

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

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

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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

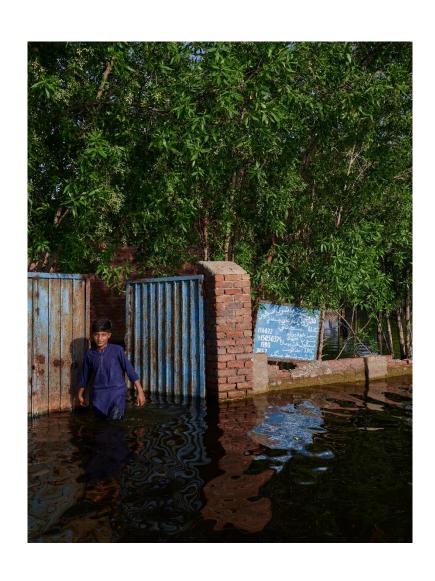


- Clear conceptual frameworks
- Strong context analysis
- Alignment with WFP strategic plans and policies
- Coherence with international frameworks



- 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

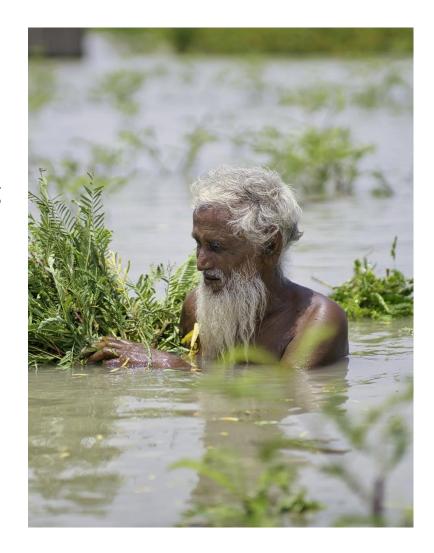
EVALUATION FINDINGS — FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

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

- REPOSITION DRRM ACROSS RELEVANT WFP POLICIES AND GUIDANCE
- 2 UPDATE THE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY
- COSTED IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE NEW CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY
 - MORE DIVERSIFIED AND MULTI-YEAR FINANCING
 - IMPROVE MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING
 - ENSURE SUFFICIENT STAFFING AND SKILLS IN PLACE
 - SUPPORT COS FOR A MULTI-RISK, MULTI-STAKEHOLDER AND LOCALLY LED APPROACH
 - FOCUS ON COMPLEMENTARITY AND EFFECTIVENESS IN PARTNERSHIPS