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

June 2023
POLICY 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 address climate change impacts on hunger.

EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

• Assess policy **quality, results & factors**
PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

DRR/M policy

- Food security analysis
- Emergency preparedness and response
- Early warning and early action
- Social protection
- Community-resilience building
- Policy development support

Climate Change policy
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 clarity on implementation mechanisms (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 AFFECTING RESULTS

INTERNAL FACTORS
- Varied policy prioritization
- Fragmented policy responsibilities - silos
- Insufficient financial and human resources – but good fundraising
- Uneven 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

Quality: Policies not 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

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. 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
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