



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of Philippines WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023

July 2023

Informal Consultations



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP CSP IN PHILIPPINES 2018–2023

Four strategic outcomes

(Allocated resources versus needs-based plan as of December 2022 Budget Revision 8)



44.2%

Crisis-affected people can meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and after and emergency

S01



1.1%

Vulnerable people have adequate and healthy diets to reduce malnutrition by 2022 in line with Government targets

S02



12.7%

Vulnerable communities in Mindanao have improved food security and nutritional status by 2022 in line with Government targets

S03



25.2%

National and local Governments have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerability to shocks by 2022

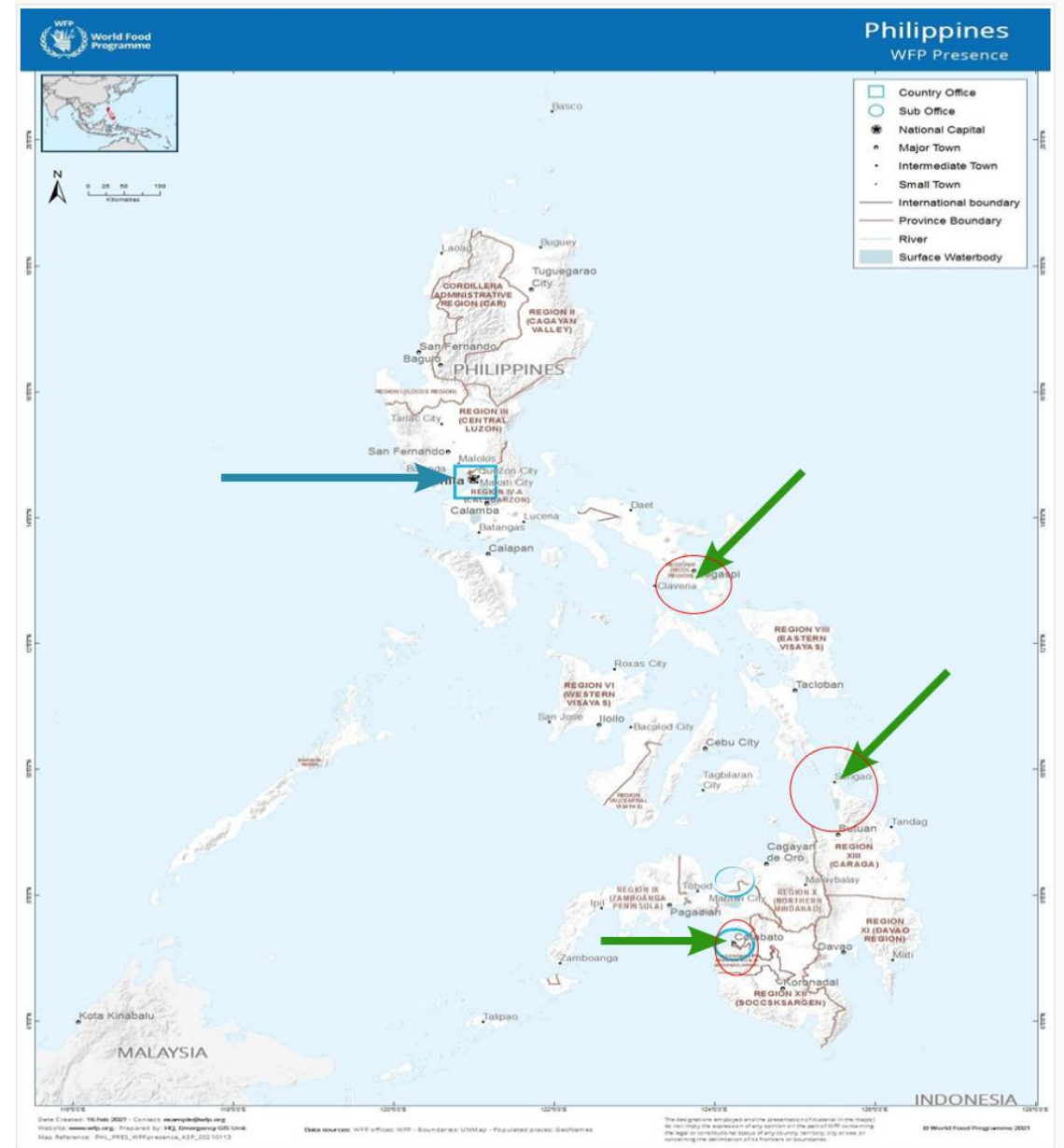
S04

OVERVIEW OF THE EVALUATION METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Mixed methods

- Document review
- Monitoring and financial data analysis
- Interviews (262 individuals) and FGDs (128 participants)
- Field visits (Manila, Albay, Surigao del norte and Cotobato City)

Ethical safeguards: UNEG ethical guidelines 2020 - informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality, anonymity, gender and cultural sensitivity.



FINDINGS

Relevance & strategic positioning



Evidence-based and relevant to needs, especially in BARMM – but missed opportunities for Social protection



Strategically positioned across the nexus



Well aligned with national priorities and UN framework to achieve SDGs 2 and 17



Based on WFPs comparative advantages - e.g. sub-national presence (BARMM); expertise in logistics, assessments, emergency response, supply chain

Contribution to strategic outcomes



SO1 Contribution to food security and nutritional outcomes through CCS and food distributions



SO2 Significant policy support to food and nutrition security, but curtailed by severe funding shortfalls








SO3 Multisectoral intervention in BARMM with significant results, also in peacebuilding and social cohesion



SO4 Significant support to Government emergency preparedness & response systems

Integration of cross cutting issues

-  Alignment with WFP **Gender** Equality and Women's Empowerment framework
-  **Protection guidelines** were followed, except during Typhoon Rai
Accountability to Affected Populations improved during Typhoon Rai
-  **Environmental considerations** in SO 3 and 4 - less so in SO1
-  **Sustainability of interventions** is high given the support to national or regional institutions
-  **Nexus:** Multisectoral approach in BARMM contributed to results across the nexus

Cost efficient use of resources



Cash is more timely than in-kind, and capacity strengthening is the timeliest



Timeliness and coverage was challenged by late, earmarked and in-kind funding



Slow initial distribution during Typhoon Rai – limited capacity to scale up



Cost-efficiency improved with transition to cash by 2020, except for Typhoon Rai response

Factors explaining performance



CSP architecture and lack of synergy between SOs



Limited financial and human resources until 2021



Misalignment of CCS efforts with existing corporate framework and tools



Decentralized Government structure



Covid 19 caused delays and cancellations

Conclusions



CSP aligned with government priorities; well positioned across nexus

- *Strongest* = humanitarian assistance, Emergency Preparedness & Response; peacebuilding
- *Weakest* = social protection



Contributions to Country Capacity Strengthening in food security, emergency response and peacebuilding - but corporate indicator gaps



Food security & nutrition lens limited partnership engagement in peacebuilding & social protection, except BARMM



No operational inefficiencies, though delays in Typhoon Rai response

Conclusions (cont.)



Limited funding - generally earmarked for emergency activities



Vacant senior management positions, high staff turnover & limited knowledge management = constrained strategic partnerships until 2021



Commitments on cross cutting issues mostly fulfilled except during Typhoon Rai



Experience & comparative advantages position WFP well to expand sub-national presence

Recommendations

- 1 Use corporate frameworks to develop country specific Capacity Strengthening strategy, approach, roadmap & monitoring framework
- 2 Maintain internal capacity to scale up for emergency response
- 3 Ensure coherent strategy in social protection
- 4 Explore expansion of sub-national engagement in capacity strengthening, particularly Emergency Preparedness and Response
- 5 Refine and diversify financial & human resources for the 'saving lives & changing lives' agenda
- 6 Invest in knowledge management to support decision-making & strengthen institutional memory