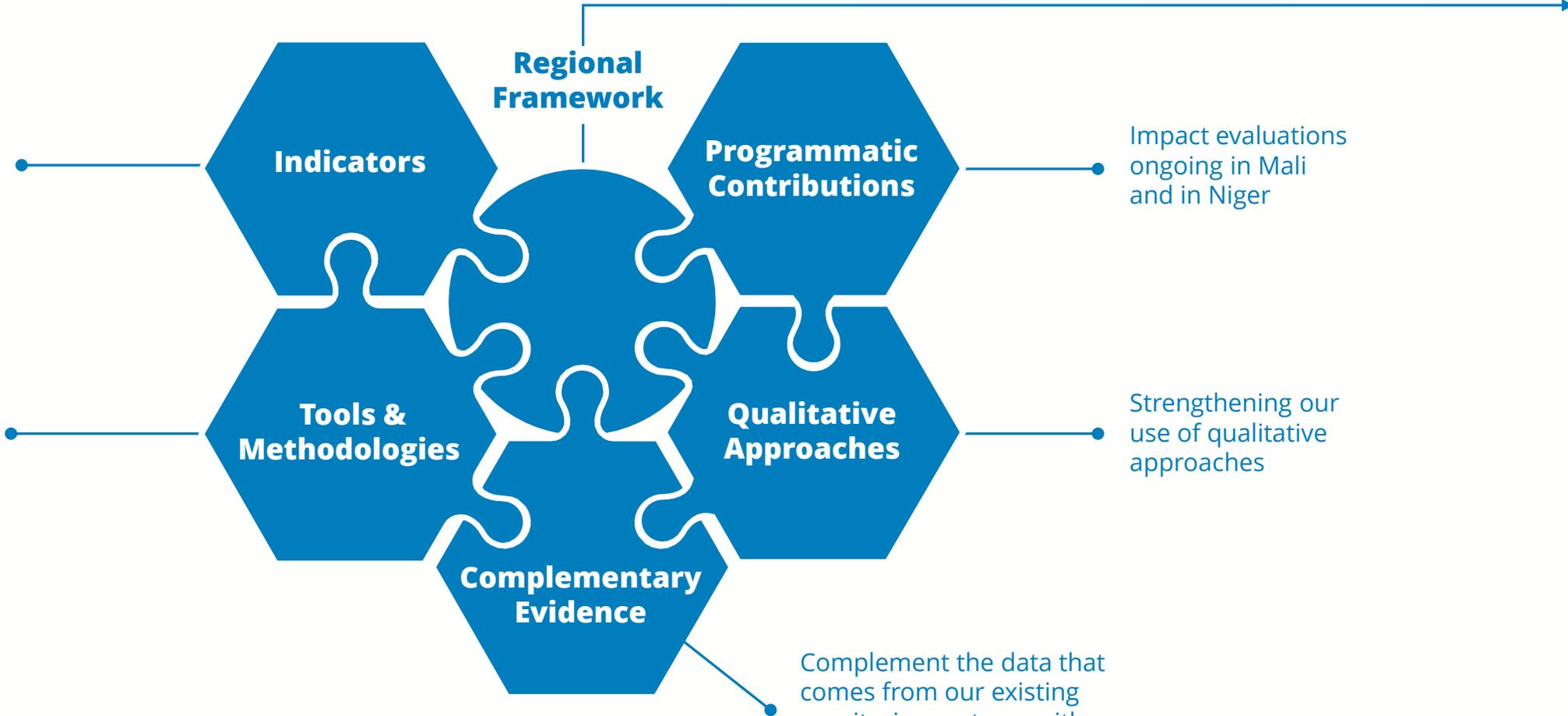
More than **2.1 million people** reached with a package of integrated activities in the past year alone

What are we doing exactly?



Select new indicators that complement the data that is already being collected in the 5 countries

Look at the methodologies, tools and technologies that we use



Impact evaluations ongoing in Mali and in Niger

Strengthening our use of qualitative approaches

Complement the data that comes from our existing monitoring systems with new sources of evidence (e.g. satellite imagery)

The regional resilience monitoring and measurement framework



COMPLEMENTARY TRACKING

Overarching Goal

Enhance Food Security and Nutritional Resilience Systematic roll-out of resilience-specific measurements based on country-level pilots (mix of subjective & objective indicators: SERS, RIMA-Light, TANGO)							
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Objectives

FSN Outcomes	Social Cohesion	Migration	Education	Climate Risks & Environmental Conditions	Access to Markets	Capacity of Governments & Partners	Convergence and Operational Partnerships
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Indicators & Approaches

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered by existing framework (and DIME IEs) Look at different ways of analysing data 	Systematic roll-out of social cohesion indicators (based on country-level pilots)	Development and systematic roll-out of indicators on migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered by existing framework Look at different ways of analysing data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satellite-based monitoring on selected sites Yield, production & soil monitoring through national institutions & universities etc. Indicators on water retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore linkages with market monitoring systems Development and roll-out of specific indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with CS Unit to identify pragmatic tracking tools Capture WFP's work on standards, planning tools etc. 	Systematic roll-out of programme integration indicators (through extension of survey samples)
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Complement with qualitative monitoring and research in a selected number of sites to ensure convergence of evidence generation approaches, as well as documentation of good practices

EXISTING FRAMEWORK

Outcomes

Food security & livelihood indicators	Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive & education indicators	Livelihoods and food systems indicators	Emergency preparedness & capacity strengthening indicators
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Level

Individuals and households	Communities and Ecosystems	Systems
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Thank you

Let's continue the conversation:

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