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SUMMARY OF EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSE— EMERGENCY OPERATION INDONESIA 6006.00

This document should be read in conjunction with the document "Summary Evaluation of Emergency Operation Indonesia 6006.00" (WFP/EB.3/2000/5/2)

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RECOMMENDATION TO WFP (MAY 2000)	ACTION BY	MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AND ACTION TAKEN TO DATE (SEPTEMBER 2000)
<p>The country office could undertake a thorough analysis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the long-term effects of free food distribution to internally displaced persons (IDPs); b) options to avoid resentment in the 'host' population; c) capacity-building of local NGO partners; d) recovery options and realistic exit strategies for the PRRO that followed the EMOP; e) advocacy and promotion of long-term reconciliation and recovery strategies; f) ways of strengthening coordination modalities; g) gender concerns/breakdown. Such an analysis would also benefit from insights presented in the course of WFP's global IDP review. 	Country office	<p>Food distributions to IDPs are for a limited time period, ranging from 3 to 9 months. With greater emphasis on reconciliation in progress and proven success in some areas, the country office believes that it is not necessary to undertake an in-depth study as proposed by the evaluation.</p> <p>WFP has been placing a great emphasis on the training of local NGOs. More than 1,000 NGO staff and community leaders were directly trained during 1999/2000. A similar plan exists for the period 2000/2001.</p> <p>There will be a strategic review of food needs in early 2001, which will also look at possible exit strategies, among others.</p> <p>Gender-disaggregated data are available. A concrete plan has been introduced, including steps to increase women's participation in food distribution and management through the establishment of Food Aid Committees, with more than 50% women members.</p>
<p>A post-distribution monitoring system could be implemented by NGO partners to record cases of harassment of beneficiaries after food collection, food transport systems and local market prices (including food aid items re-sold).</p>	Country office	<p>This is being extensively followed in the case of urban activities. The country office presumes that the recommendation is related to assistance for refugees. This issue is a priority within the monitoring plan for the refugee operation. It has been difficult to implement because of security reasons. The programme was suspended a few times in the past and currently remains suspended due to the killing of humanitarian workers and a continued deterioration of the security situation. Depending on the improvement of security conditions in West Timor and an increase in the number of food aid monitors, a more effective post-distribution monitoring can be expected.</p>
<p>As regards targeting and monitoring concerns, WFP headquarters should continue to raise with UNHCR the issue of proper registration of people displaced from East Timor, in accordance with the action points agreed at the High-Level Meeting held in October 1999 between WFP and UNHCR.</p>	OAE	<p>UNHCR has made a few attempts to register refugees. The most recent one, made in July 2000, was aborted due to security reasons. UNHCR is appreciative of WFP's concern and is fully committed to completing the registration, with the Government taking a lead role when security conditions permit.</p>



RECOMMENDATION TO WFP (MAY 2000)	ACTION BY	MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AND ACTION TAKEN TO DATE (SEPTEMBER 2000)
<p>WFP needs to invest more time in qualitative and contextual studies on urban food insecurity, taking into account, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) legal obstacles (registration/identity cards) barring the poorest from formal safety net programmes; b) levels of competition for wage earners within the informal sector when mass retrenchment occurs; c) strength and/or weakness of informal community safety nets; d) seasonal dimension of food insecurity in urban areas; e) patron-client relationships in local neighbourhoods; f) linkages between rural and urban migration; g) the fact that women are often the poorest and may have the greatest difficulty in gaining access to formal safety net programmes for a variety of reasons, and that women often suffer the most when mass retrenchment occurs. 	Country office	Household livelihood surveys are planned before the end of the year; these will look into most of the issues referred to by the mission.
Part of the generated funds from OPSM rice sales could be used for fortified food distribution, research, and extension.	Country office	Within the context of the EMOP, the generated funds are to be used only to buy rice; the recommendation made is outside the legal agreement concluded between WFP and the Government and therefore cannot be followed up. Within the context of the PRRO, the generated funds will be used to support nutrition education and the purchase of fortified food, as agreed in the LOU signed.
Having established the rationale for the urban programme, WFP should build on its success by encouraging government institutions to recognize and incorporate these primarily unregistered residents of squatter areas in future institutional safety net programmes.	Country office	The Government has recognized the effectiveness of the WFP-assisted OPSM operation. The country office is currently negotiating with the Government the possibility of adopting the modality of the OPSM operation and including WFP-assisted beneficiaries into the Government's programme. A concrete plan should be ready by early 2001. The country office is confident that the Government will take over the WFP-assisted beneficiaries, incorporating them into its programme upon completion of WFP assistance, assuming that nothing exceptional occurs.

