



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of Pakistan WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022

October 2022

Round Table



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Context

- Lower-middle income country
- Population 221 million
- Stark disparities between both provinces and urban and rural areas
- Highly vulnerable to natural disasters
- 16.4 % of population food insecure
- Under- and over-nutrition remain challenges
- Covid-19 pandemic
- Host to 1.2 million Afghan refugees



WFP CSP in Pakistan 2018-2022

Five strategic outcomes

(% of needs-based plan after August 2021 Budget Revision | DSC: 7%; ISC: 6%)



33%

Access to food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural and man-made shocks

S01



14%

Social protection system at the federal and provincial level provides access to safe, nutritious food

S02



27%

Improved nutrition by 2025 of children <5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age

S03



11%

Communities in disaster-prone districts have more resilient food systems and are protected by disaster risk management

S04



2%

Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities for providing food security and essential services by 2022

S05

Data collection methods



- Document review
- Monitoring data
- 230 interviewees
- E-Survey (capacity strengthening)
- Field site observations
- 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?



CSP aligned with government's priorities and with the UNSDF. Challenges, however, to ensure operational alignment with provincial level expectations.



Appropriate geographic targeting. More could be done to address the specific needs of the most vulnerable in each province.



The CO adapted to a number of shocks including COVID-19. However, resources were insufficient to adapt to relevant national policy changes (clean green programme or the national water policy).

Q2. What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes? (1/3)



SO1 Emergency: Contributed to stabilized and improved food security. Cash Based Transfers faced some challenges, but were expanded during COVID-19.



SO2 Social Protection: Established an important partnership with the Government's social protection programme - WFP's contribution was largely operational.



SO3 Nutrition: Supported government approach to malnutrition. Effective treatment of MAM but below international standards targets for prevention coverage.



SO4 Disaster Risk Reduction/resilience: Support to emergency response capacity was highly localized due to limited funding. Pilot projects require upscaling to lead to wider results.



SO5 Capacity Strengthening: Capacity strengthening interventions were relevant but the absence of an overall capacity assessment led to some fragmentation.

Q2. What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes? (2/3)



Gender: Progress was made in integrating gender considerations. The Gender Transformation Programme provides an opportunity to address more structural issues.



Protection: Protection indicators showed positive results but operationalising protection principles was challenging.



Accountability to affected populations: Indicators have improved and feedback mechanisms are in place but more can be done to ensure accessibility and cultural appropriateness.

What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes? (3/3)



Sustainability: Where government is a major partner, activities are likely to continue. For other activities there is limited indication that these will be sustained.



Triple-nexus: WFP is constantly operating at the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, but has not been able to fully capitalise on its own role as an active contributor to these areas nor to articulate its own work with that of others.

Q3 To what extent did WFP use its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?



Timeliness: Emergency response, including support to COVID-19 were delivered in a timely manner. Support to root causes and resilience could not always be delivered as expected due to limited funding and technical expertise.



Coverage: Highest coverage dedicated to the emergency response (SO1). Activities under other SOs were small-scale due to insufficient resources and earmarking.



Cost efficiency: Overall good use of allocated resources across all activities though COVID-19 halted some CCS activities affecting their cost efficiency.



Cost effectiveness: Choices of transfer modalities driven by feasibility rather than cost effectiveness considerations.

Q4 What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?



Evidence-based programming: CSP informed by nutrition and food security analysis. Limited evidence that monitoring informed strategic decision-making.



Resource Mobilization: funding reduced during this CSP. Increased earmarking in favour of crises response reduced WFP's flexibility.



Partnerships: WFP collaboration with government at operational levels is strong but less so at strategic levels. The CO diversified its pool of cooperating partners.

Conclusions



CSP strategic positioning relevant to national policies and aligned with the UNSDF.



WFP partnership with the Government has been more focused at operational than at strategic level.



The shift from crisis response towards a more concerted focus on resilience and root causes envisioned by the CSP has not been fully operationalized.



WFP met the needs of vulnerable groups but considerable variance in needs and capacities between and within provinces calls for more contextualised support.



WFP made progress in several areas most notably in emergency support social protection and nutrition.



The CSP placed attention on supporting women and girls but this alone is not a demonstration of a gendered approach.

Recommendations

1

Focus on supporting the Government in developing strategies to enhance food and nutrition security, while keeping the ability to respond to crises.

2

Review WFP fundraising, partnership and advocacy plan with a view to explore new funding sources and further leverage domestic financing.

3

Deepen WFP's strategic system-wide and operational partnership with government partners and civil society organizations.

4

Intensify its efforts to promote gender equality, accountability to affected populations and protection.