Evaluation of the Policy on WFP’s Role in Peacebuilding in Transition Settings

February 2023
POLICY OBJECTIVES

• Clarify expectations for WFP’s role in conflict, post-conflict and transition settings
• Leverage opportunities to contribute to peace

EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

• Assess quality of the policy, effectiveness of implementation measures and effects WFP’s presence and interventions have on peace and conflict dynamics
**Policy Context**

**EXTERNAL**
- Increased emphasis on triple nexus and addressing root causes of conflicts;
- UN Sec Council Resolution 2417
- Nobel Peace Prize award
- Increased emphasis on intersection of food security and conflict

**INTERNAL**
- Evolving institutional set up and capacity for WFP work on conflict and peace
- WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 features aspects related to peacebuilding
EVALUATION FINDINGS – QUALITY OF THE POLICY

FULLY MEETS QUALITY

- Coherence with strategic objectives
- Draws from gap analysis
- Well-defined scope and prioritized actions
- External coherence

PARTIALLY MEETS QUALITY

- Vision outlined but no Theory of Change
- Limited reflections on internal coherence and gender
- Selective reflection on evidence

SHORTCOMINGS

- Selective consultations on policy formulation
- Limited investments in institutional arrangements and resourcing
- Limited integration of M&E and reporting
Evaluation Findings – Results

➢ Conflict analysis: conflict-sensitive programming inconsistent and constrained; high awareness on do-no-harm, but blind spots remain

➢ Programme adaptation: mainly strengthening impartiality and programme quality to avoid harm; coordination with peacebuilding actors rare but promising

➢ Positive and/or negative effects on conflict and peace dynamics: mainly driven by well-being linked to food assistance, social cohesion linked to participatory programming and effective targeting

➢ Overall strong WFP reputation as a neutral actor
EVALUATION FINDINGS – WHAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE RESULTS

ENABLING FACTORS

• Management buy-in
• Strong awareness of do no harm and humanitarian principles
• Efforts towards increased staff capacity
• Size and scale of WFP operations

CONSTRAINING FACTORS

• Lack of clarity on WFP’s ambition
• Limited dedicated positions for conflict analysis
• Limited funding
• Focus on standalone efforts to peacebuilding
• Urgency culture and short-term programmes
• Limited role of Cooperating Partners
CONCLUSIONS

Policy remains relevant also in light of ‘changing lives’ agenda

While there were gaps in systematic policy implementation, efforts towards increased capacities in countries are in the right direction

While conflict-sensitivity requires more attention, WFP’s core mandate on food security delivers important contributions to peace

Potential to contribute to already existing peacebuilding initiatives and partnerships remains

Limited engagement with cooperating partners and analytical blindspots on WFP’s intersection with conflict dynamics are key hindrances
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Strengthen actionable, country-level analysis of WFP’s influence on conflict dynamics

2. Create incentives and take steps to adapt organisational culture to make conflict sensitivity more central

3. Mainstream conflict sensitivity in WFP programmes and processes also with partners and contractors

4. Contribute to peace by supporting existing peacebuilding processes while drawing on WFP’s core mandate on alleviating food insecurity