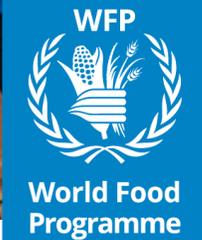




Third Roundtable on Resilience: Evidence Generation

Executive Board Event | Resilience Roundtable | 1 December 2023



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Introduction to WFP's Resilience Evidence Approach

Dr. Arif Husain | *WFP Chief Economist and Director of Research, Assessment and Monitoring Division*



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A person wearing a dark headscarf is sitting in a makeshift shelter made of wood and fabric. A small fire is burning in the foreground, and various items like a metal pot and a can are scattered around. The background shows more of the shanty town.

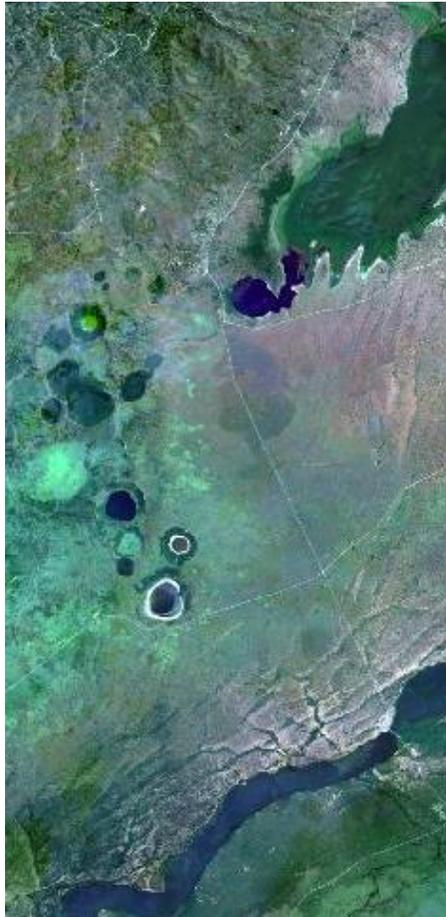
CONFLICT & INSECURITY

A close-up shot of hands holding several stacks of Malawian Kwacha banknotes. The notes are in various denominations, including 200 and 1000 Kwacha. The background is a textured, light-colored surface.

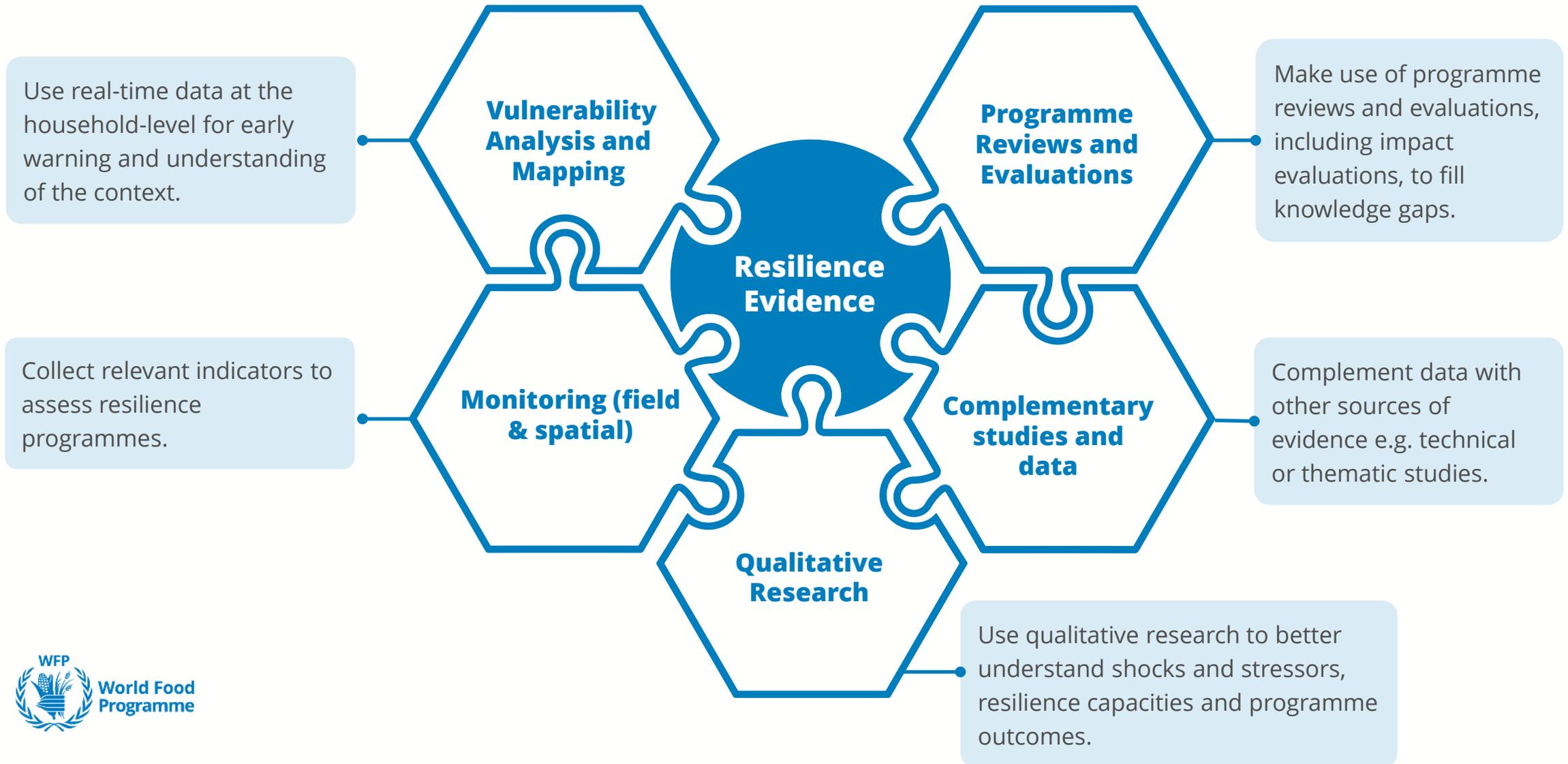
ECONOMIC SHOCKS

An elderly man and a young child are wading through a flooded field. The man is wearing a dark red shirt and the child is wearing a pink shirt. They are holding hands and looking towards the right. The water is shallow and reflects the surrounding greenery.

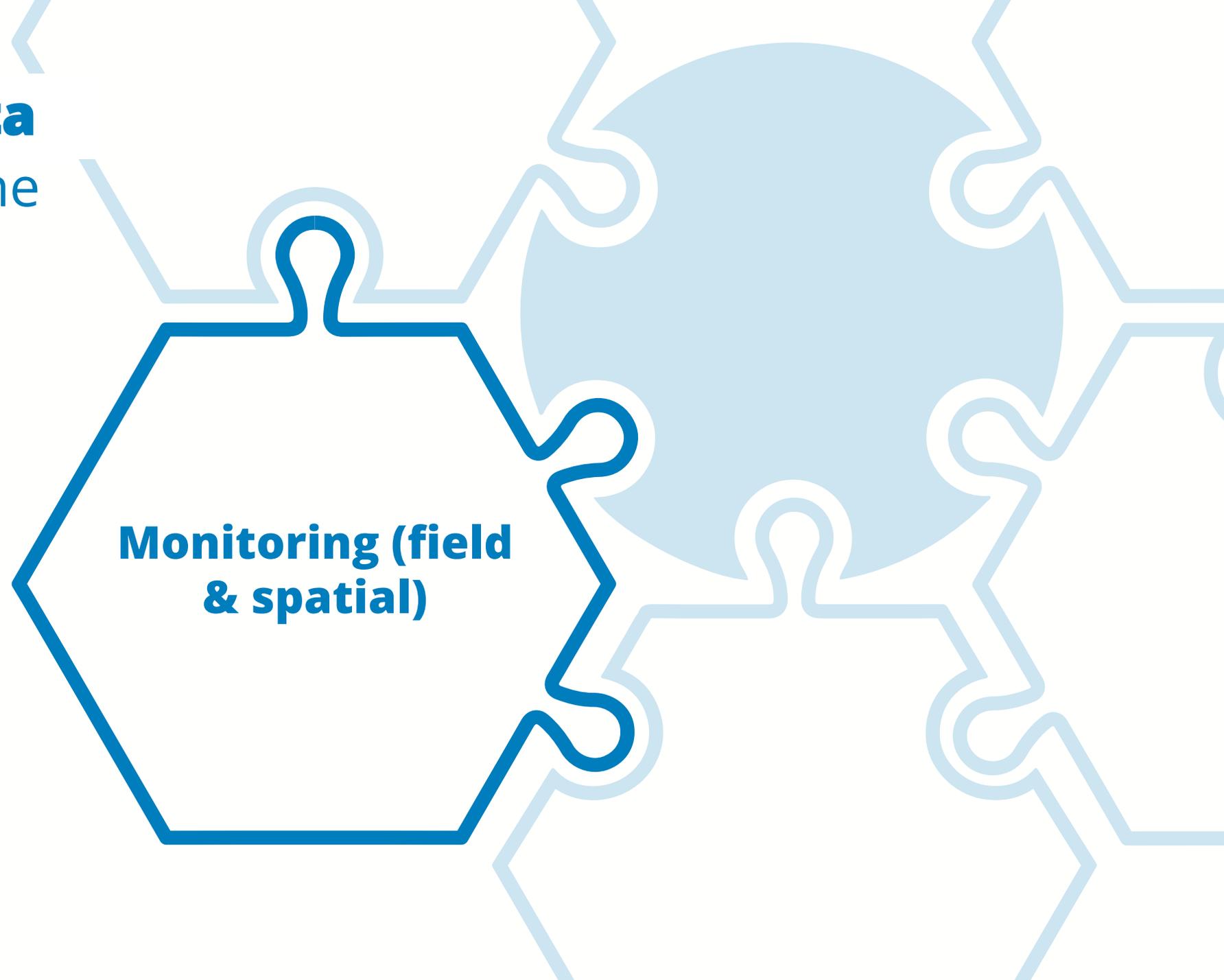
CLIMATE CRISIS



Sources of resilience evidence



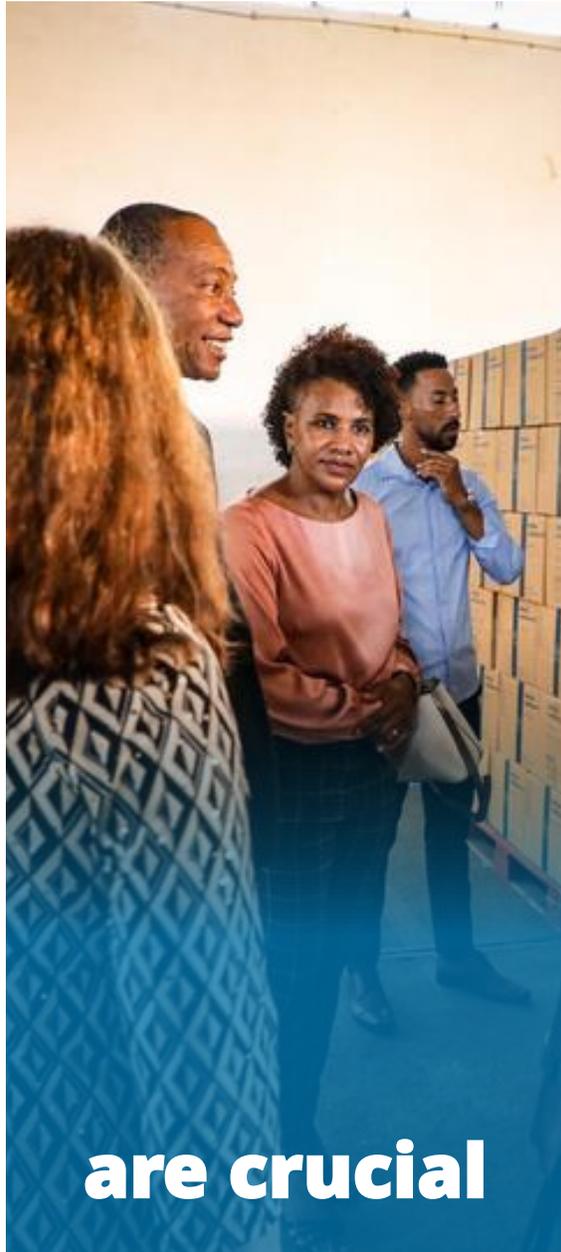
Monitoring data
is the cornerstone
of resilience
evidence
generation



**Monitoring (field
& spatial)**



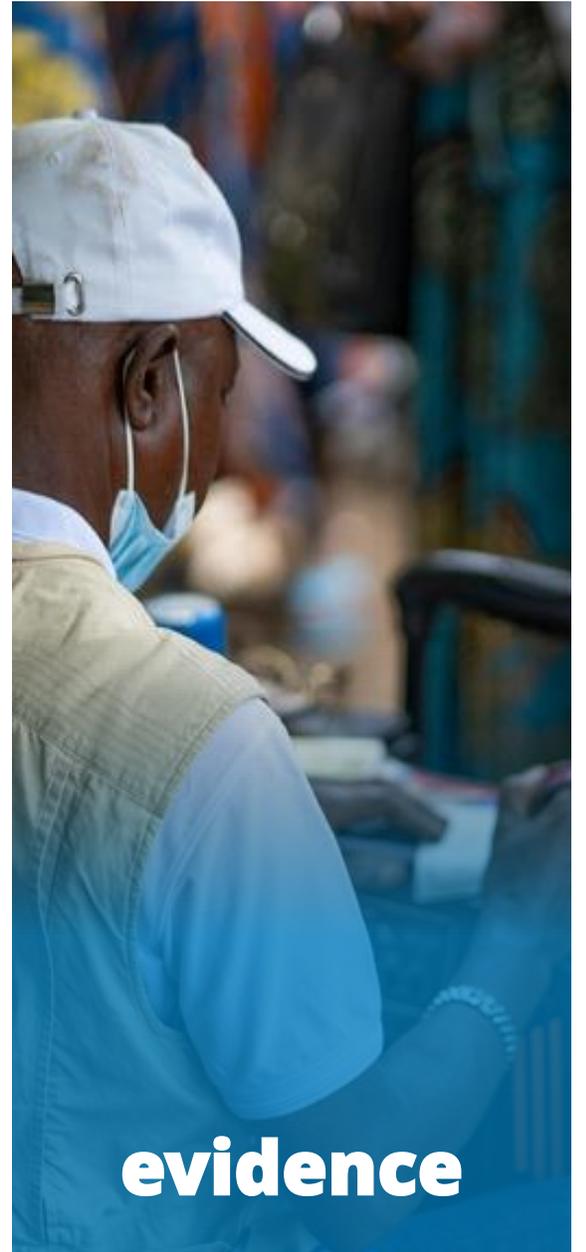
Partnerships



are crucial



for resilience



evidence



Thank you
for your attention





Partnerships in WFP's Resilience Evidence Generation

Mr Volli Carucci | *WFP Director, Resilience and Food Systems Service*



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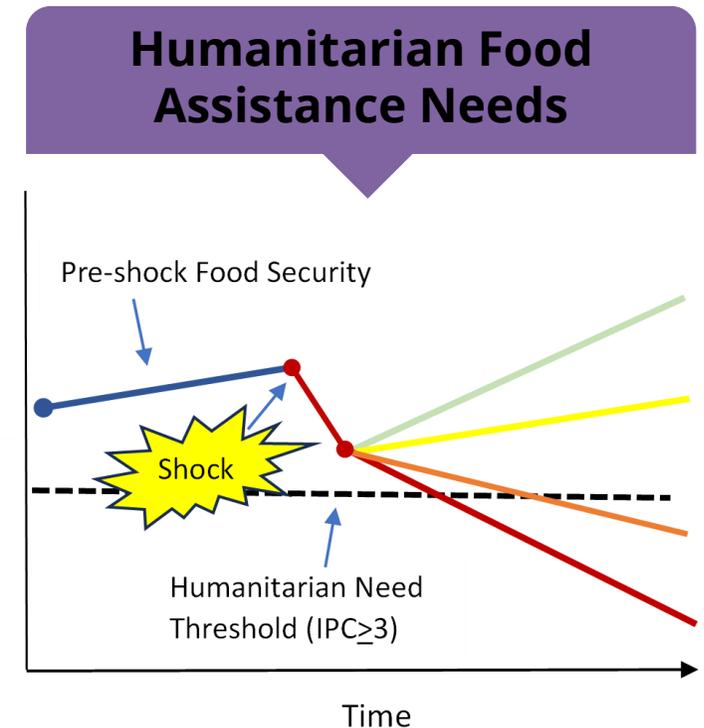
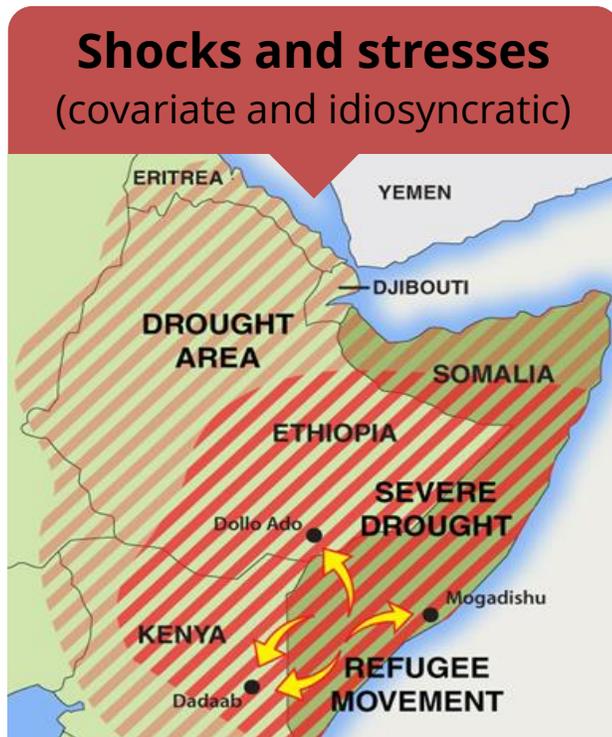
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Arizona Initiative for
Resilience & International
Development

Global Priorities for Resilience Evidence: WFP's Role

Greg Collins, Associate Vice President and
Research Professor, University of Arizona
in collaboration with TANGO International

Averting the Need for Humanitarian Food Assistance by Investing in Resilience



**Thank you
for your attention**



Approaches and Methodologies in Resilience Evidence Generation

Ms Zalyann Peishi | *Senior Resilience Evidence Advisor, Resilience, Asset Creation and Livelihoods Unit*



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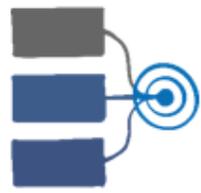
Six-step approach to resilience evidence generation



STEP

1 ➔

Take stock of information on the resilience context and evidence base



STEP

2 ➔

Develop a resilience ToC to reflect the programme design



STEP

3 ➔

Develop evidence and learning questions



STEP

4 ➔

Develop a plan for resilience evidence generation



STEP

5 ➔

Collect, analyze and visualize resilience data

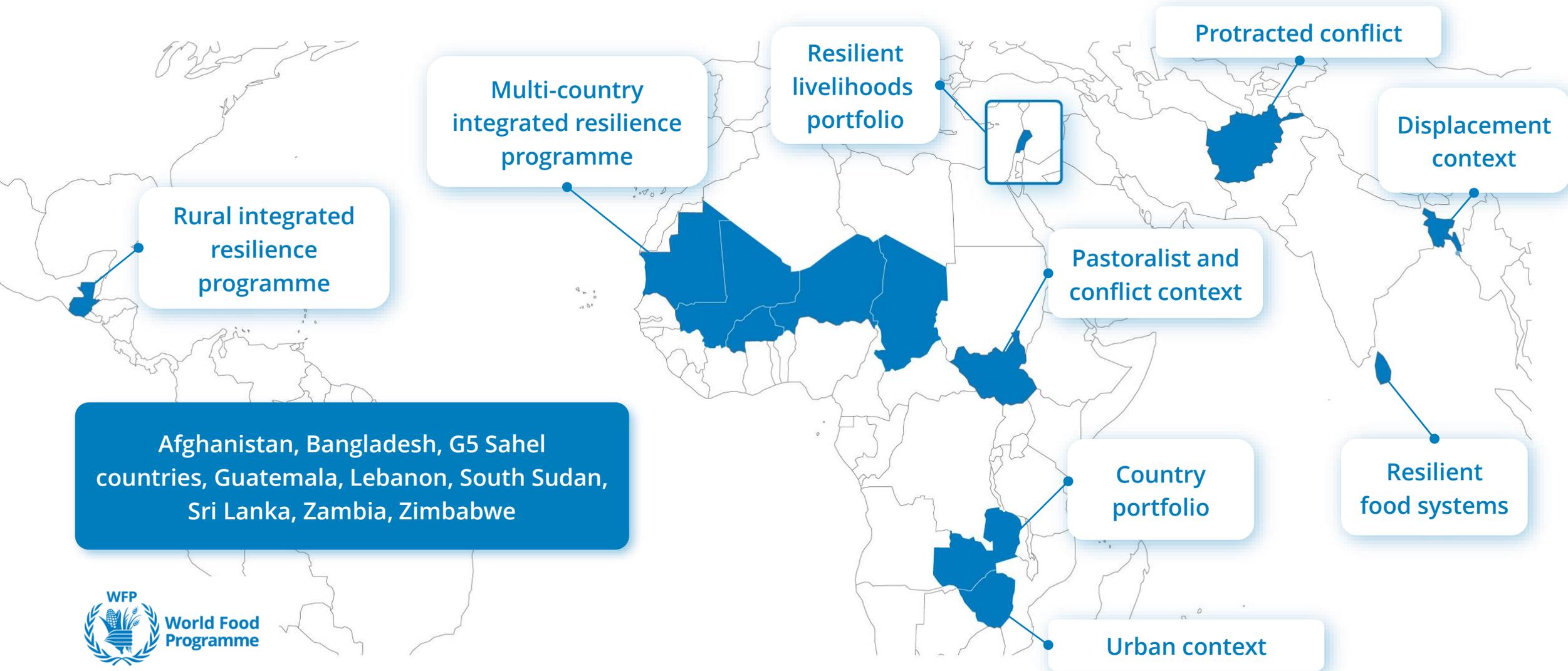


STEP

6

Generate evidence-based insights and actions

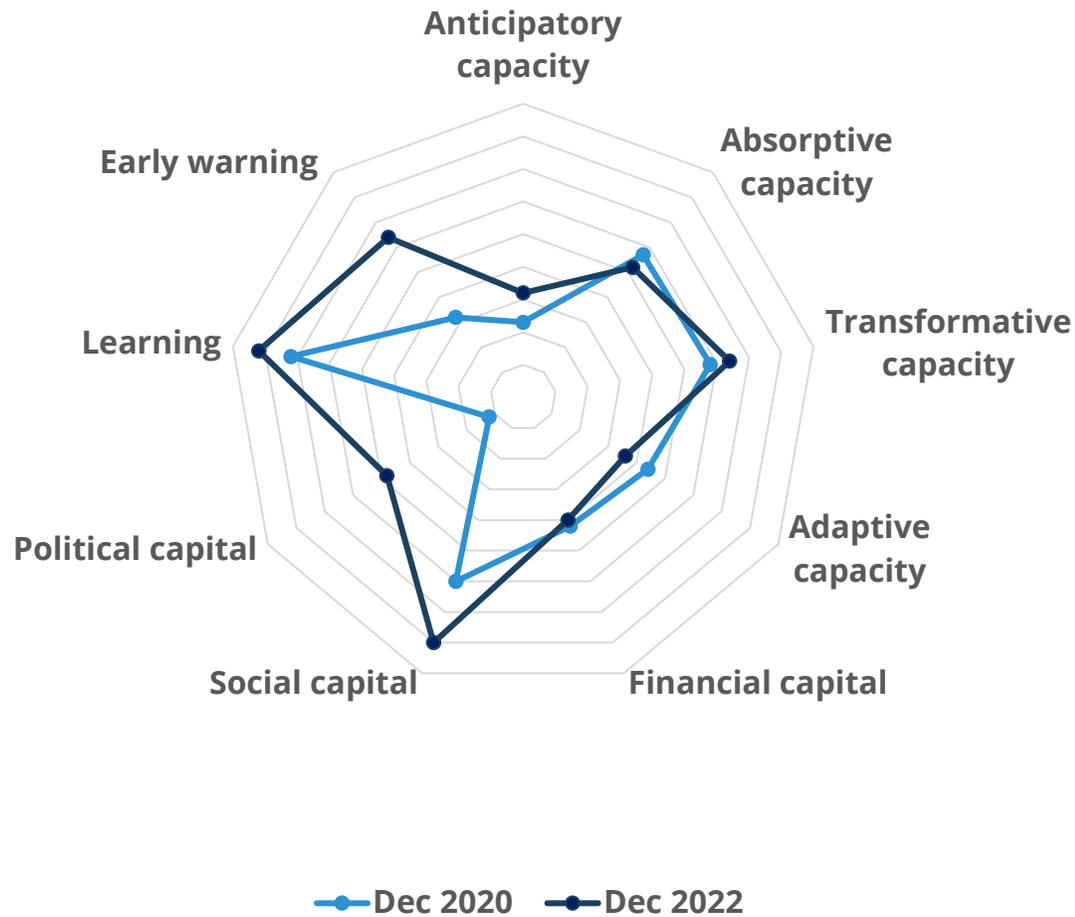
Field testing the six-step resilience evidence approach



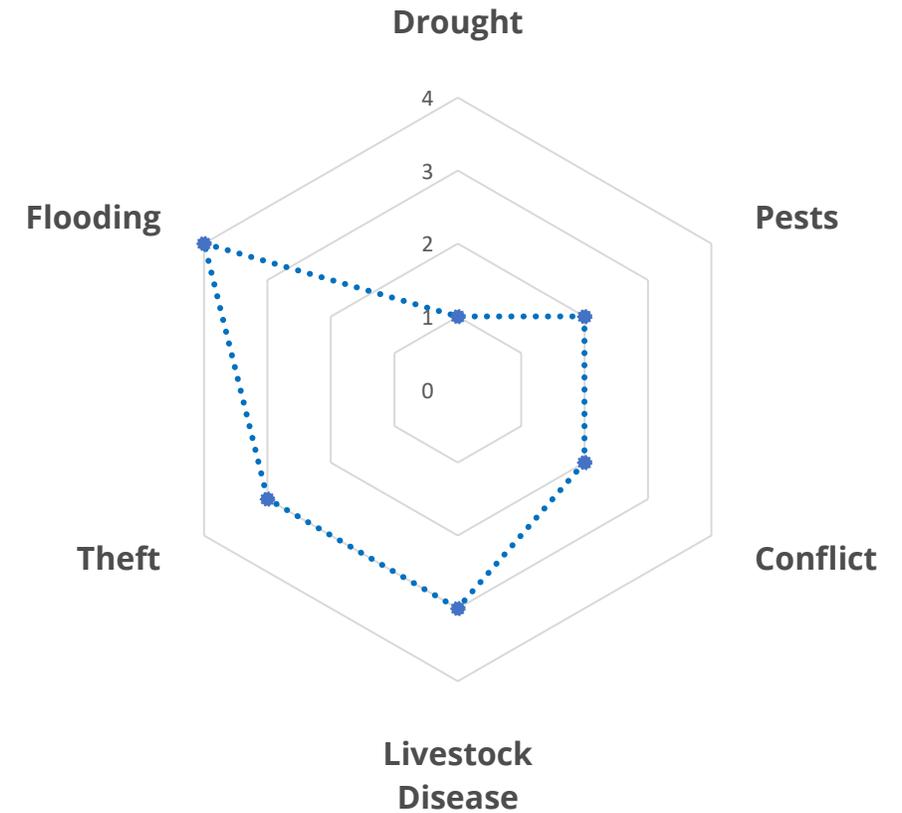
New resilience-specific CRF indicators



Resilience capacity score



Shock exposure index



Next steps in resilience evidence

- Roll out WFP's resilience evidence approach.
- Testing and applying the methodology to measure averted humanitarian food assistance needs.
- Continue with the climate and resilience impact evaluation window.
- Refine the resilience portfolio-wide learning agenda with learning questions.
- Engaging with partners and networks to build the evidence base.
- Actioning recommendations of the Resilience Policy Evaluation.



Thank you
for your attention





WFP EVALUATION

Impact Evaluation of Resilience Programmes

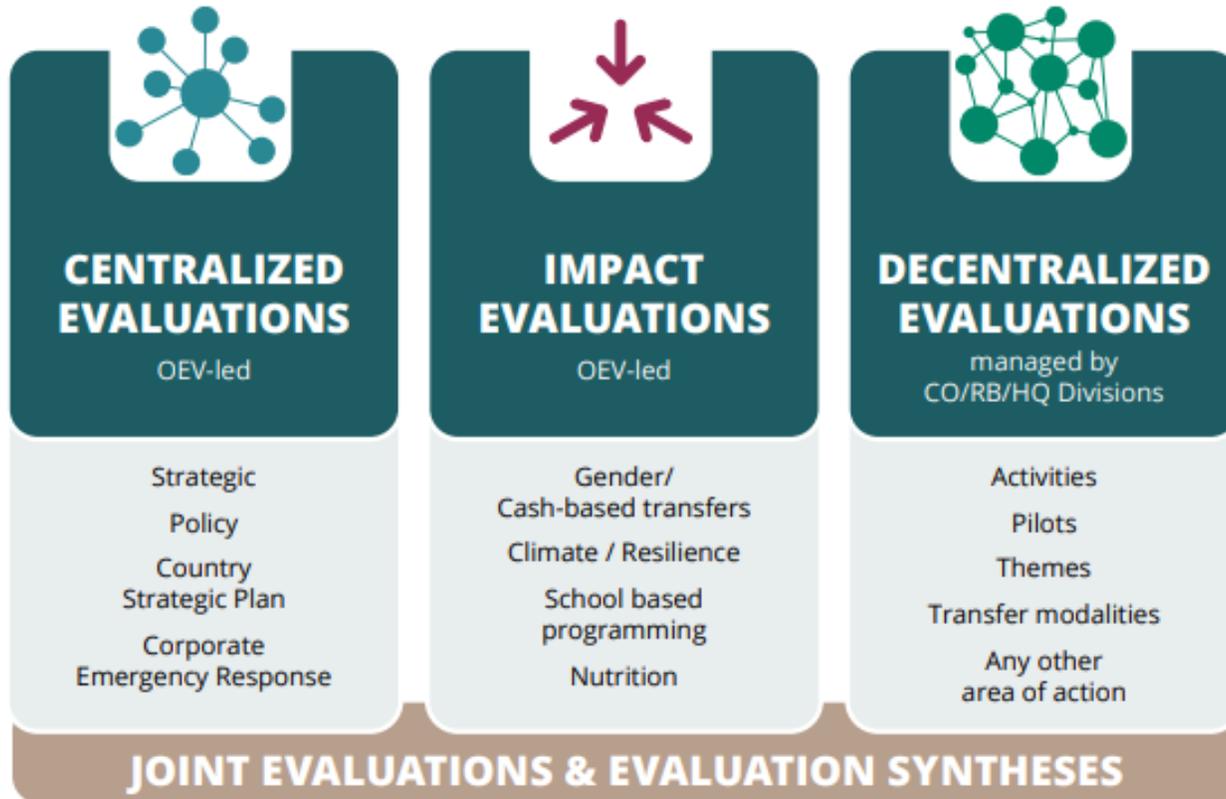
Dr Jonas Heirman | *Senior Evaluation Officer & Head of Impact Evaluation Unit (Office of Evaluation)*



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WFP Evaluation Policy 2022



WFP definition for

IE: *measure changes in development outcomes of interest for a target population that can be attributed to a specific programme or policy through a credible counterfactual.*

WFP Impact Evaluation Strategy (2019-

2026): WFP uses rigorous impact evaluation evidence to inform policy and programme decisions, optimize interventions, and provide thought leadership to global efforts to end hunger and achieve the SDGs.

Impact Evaluation Windows and Workstream



**Cash-based Transfers
and Gender**



**Climate Change and
Resilience**



**Humanitarian
Workstream**

**School-based
Programmes**



Preparedness

Needs & Targeting

Intervention

Transitions

Climate & Resilience Window

- **Evaluation Question:** How does integrated programming (FFA + complementary activities) contribute to resilience?
- **Population:** Surveyed over 10,000 households in over 300 communities. Each with baseline, endline, and 10+ high-frequency surveys.
- **Outcomes Measured:**
- **Food security**, expenditure, agricultural production, **coping strategies, shocks, livestock and assets, HH business**, psychological wellbeing, social capital, financial outcomes, migration.

Niger (Jan '21 – March '23)

Programme group:

- Integrated Resilience Package

Comparison group:

- No intervention

Mali (Jan '21 – March '23)

Programme group:

- Integrated Resilience Package + COVID19 Safety Net

Comparison group:

- COVID19 Safety Net

South Sudan (July '21 – May '23)

Programme group 1:

- FFA intervention

Programme group 2:

- Unconditional Cash Transfer

Comparison group:

- No intervention

Rwanda (Jan '21 – June '23)

Programme group 1:

- FFA for women or men

Programme group 2:

- FFA for women only

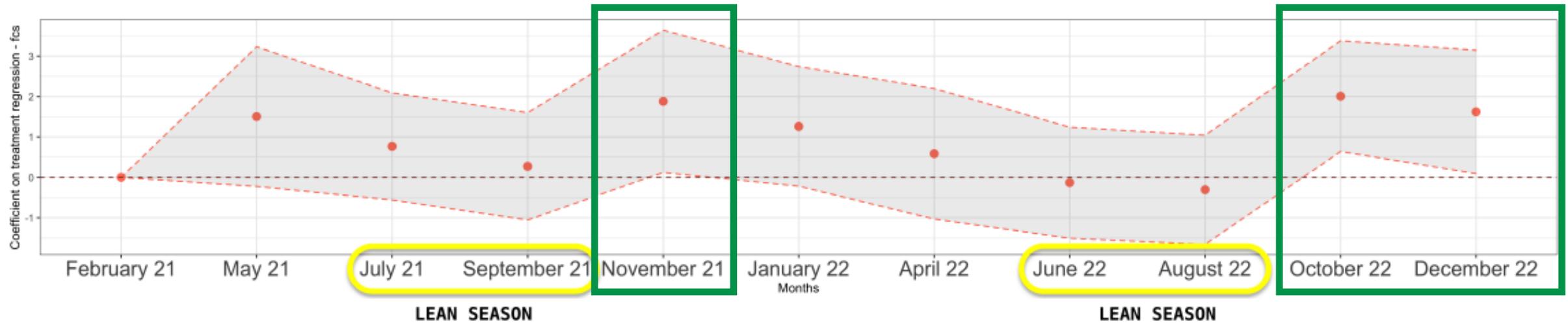
Comparison group:

- No intervention

High Frequency Data Results (Niger example)



- Improvements in food security (based on food consumption score) are statistically significant (green boxes) at specific times during the year, namely in the post-harvest season (similar patterns observed in the other countries)

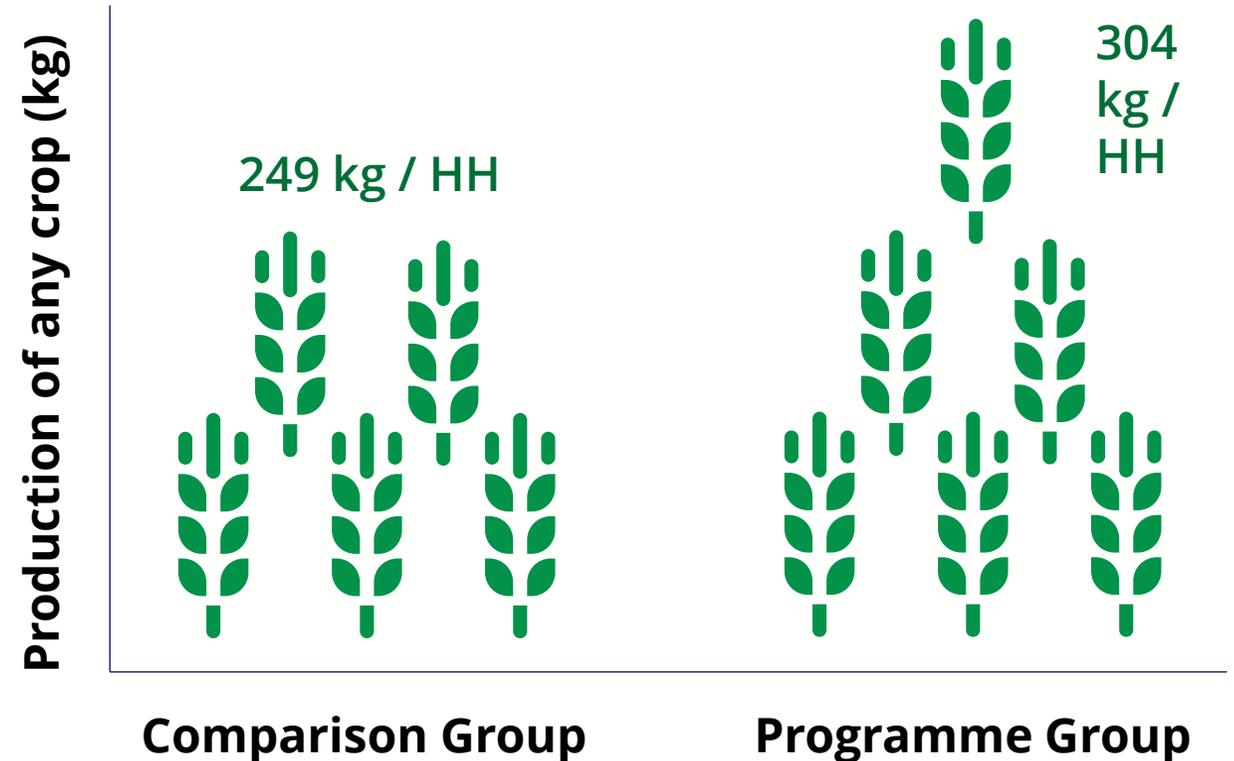


Initial Endline Results

Endline survey results from three (Niger, Rwanda and South Sudan) out of four countries find:

1. Positive and significant impacts on **food security**.
2. Positive and significant impacts on **agricultural production**.
3. Positive and significant impacts on **assets owned** in South Sudan.
4. Positive and significant impacts on **psychological wellbeing** in Niger.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (Niger at Endline)



Findings & Future Learning



- WFP Resilience programmes have a positive and significant impact on food security, agricultural production, and wellbeing.
- Impacts are more pronounced at certain times of the year, and for poorer households (in Niger).
- **Households do not show significant changes in livelihood diversification.**
- **Households continue to experience lower levels of food security in the lean season.**



- Consider measuring **long-term impacts** of resilience programmes (beyond 2 years).
- Explore opportunities to enhance support to **off-farm livelihoods** and diversification.
- Explore ways of improving the impacts of resilience programmes during **lean seasons**, for example adjusting the timing and frequency of transfers.



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Lessons in Resilience Programming from Recent Evidence

Mr Claudios Hakuna | *Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Officer
(Resilience, Asset Creation and Livelihoods Unit)*



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Learning from evidence



Importance of integration & layering of activities



Benefits of longer-term & multi-year programming



Lack of consistent & systematic integration of gender & social inclusion objectives



Challenges in protecting resilience gains in conflict settings



Need for strong technical capacity



Need for strong coordination based on complementary partnerships

Addressing the Challenges



Updating corporate normative guides for integrated resilience



Applying the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) as a monitoring tool



More focused WFP programmatic offer



Developing capacity for staff and partners



Generating resilience evidence for learning



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Resilience evidence from the field

The Sahel Integrated Resilience Programme

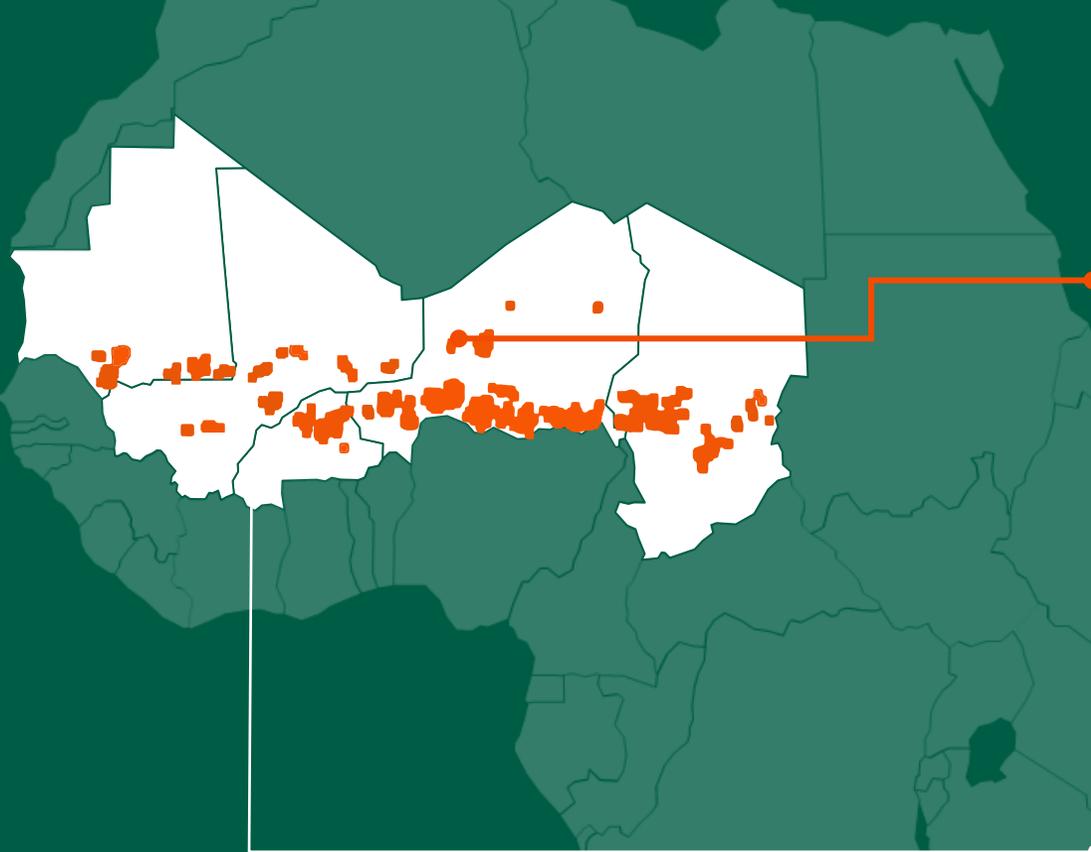
Mr Federico Doehnert | *Regional RAM Advisor (Regional Bureau for Western Africa - RBD)*



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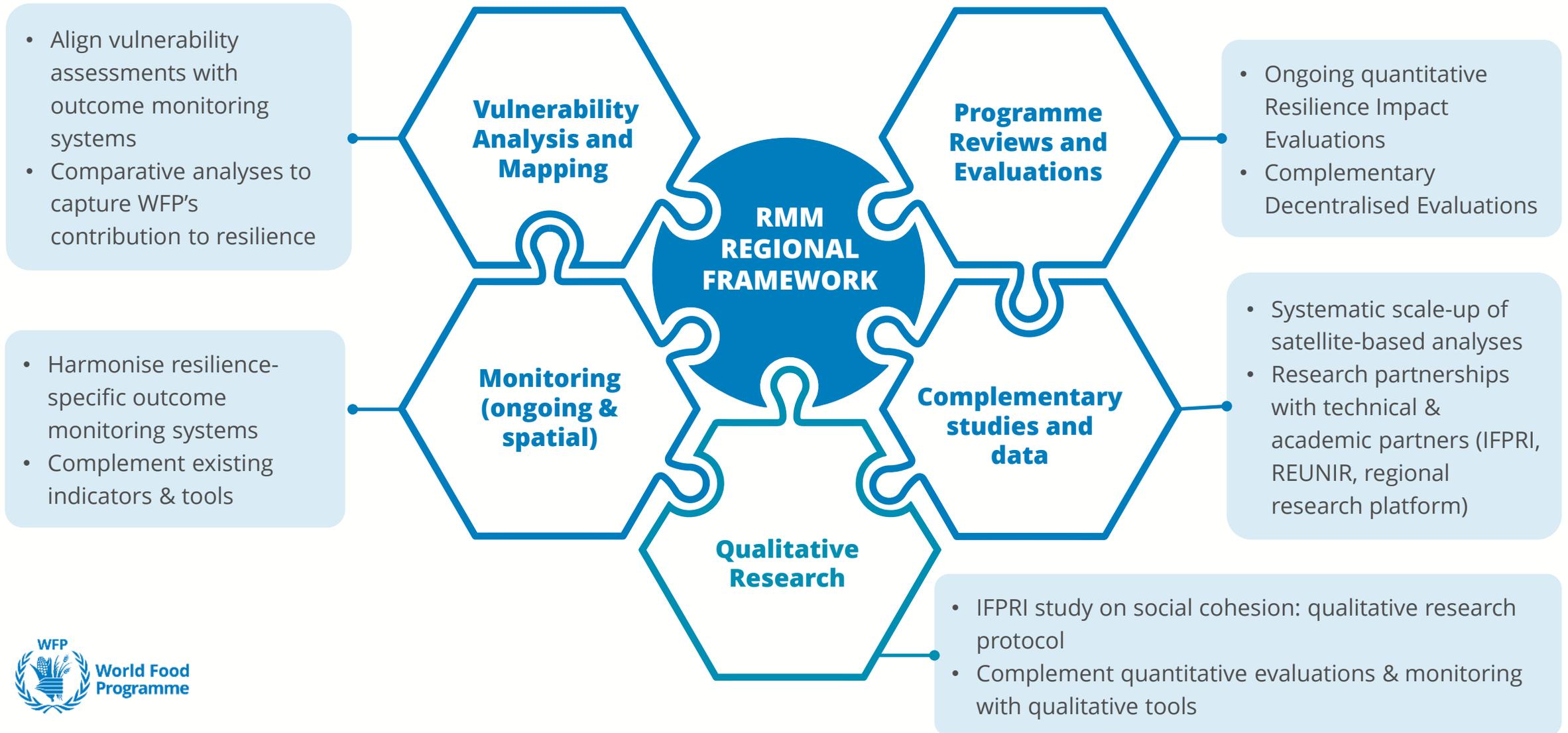
WFP's approach to building resilience in the Sahel



- Over **3.2 million people** reached in 2023 
- Nearly **1,000 intervention sites** in **3,000 villages** across the Sahel

- **92 million** total population
- **7 out of 10 people** depend on agriculture
- **10.7 million** food insecure in 2023 

The resilience 'evidence puzzle' in practice



Reducing humanitarian needs in the Sahel



Drive transformative change, enhancing human capital, socio-economic inclusion and social cohesion



Livelihoods, value chains and ecosystems are being restored to mitigate the impacts of climate change



Malla site in Guéra region of Chad



Before

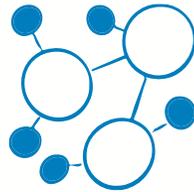
After



Goaragui site in Kaya district of Burkina Faso (October 2017 – October 2022)

Emerging lessons

- Further reinforce the **integration of activities**



- Deepen our understanding of **conflict dynamics** to inform programme design and implementation



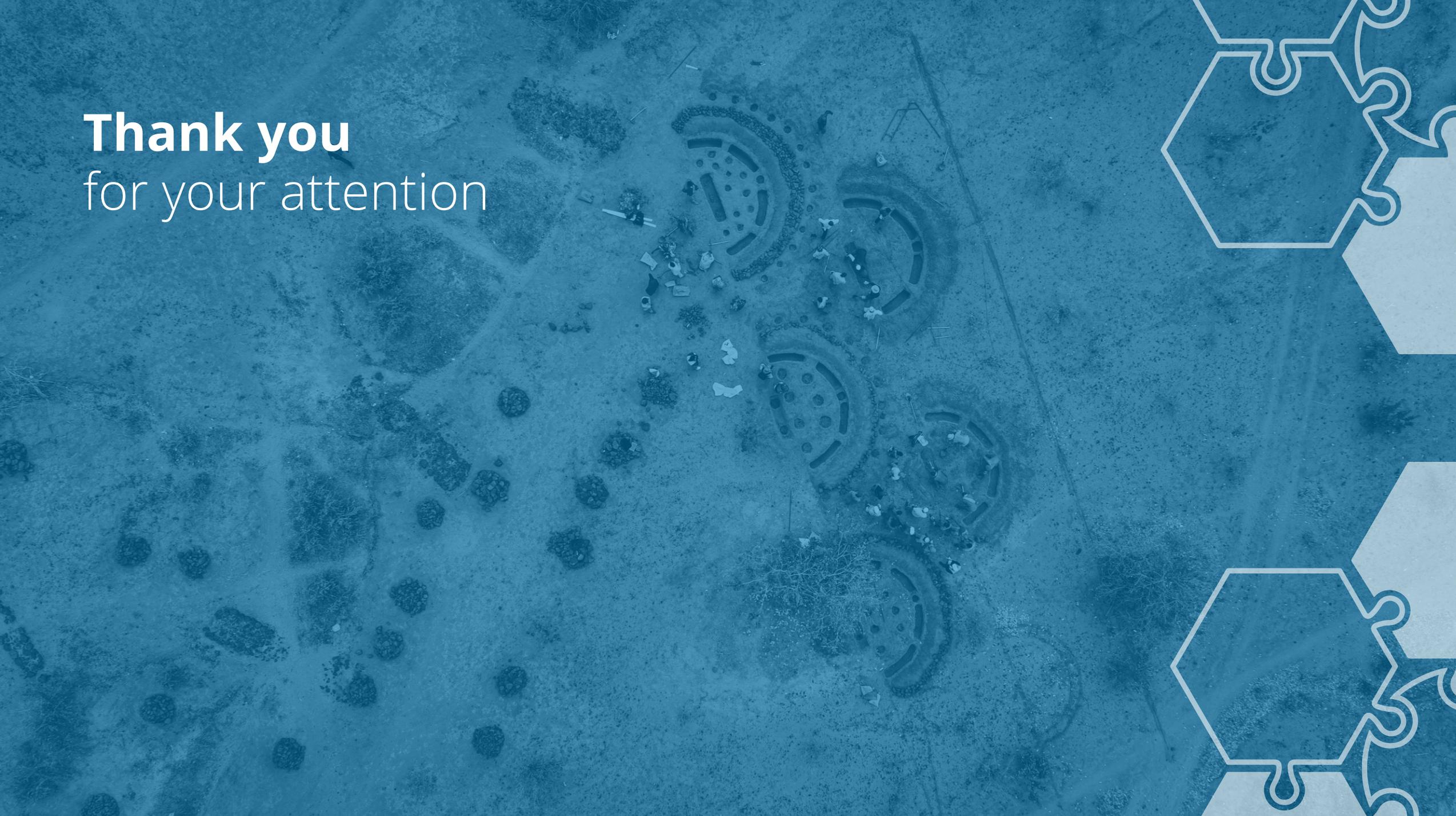
- Importance of **community-driven participatory approach**: more than a planning tool



- Evidence demonstrates what can be achieved when sound programming is supported by **longer-term investment**



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Fortifying Futures

A summary of resilience evidence in Malawi (2019-2023)

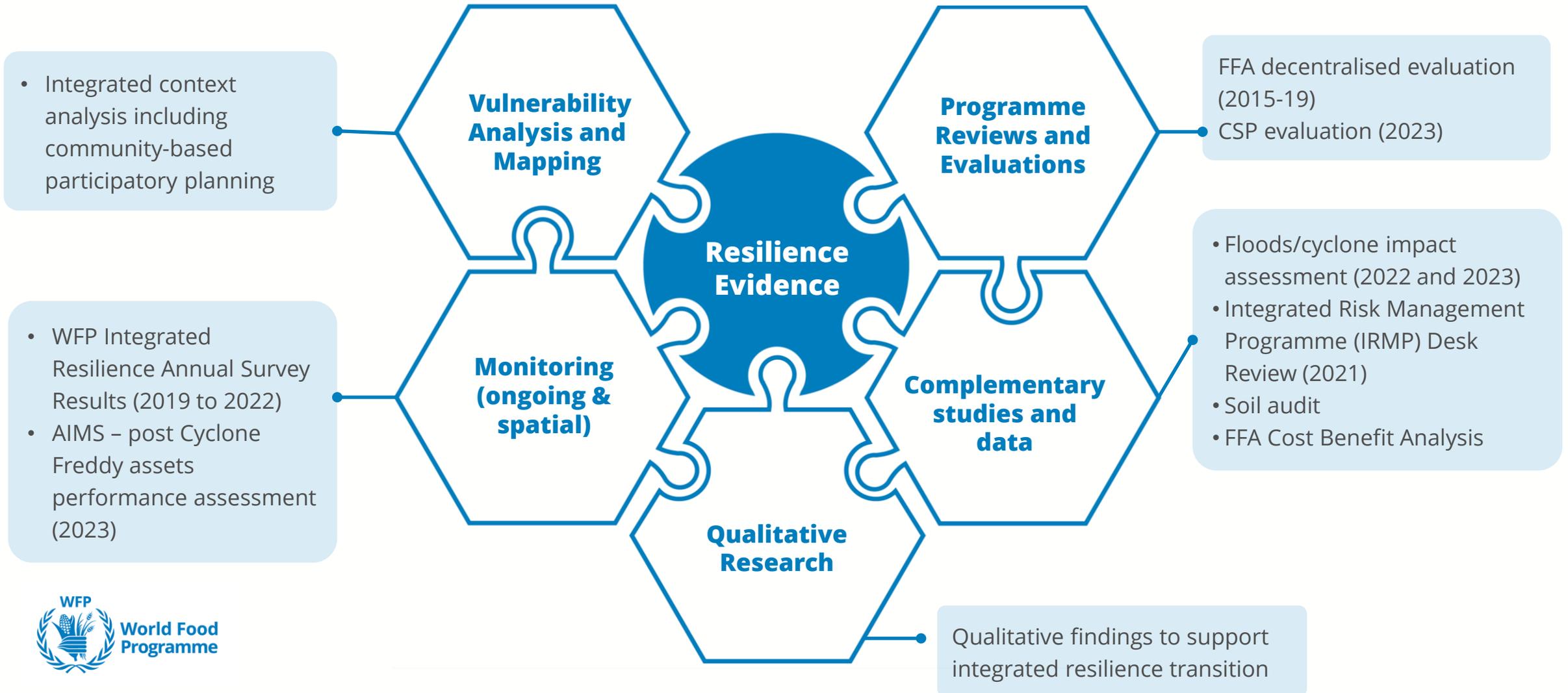
Ms Nicole Carn | *Head of Programme, Malawi Country Office*



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Resilience evidence approach



Shock and stressor context



Cyclones – Freddy (2023)
+ Ana (2022)



COVID-19



**Yearly pest
infections**



**High poverty
rates**



Climate variability
and change



Asset creation

Boosting crop production with climate-smart agriculture and reducing vulnerability to climate shocks



Reduce food waste and increase access to markets

Tackling post-harvest losses through improved storage and enhanced business skills

Integrated Livelihoods and Resilience Building Approach

Climate services

Providing tailored weather forecasts and agro-advisories for informed farming decisions



Risk management

Encouraging village saving and loans and crop insurance to manage shocks



Mitigating climate shocks

“ The places where the rivers normally go didn’t get flooded this time. And where there was flooding, the trees around helped stop a lot of damage.”

Programme participant in
Chikwawa District



May 2023 - Southern Region, Chikwawa District

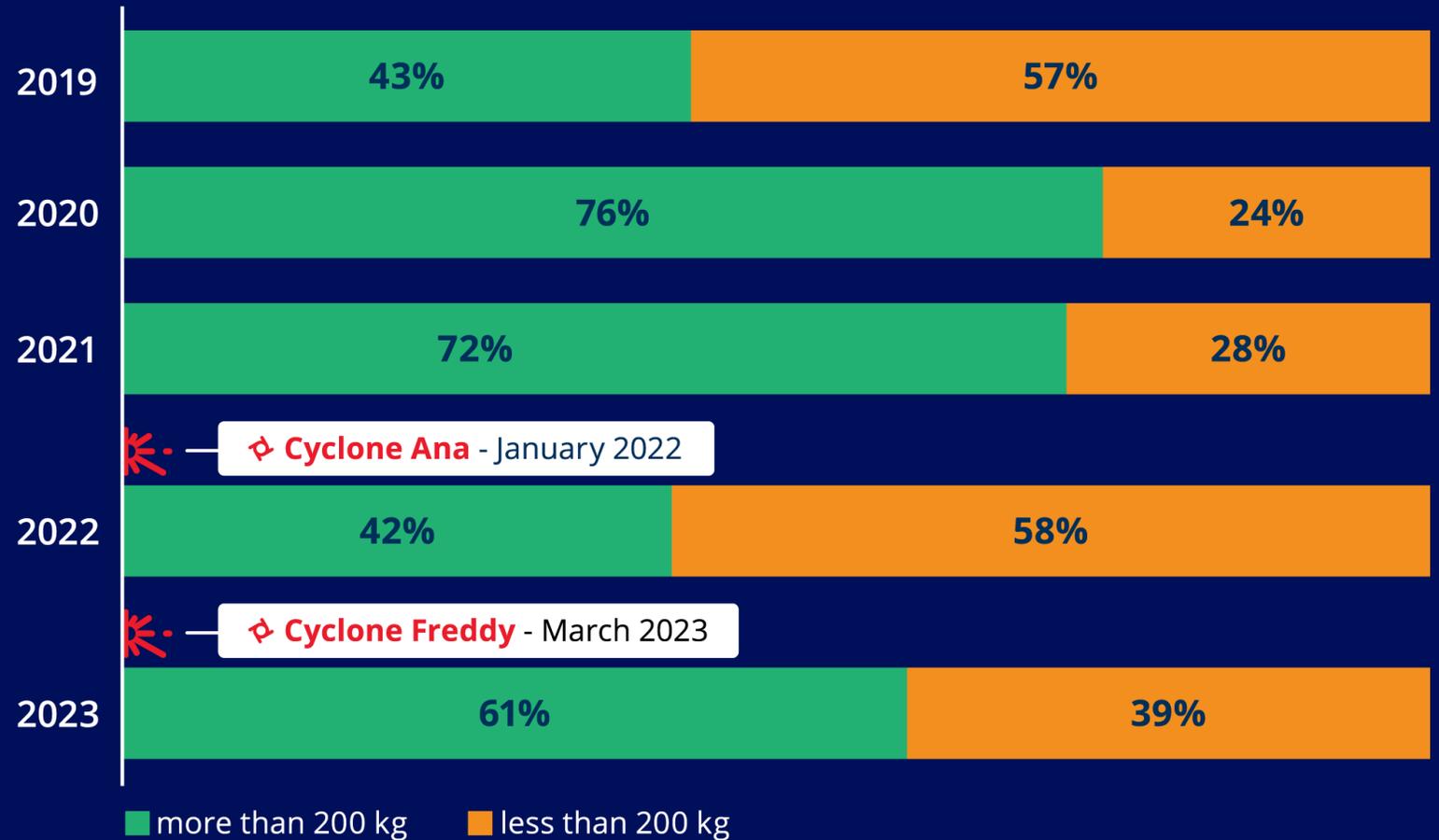


Satellite pictures show that community tree areas are keeping rivers in their usual paths, stopping floods from affecting villages

Improving maize production and sustaining yields

- **76%** of participants used climate information to make **informed decisions**.
- Soil and water conservation activities improve **soil quality** and **reduce crop losses**.

Average maize production (kg) reported by participants (2019 - 2023)



VSLAs supporting adoption of positive coping strategies

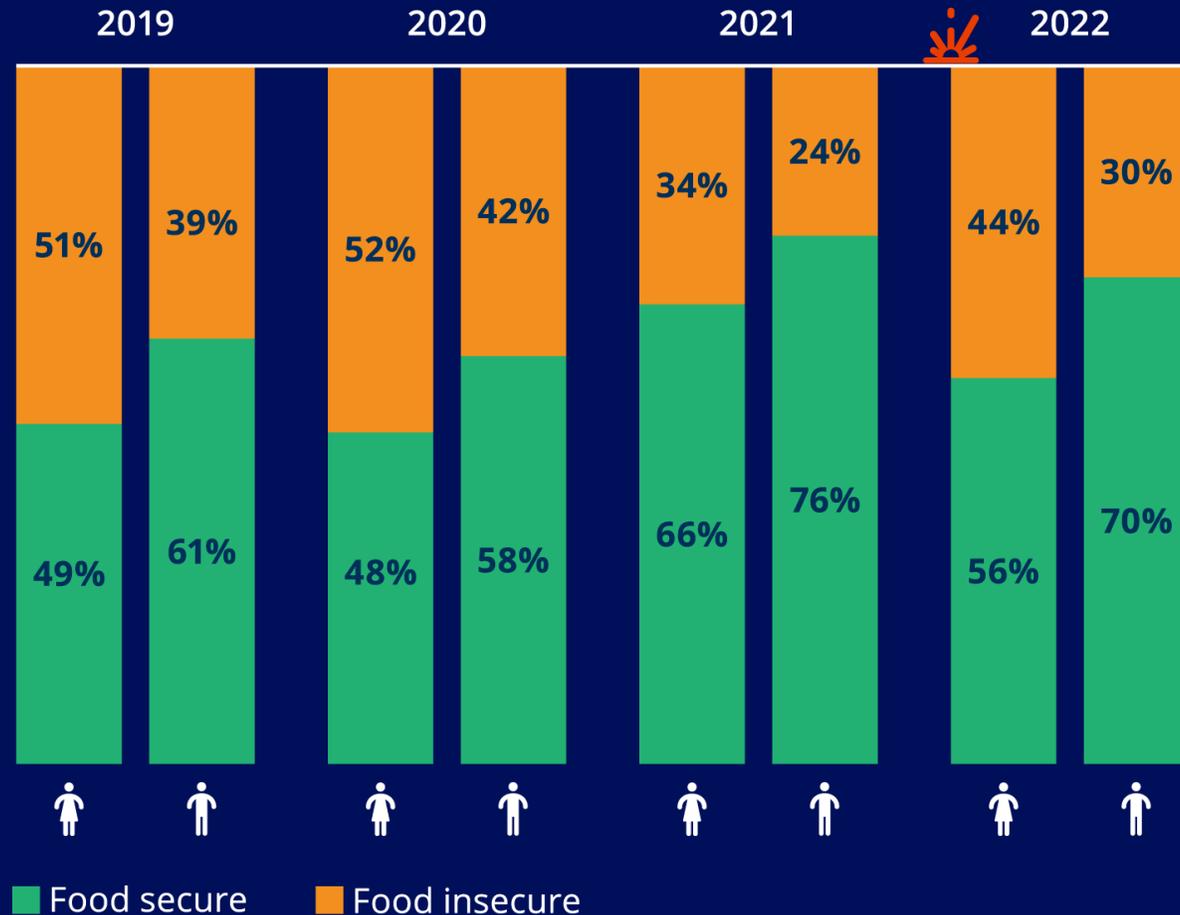


- Over **60%** increase in beneficiary households participating in **savings and loan groups** from 2019 to 2022.
- Households **borrowing money after a shock** increased from **51%** following cyclone Ana to **64%** following cyclone Freddy.
- Savings used to support **immediate food needs**, reinforce **living structures**, and access **agricultural inputs** for winter cropping.

Improving food and nutrition security outcomes

Food Security by Gender

🌀 Cyclone Ana - January 2022

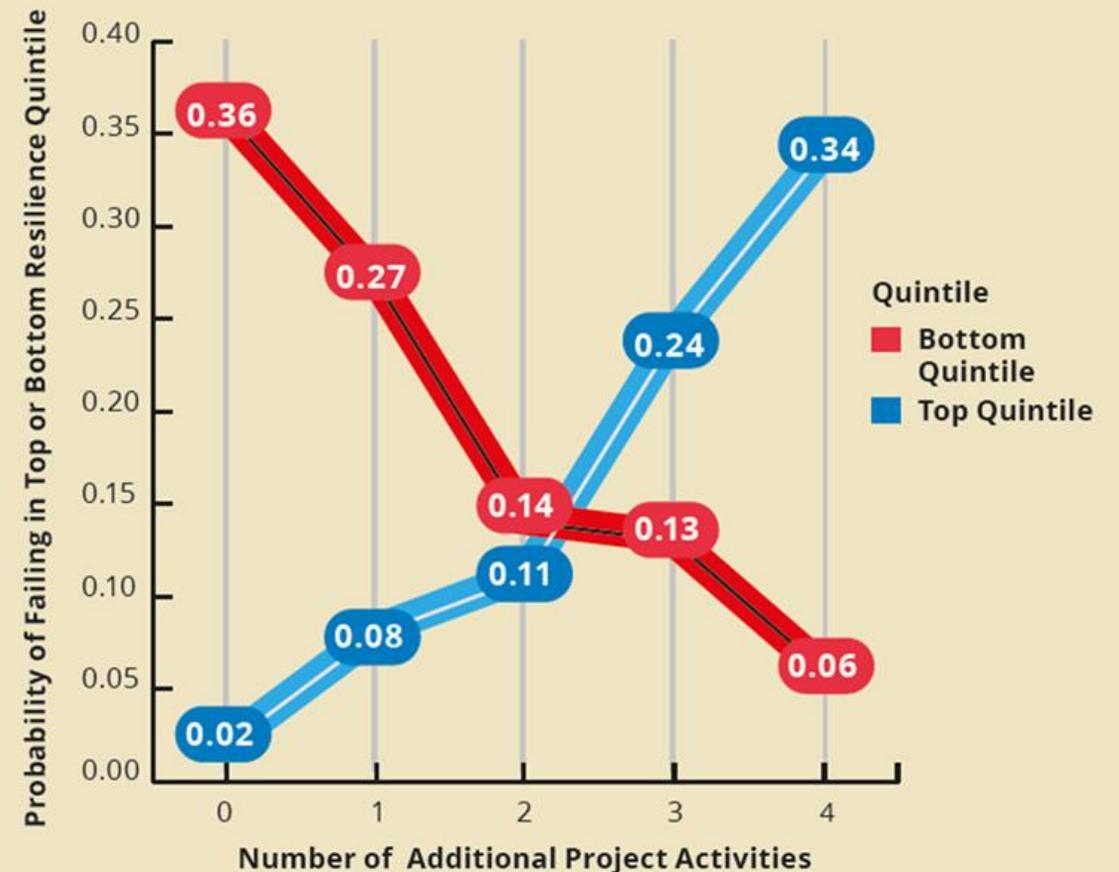


- Improvement in % of households classified as food secure from **55% in 2019** to **63% in 2022**.
- The number of food deficit months has decreased from an average of **6 months** to **less than 4 months** during a bad year.

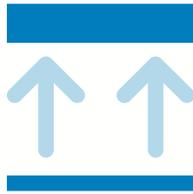
Overarching findings

- **80%** of programme participants reporting to have built **resilience capacities** to manage future cyclones.
- Compelling evidence that an **integrated package** better supports resilience building than single intervention activities.
- Positive **spill-over effects** observed in the communities.
- Evidence of programme **sustainability** through continued actions beyond programme completion.

Projected resilience quintile by interventions FFA, VSLs, crop insurance and climate services



Programme learning and evidence priorities



**Integrated resilience
scale-up**



**Qualitative analysis
to understand variance**



**Evidence-based
adaptation & transition**



**Community-driven
approach**



**Strategic operational & research
partnerships**

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