



WFP EVALUATION



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Country strategic plan evaluations: Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru

EB.2/2022

OVERVIEW OF THE THREE CSPPS

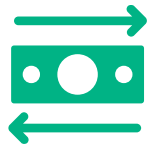
Scale up in response to
emergency



OVERVIEW OF THE THREE CSPPS IN 2021



7% of total beneficiaries reached by WFP in LAC

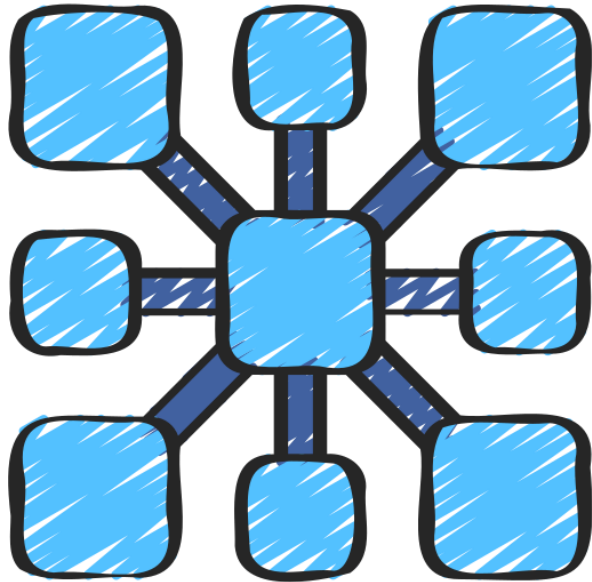


21% of total cash transferred by WFP in LAC



13% of total WFP expenditures in LAC

RELEVANCE AND STRATEGIC POSITIONING



WFP positioned as trusted government partner

Leadership role in emergency response with flexibility and adaptability

Relevant interventions to enhance resilience, but WFP positioning not yet consolidated

Enhanced programme integration, external coherence and strategic partnerships needed

Targeting broadly adequate, but fine tuning needed to enhance inclusion

EFFECTIVENESS



Emergency response

- Effective mitigation of food insecurity during crisis complementing governments' efforts



Resilience building

- Successful advocacy for climate change adaptation
- Strengthened risk management and social protection systems
- Mixed results at community level

EFFECTIVENESS (CONT.)



School based programmes

- Good progress in consolidation of national programmes
- Nutrition integration and home grown school feeding are challenging



Country capacity strengthening

- Positive contributions to enabling environment
- Challenges to consolidate institutional capacities

CROSS CUTTING RESULTS



Sustainability

- Enhanced by conducive policy and regulatory frameworks
- Challenged by staff turnover and insufficient engagement at community level



Gender

- Mainstreamed in programming but room to improve transformative approaches



Protection and accountability to affected populations

- Improvement during COVID-19 response

EFFICIENCY

- Scaling up allowed effective response to emergencies, but posed challenges for internal coherence and synergies
- Overall timely implementation, with some delays in resilience building activities
- Coverage broadly adequate with increase over time
- Transfer costs: positive decreasing trend
- Positive return on investment in staff capacity



KEY FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE



Short term and earmarked funding



Approach to partnership



Insufficient programmatic integration



Corporate measurement frameworks and reporting systems



Human resource capacity scaling up and down

OVERVIEW OF COMMON RECOMMENDATIONS



Invest in policy support and strengthen resilience building



Strengthen programmatic integration and coherence in CSP design and implementation



Strengthen and expand strategic partnerships to enhance external coherence



Design and implement integrated results-based monitoring and knowledge management systems



Develop strategies for human resource needs and internal capacity-building