



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of WFP's disaster risk reduction and management and climate change policies

May 2023

Round Table on evaluations



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

POLICIES OBJECTIVES

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy:

- **Government capacity strengthening** - responding to disaster-related food insecurity and malnutrition
- **Community resilience** to shocks - including adaptation to climate change

Climate Change Policy:

- **Support communities & governments** to addressing climate change impacts on hunger.

EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

- Assess policy **quality, results & factors**

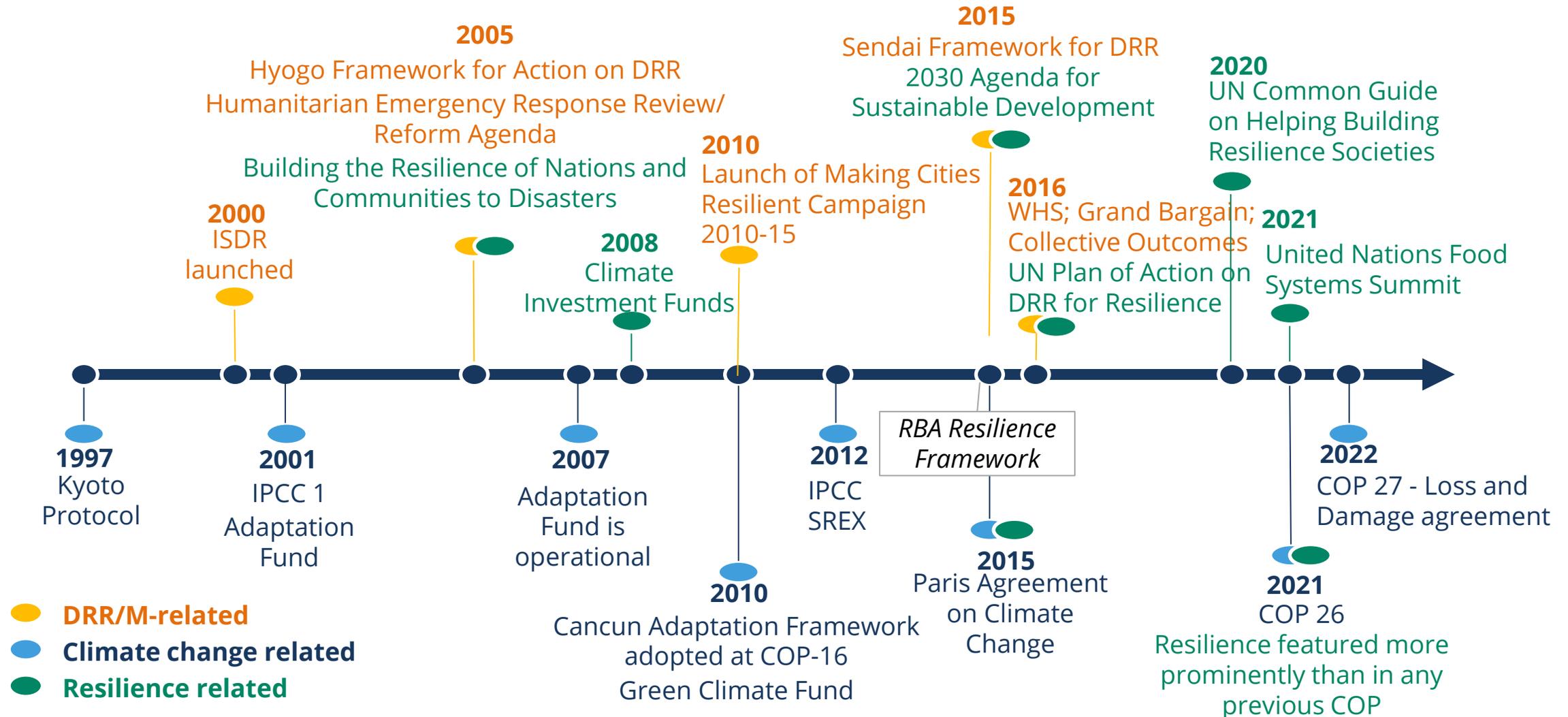


EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

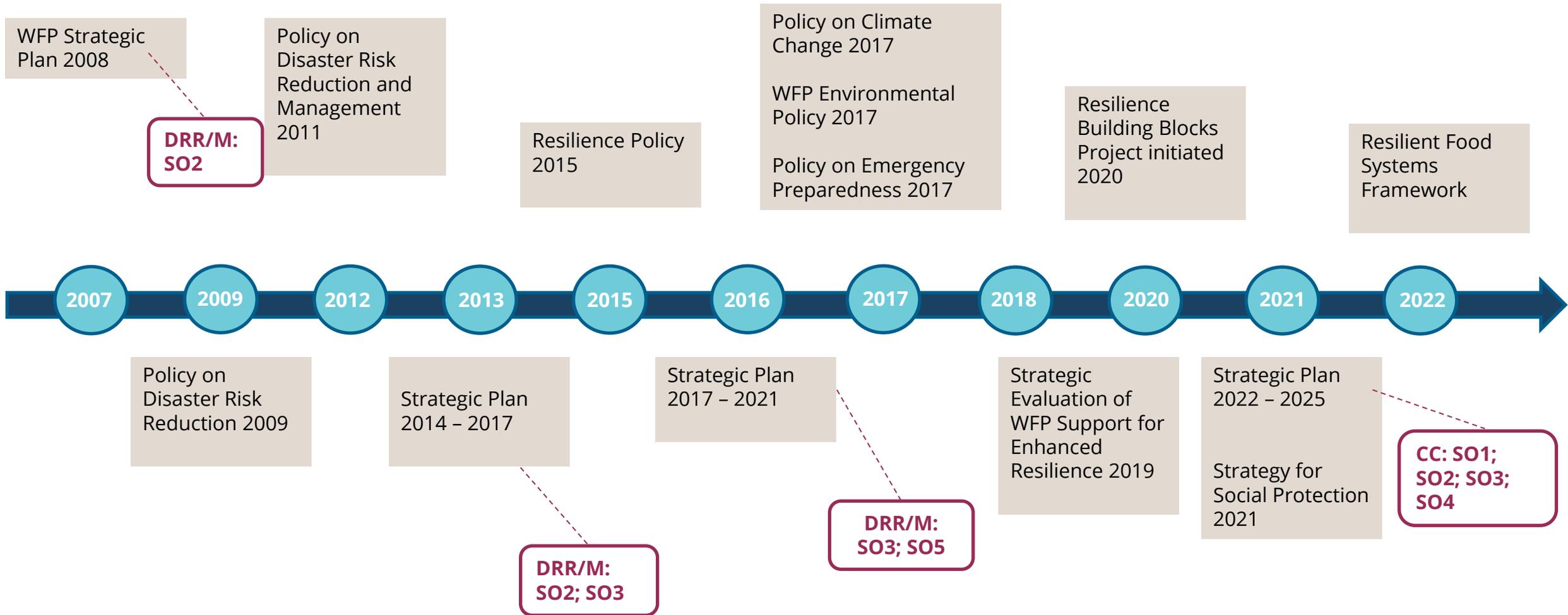


- **Theory of Change**
- Mixed methods:
 - ✓ **Field missions** in Bangladesh, Caribbean Community, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mali, Nepal and Zimbabwe
 - ✓ **Country desk reviews** in Burundi, Ecuador, Egypt and Senegal
 - ✓ 150+ **Key informant interviews**
 - ✓ 600+ **Extensive document review**
 - ✓ **Comparative review:** FAO, the European Union and the Red Cross

POLICY CONTEXT – EXTERNAL



POLICY CONTEXT – INTERNAL



POLICIES' PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION



EVALUATION FINDINGS – QUALITY OF THE POLICIES

STRONG

- Clear conceptual frameworks
- Strong context analysis
- Alignment with WFP strategic plans and policies
- Coherence with international frameworks

MODERATE OR LOW

- Lack of robust results framework (Theory of Change, indicators, targets)
- Insufficient details on mechanisms for implementation (accountabilities and responsibilities defined; financial and human resources identified)

EVALUATION FINDINGS — RESULTS



- **Degree of influence** on operational results varies between the policies and across intervention areas
- Overall, DRRM/CC interventions **increasingly effective**:
 - ✓ National capacity-strengthening
 - ✓ Climate insurance payouts for climatic events
 - ✓ Strengthened national social protection systems - more shock-responsive
 - ✓ Early warning systems activated in major disasters

EVALUATION FINDINGS – FACTORS ENABLING/HINDERING RESULTS

INTERNAL FACTORS

- Varied policy prioritization
- Fragmented policy responsibilities - silos
- Insufficient financial and human resources – but good fundraising
- Uneven operational guidance dissemination/weak M&E, learning
- Growing emphasis on partnerships - but mixed results

EXTERNAL FACTORS

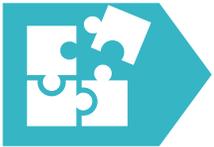
- Growing interest - climate change/ weather forecasting advances
- WFP's strong reputation – emergency preparedness & response
- COVID-19 pandemic



CONCLUSIONS (1/2)



Quality: Non-aligned with latest developments



Coherence: Greater conceptual clarity needed



Programme growth: Strong presence in CSPs.
Less influence on longer-established areas of work.



Effectiveness: Actions effective – but enhanced monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management needed

CONCLUSIONS (2/2)



Sustainability: Efforts made – but operational guidance lacking



Gender and inclusion: Attention paid but few transformative results



Resources: Successful mobilization – but challenging to keep pace with demand



Partnerships: Require skills; time; and planning for inclusivity

RECOMMENDATIONS (1/2)

1

REPOSITION DRRM ACROSS RELEVANT WFP POLICIES AND GUIDANCE

2

UPDATE THE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

3

COSTED IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE NEW CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

4

MORE DIVERSIFIED AND MULTI-YEAR FINANCING

RECOMMENDATIONS (2/2)

5

IMPROVE MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6

ENSURE SUFFICIENT STAFFING AND SKILLS IN PLACE

7

SUPPORT COS FOR A MULTI-RISK, MULTI-STAKEHOLDER AND LOCALLY LED APPROACH

8

FOCUS ON COMPLEMENTARITY AND EFFECTIVENESS IN PARTNERSHIPS