Strategic evaluation of WFP's work on nutrition and HIV/AIDS
EVALUATION PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Evaluation purpose

✓ dual purpose to meet accountability and learning needs with a focus on the latter

Evaluation objectives

✓ assess the continued relevance of the policies, as well as the results achieved

✓ assess WFP’s organizational readiness to meet the challenges set out in the Decade for Action on Nutrition, in corporate guiding frameworks, including the current Strategic Plan
HOW RELEVANT AND EFFECTIVE ARE THE HIV AND AIDS & NUTRITION POLICIES?

HIV and AIDS policy relevance has diminished

- The Policy was aligned with the WFP strategic plan of the time, but over the last twelve years, the Policy’s relevance has diminished
- Attention has shifted to more HIV-sensitive integrated approaches

Nutrition Policy remains relevant

- Policy remains largely relevant today, although there has been shifts in emphasis globally in some of its key components
- Policy reflected the transition from ‘saving lives’ to ‘changing lives’
- Increased focus on nutrition-specific interventions
- Policy is largely coherent with the Strategic Plan, even if the vision of nutrition integration across the WFP is still emerging
TO WHAT EXTENT IS WFP CAPABLE OF INTEGRATING NUTRITION ACROSS ALL FUNCTIONS?

Nutrition integration across programme is gradually growing

- Knowledge and capabilities to integrate nutrition across interventions is increasing
- ... but the capability to integrate nutrition across WFP systems is much further behind

- Nutrition mainstreaming as a concept is present in WFP thinking
- ... but very slow progress in its implementation
**Different levels of capacities across WFP and funding challenges for longer-term programming**

- Skilled nutrition team at headquarters. Overall capacity is limited at country and regional levels.

- Smaller team supports HIV response. Country-level HIV focal points frequently have dual roles.

- Programming with a longer-term focus affected by funding issues.

- Considerable knowledge and evidence is generated on nutrition and to a lesser extent on HIV.
To what extent have partnerships been transformational in contributing to nutrition-related change?

WFP’s effectiveness increased through working in partnerships

- Potential to contribute to improved outcomes, systems change and sustainability
- WFP relies on strong partnerships across its nutrition work in particular within the UN
- Significant partnership work at the regional bureau level
- Country offices focused on the potentially transformational nature of partnerships with government
Limited gender equality and inclusion integration in programme

- Primary focus has been on ensuring gender parity yet the focus across programmes was inconsistent
- Limited gender analysis conducted to inform a gender transformative approach
- Lack of capacity within country offices and of dedicated budgets to take forward gender issues
- Weak lines of accountability are the most common hindering factors
## Conclusions

### Key Success Factors

- HIV remains a highly relevant issue
- Performance of WFP is largely underpinned by responsiveness especially in emergency and supply chain
- Commitment to nutrition integration clearly articulated in the new Strategic Plan
- WFP has prioritized strengthening partnerships for HIV and Nutrition

### Key Challenges

- 2010 Policy is no longer relevant
- The absence of a strategy to manage declining funding for HIV is a reputational risk
- Commitment to nutrition integration is not yet matched by institutional architecture to implement
- Limited investment in partnerships over the longer-term compromises ability to sustain collaborative approaches
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Agree on how best to integrate HIV in WFP programming to ensure global commitments on leaving no one behind are met.

2. Articulate a clear definition and a comprehensive approach to nutrition integration for WFP.

3. Develop and action a systematic process for the effective operationalization of nutrition integration.

4. Continue to enhance capacities across the entire organization, both to enhance its existing nutrition and HIV approaches, and to ensure nutrition integration.

5. Elevate the status of knowledge management and learning consolidating and communicating learning across the organization.

6. Continue to pursue strategic long-term alliances.