



World Food
Programme



Somalia: An evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2012 - 2017)

WFP Office of Evaluation

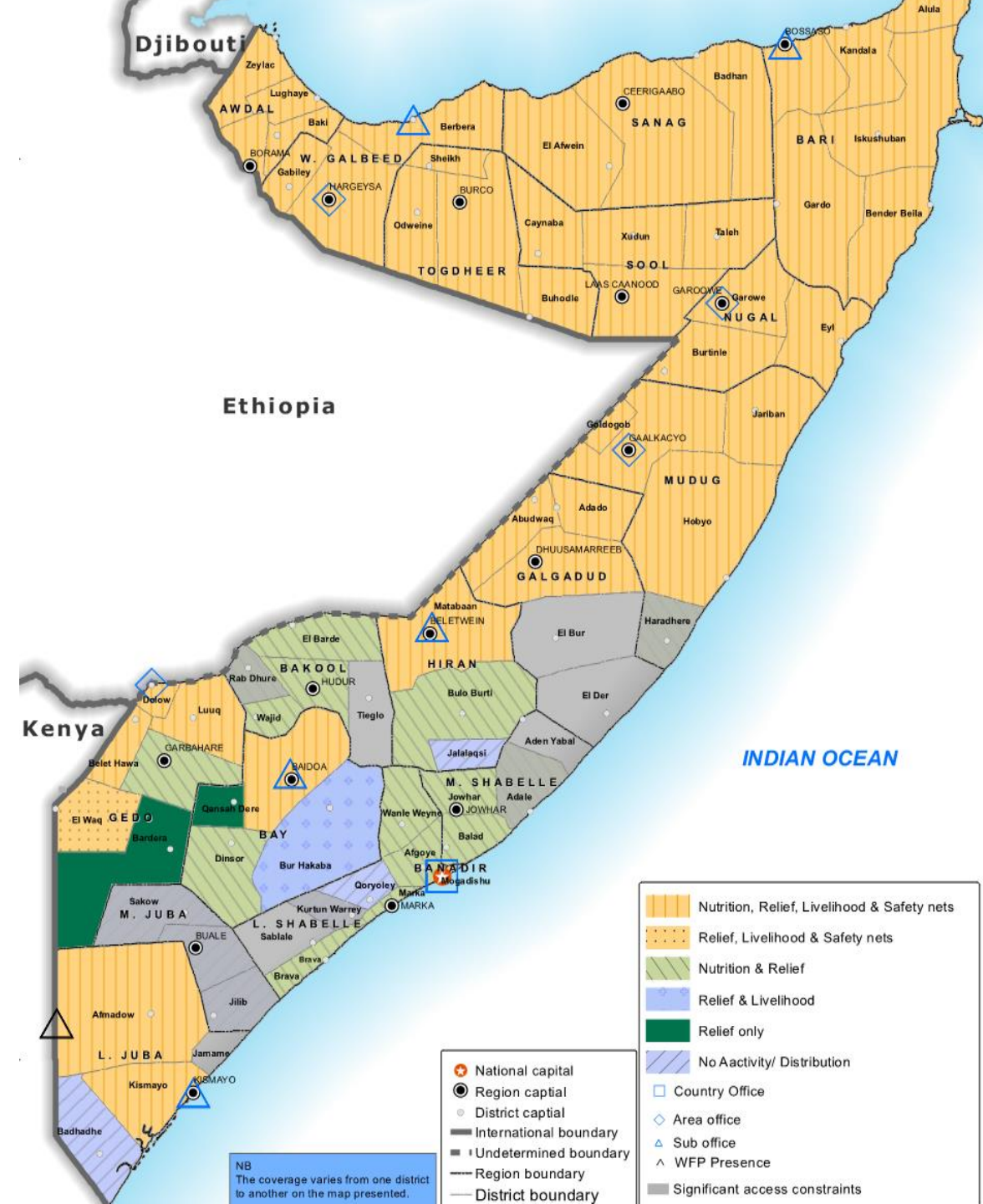
November 2018

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Overview of Evaluation

COUNTRY PORTFOLIO EVALUATION IN SOMALIA: 2012-2017

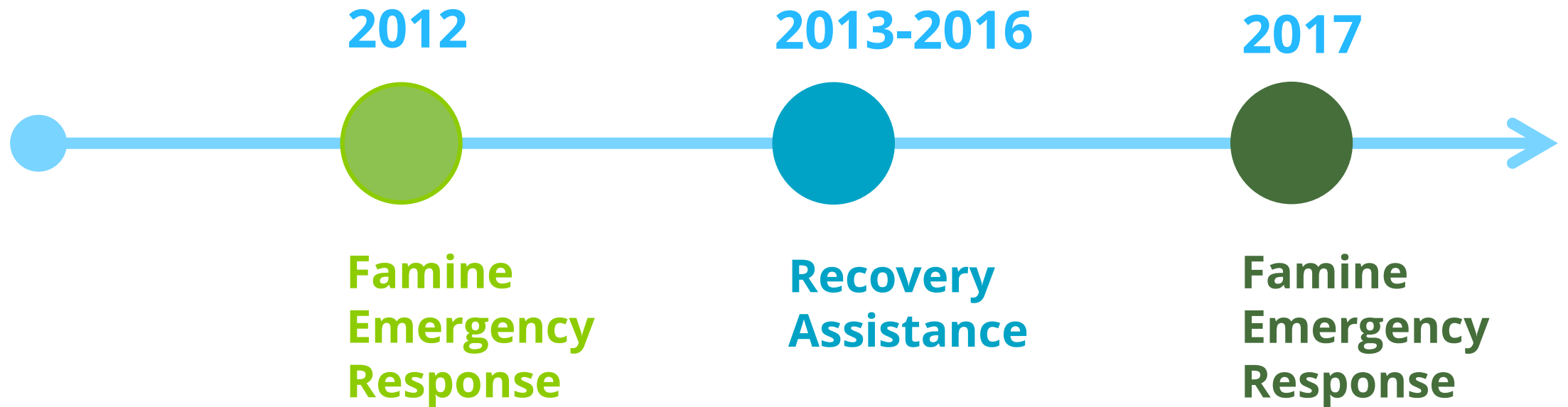
- Assessed strategic positioning, quality of strategic decision-making and results
- Provided evaluative evidence to inform the design of the interim country strategic plan
- Adds to learning from WFP's work in fragile and complex political contexts



Q1: Strategic Positioning and Alignment

Portfolio was broadly relevant to the beneficiary needs

It was refocused in 2012, 2013-16 and 2017



Q2: Quality of Strategic Decision-Making

INFORMED BY

- Food security situation
- Investments in preparedness

INFLUENCED BY

- National policy frameworks
- Donor conditionalities
- Changing governance context

APPROPRIATE RISK MANAGEMENT

ADHERENCE TO HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES AND PROTECTION POLICIES

Q3: Performance and Results

WFP performance was relevant and effective



- **General food assistance** responded to the needs of 3.5 million
- Since 2017, insecurity has prevented access to reaching 600,000 extremely food-insecure people
- The use of cash-based transfers increased dramatically by **408%** from 2016 to 2017

Q3: Performance and Results



NUTRITION

Nutrition outcomes met targets for coverage, recovery, default and mortality rates



SCHOOL MEALS

Improved retention of children, overall attendance and education outcomes

Q3: Performance and Results



FOOD FOR ASSETS

WFP's ability to create or rehabilitate the livelihood assets was variable



GENDER AND PROTECTION

Limited staff capacity and responsibility for addressing gender and protection in programming



CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

Food security and analysis; logistics infrastructure and port rehabilitation

Q3: Performance and Results



EFFICIENCY

In-kind food assistance was more cost efficient than cash

Costs were controlled by reducing delays and demurrage through investments in port infrastructure, and regional cost sharing



SUSTAINABILITY

Ensuring the sustainability of results has been challenging

Partnership enabled a more sustainable approach to nutrition services

Conclusions – Part 1



WFP has strategically positioned itself to respond to needs



The relevance and effectiveness of the portfolio were high and helped avert famine in 2017



Emergency preparedness and response were built on WFP comparative advantage



Response was largely undifferentiated by age, gender and ability

Conclusions – Part 2



Targeting remained challenging with need to guard against the exclusion of marginalized groups



Framework developed with FAO and UNICEF for coordinating social safety nets



Increased opportunities for engagement with emerging national authorities to support their capacities to meet food and nutrition needs



More action is needed to maximize the relevance of school meals as part of a coordinated education strategy

Lessons and good practices for corporate learning



Global Commodity Management Facility



Pre-registration of potential beneficiaries in SCOPE as a preparedness measure



Cash-based transfers at scale



Single biometric registry piloting through SCOPE



Strategic partnerships with NGOs

Recommendations



Provide technical leadership in piloting national safety net programme



Develop longer-term approach to assisting internally displaced persons



Shift Food for Assets to create productive assets and livelihoods



Strengthen the integration of gender and protection in programming



Improve the targeting of beneficiaries, including internally displaced persons



Engage in broader inter-agency dialogue for capacity building



Improve implementation of the health and nutrition strategy



Reorient school meals to an educational objective