



WFP EVALUATION

Update on Impact Evaluation

Annual Consultation on Evaluation

May 2024



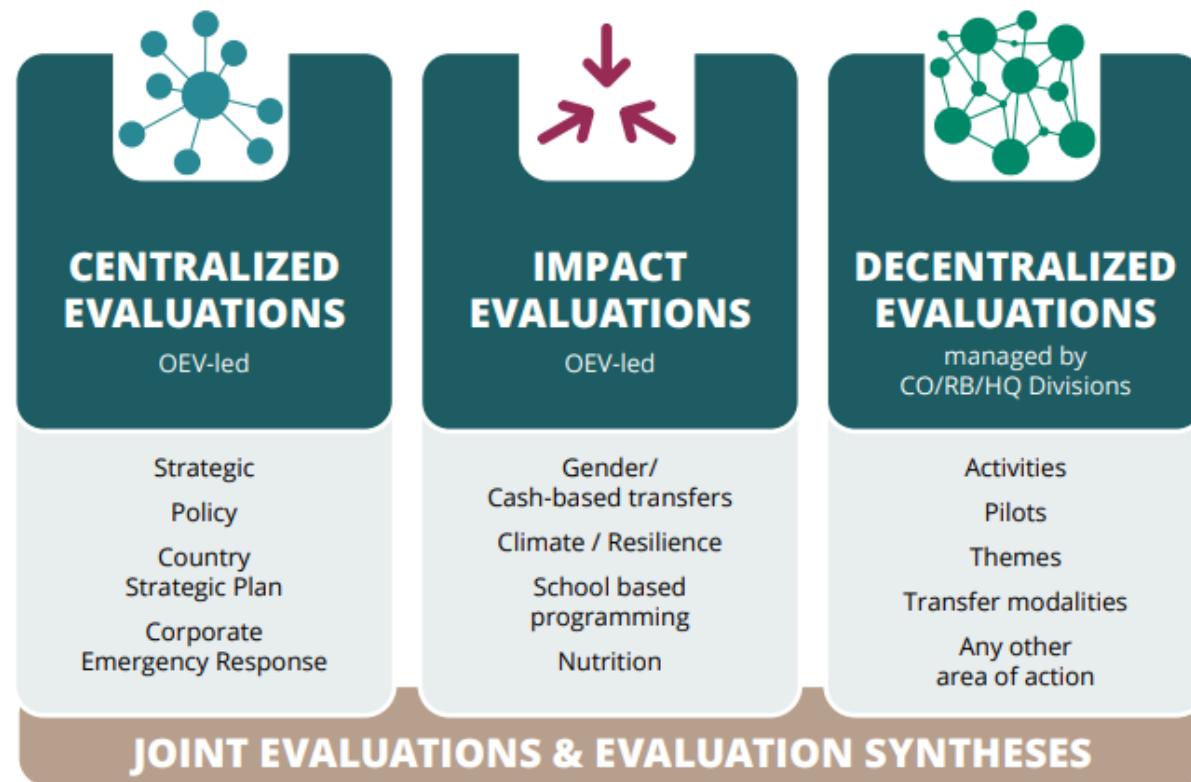
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Impact Evaluation in WFP

WFP Evaluation Policy 2022

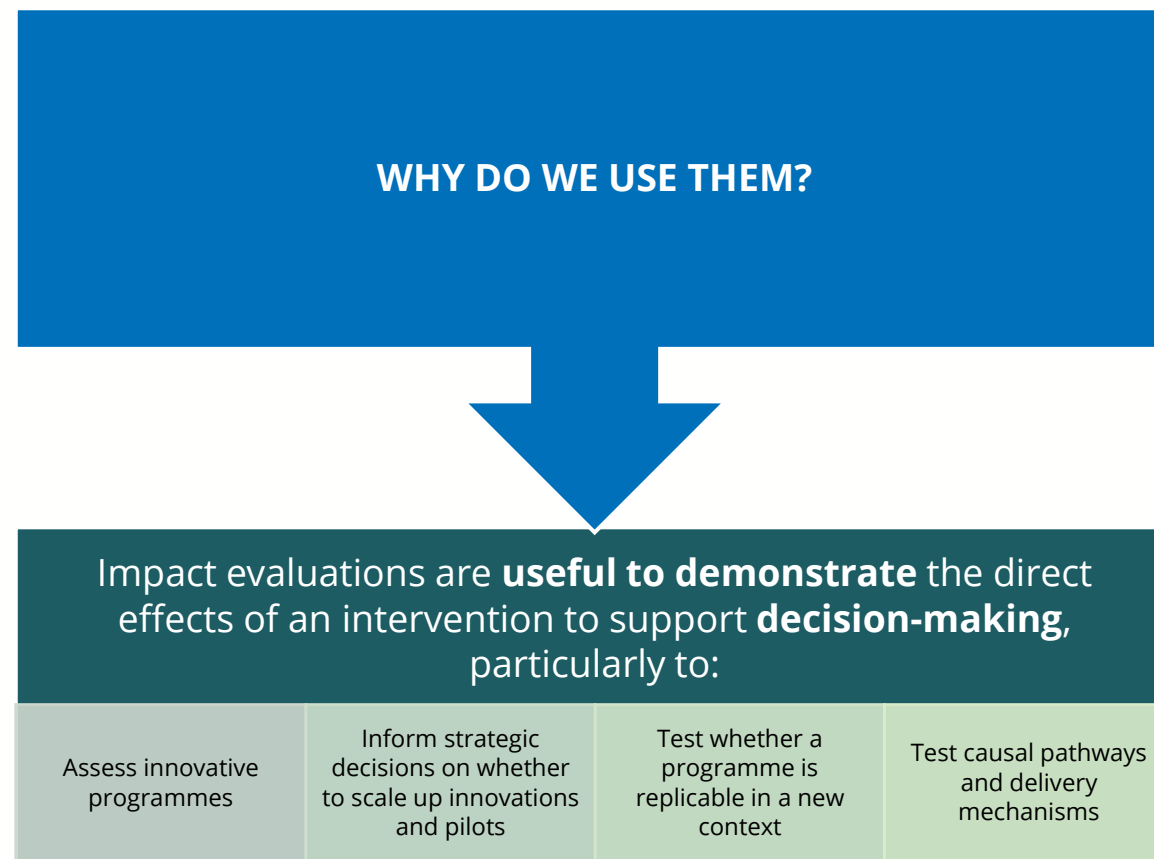
- Complement WFP's other **centralised and decentralised evaluations**.
- Impact evaluations are primarily delivered through **windows**, which are multi-country portfolios that generate evidence in priority areas.
- Impact evaluations are **managed by OEV** at the **request of country offices (demand-led)**.
- They are usually undertaken **during programme implementation** over a multi-year period.



Impact Evaluation (IE)

WHAT IS IT?

- Impact evaluations measure changes that can be **attributed** to a specific programme through a credible **counterfactual**.
- They measure **what would have happened** in the absence or changes in the intervention.
- A **Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)** is the method that gives the highest level of confidence in measuring the causal effect of the programme.



On-demand Impact Evaluation selection



Impact evaluation windows and

workstream



Cash-based Transfers and Gender



Climate Change and Resilience



School-based Programmes



Nutrition (Paused)



Humanitarian Workstream

Preparedness

Needs & Targeting

Intervention

Transitions



Window 1: Cash based transfers and gender

Question: can providing women with work opportunities outside the household promote women's socio-economic empowerment?

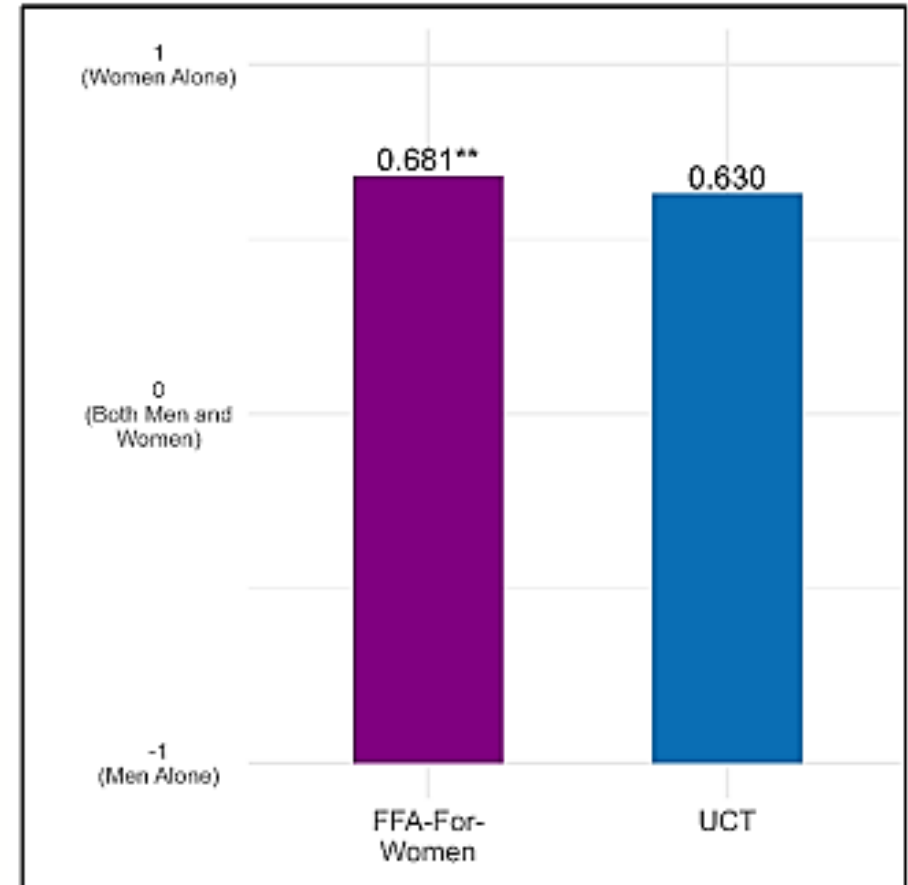
Countries covered: El Salvador, Rwanda, Kenya, Haiti

Findings:

- Improved household's food security
- Increased women's earnings
- Increased women's decision-making authority over consumption
- Men's attitudes are more accepting of women's decision-making authority compared to unconditional cash.

El Salvador: Social and economic empowerment

- Three impacts when comparing FFA-for-women to UCT:
 - **men's attitudes towards women's agency over time use (0.139* (0.070));**
 - men's perception of norms related to women's agency over time use (0.171** (0.074)).
- Three impacts when comparing FFA-for-women to the control (comparison group):
 - women's attitudes towards time use (0.118* (0.070));
 - women's perception of norms related to time use (0.161*** (0.059));
 - subjective well-being (0.120* (0.067)).
- But more needs to be done with men to avoid any negative backlash during programmes.



Men's attitudes towards women's agency over time use

Window 2: Climate & Resilience

Question: How does Food Assistance for Assets or FFA + complementary activities contribute to resilience?

Countries covered: Mali, Niger, South Sudan, Rwanda

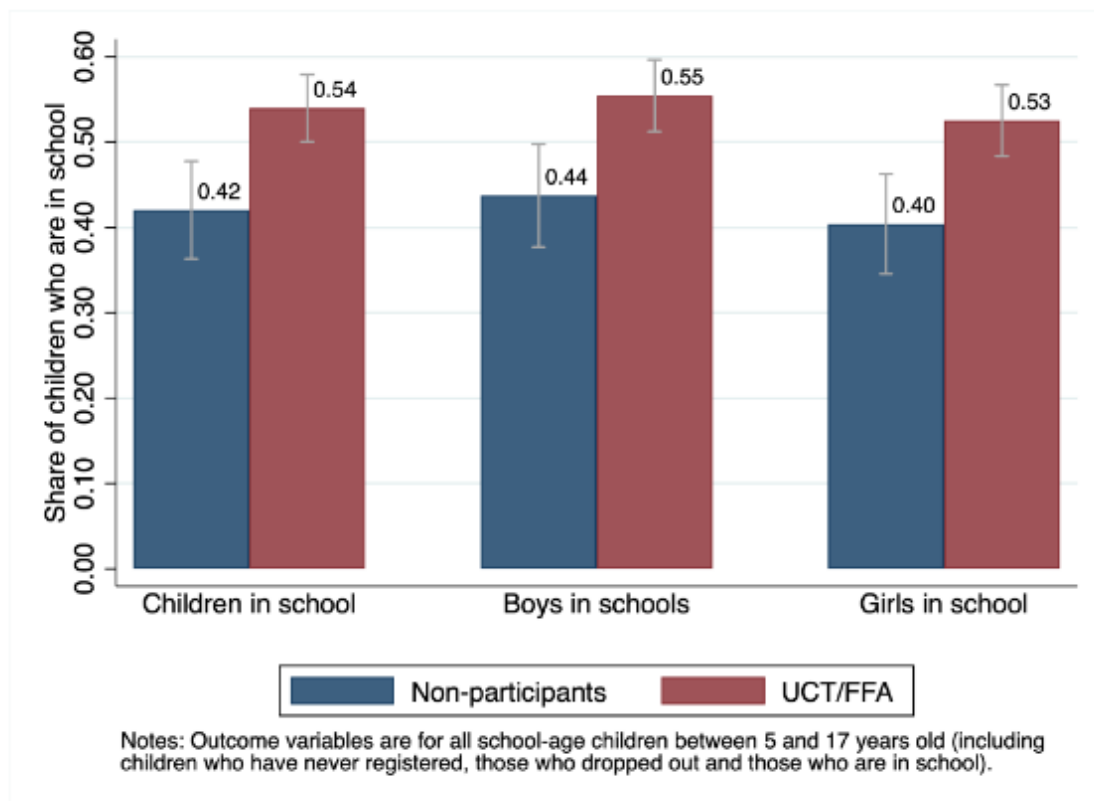
Population: Surveyed over 10,000 households in over 300 communities.

Findings:

- FFA increases food security. These impacts are largest in the post-harvest period. A primary driver is agricultural production (approx. 60kg per household per year on average).
- Psychological well-being increased in Niger and Rwanda
- Business ownership increased in Rwanda
- Positive impacts on farm and household assets ownership in South Sudan.



South Sudan: impacts of the UNICEF education package & gains from joint programming



- The UNICEF education package had a positive impact on retention rates during the 2022 academic year.
- WFP interventions increased school enrolment in Joint Programme areas.
- This leads, however, to higher student-to-teacher ratios.



Window 3: School-based Programmes

Theme 1: Children's health and education

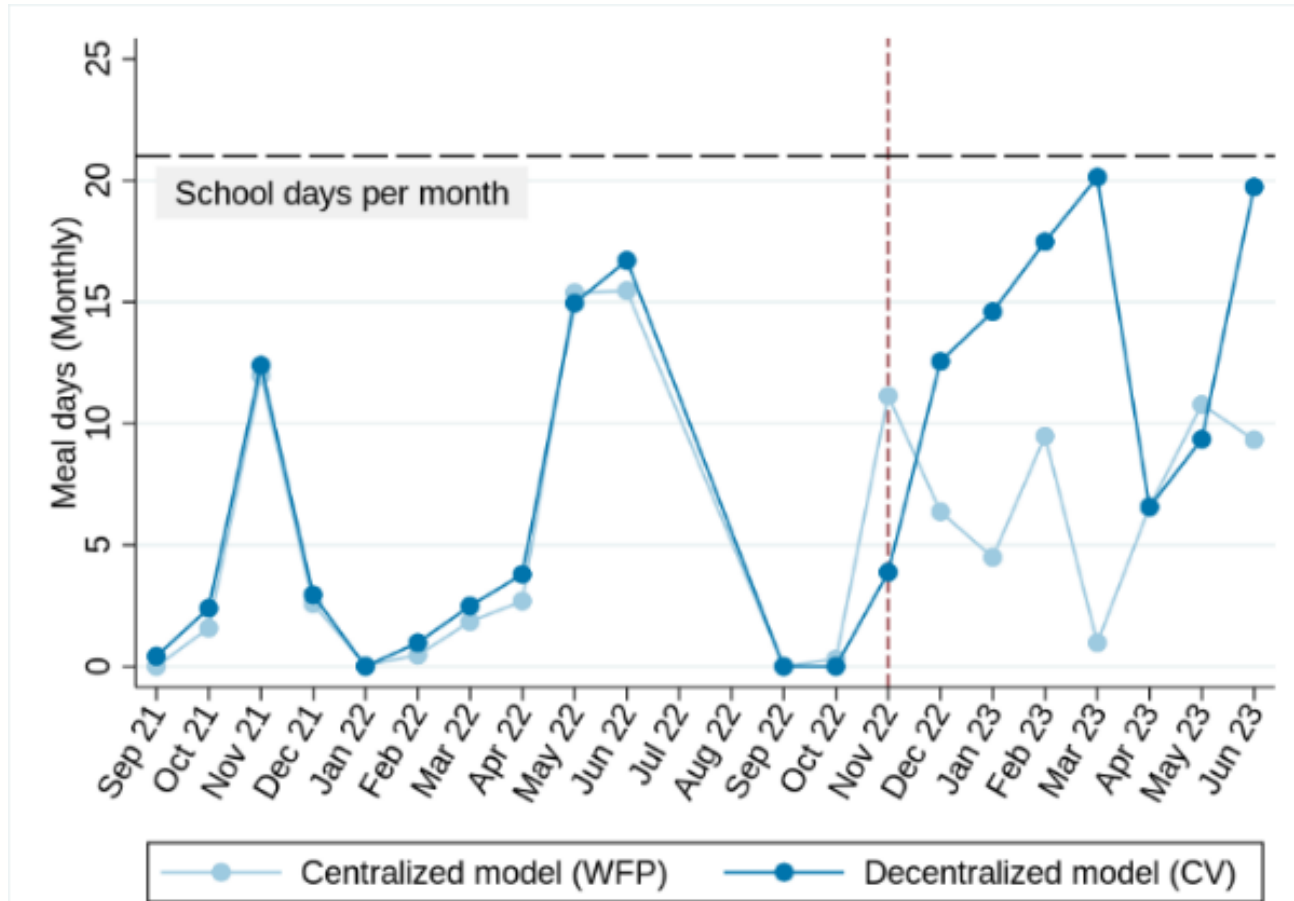
Theme 2: Sustainable food systems, local economies and climate adaptation

Countries covered: The Gambia, Burundi, Jordan, Guatemala, Malawi

Preliminary findings:

- **Gambia:** School meals have a positive impact on children's food security, dietary diversity and well-being, particularly for girls
- **Burundi:** Increased service delivery in decentralized school meals
- **Jordan:** individual income of women workers more than triples

Home-grown school meals in Burundi



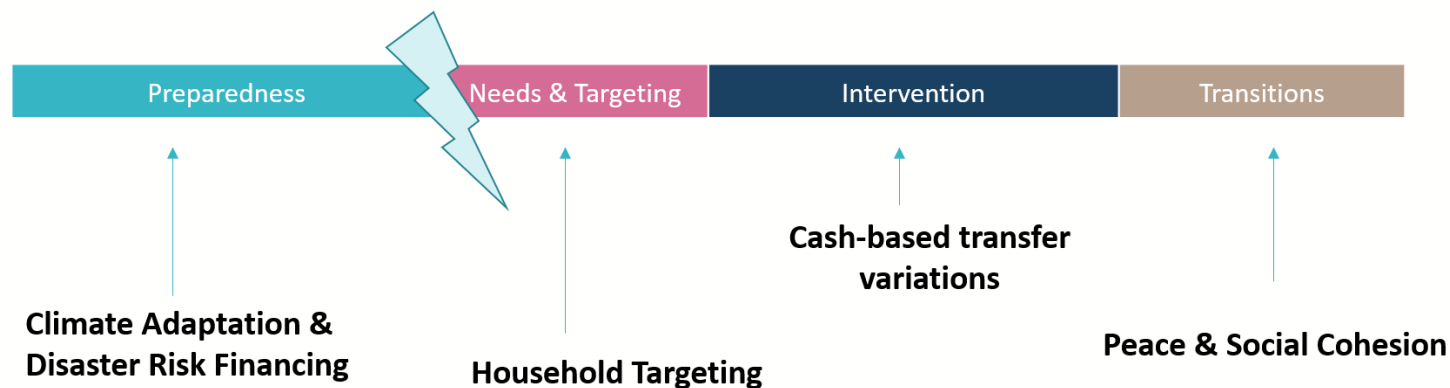
- The IE compared 50 randomly selected schools using a commodity voucher model, against 45 schools where WFP procured food, mainly on international markets.
- **The new commodity voucher model increased school feeding days by an average of 75%.**

Optimizing Humanitarian Assistance

Over-arching question: How can humanitarian transfer programming be optimized through impact evaluations?

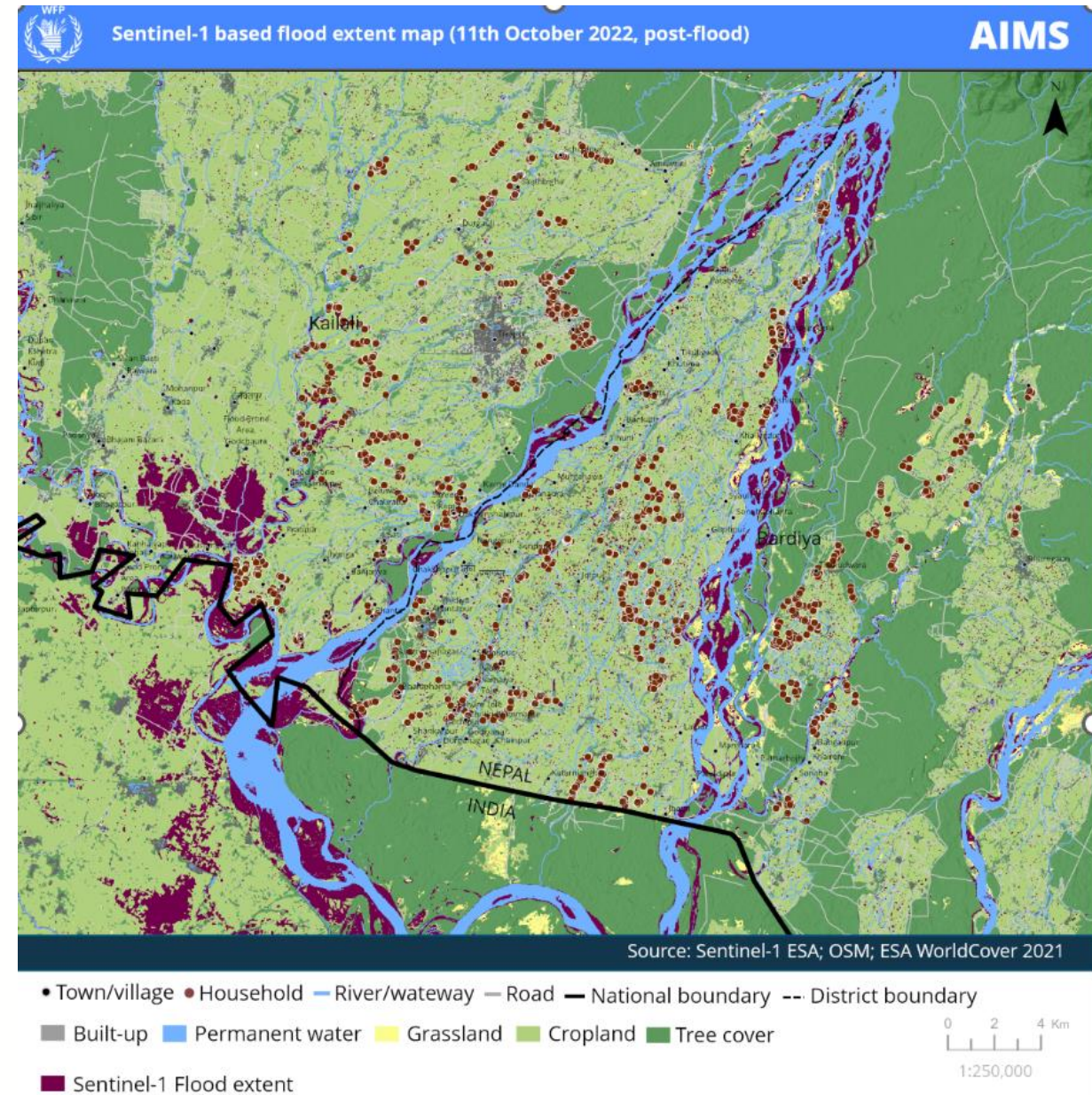
Cross-Window Themes:

- Climate: Anticipatory Action
- Cash: Targeting in DRC and Lebanon
- Cash: In transit migrants in Peru
- Resilience: Timing and modality of transfers in Ghana



Climate: Flood response in Nepal

- AA transfers in the short run alleviate immediate humanitarian needs.
 - Beneficiaries consume more food & reduce food insecurity
 - Avoid negative coping strategies associated with food
 - Have better mental health
- No differences between AA group and “standard” group in the longer run once both groups received transfers (but also no reversal of trends)



Capacity and Communications

- Reports
 - [Mali](#), [Niger](#), [South Sudan](#) baseline reports (Climate & Resilience)
 - [Kenya](#) inception note (Cash-based Transfers & Gender)
 - [El Salvador](#) final report (Cash-based Transfers & Gender)
- Blog articles
 - [What differences are we making?](#)
 - [Back to the drawing board](#)
 - [Adapting contexts, evolving approaches](#)
 - [Fluctuating food insecurity in the Sahel](#)

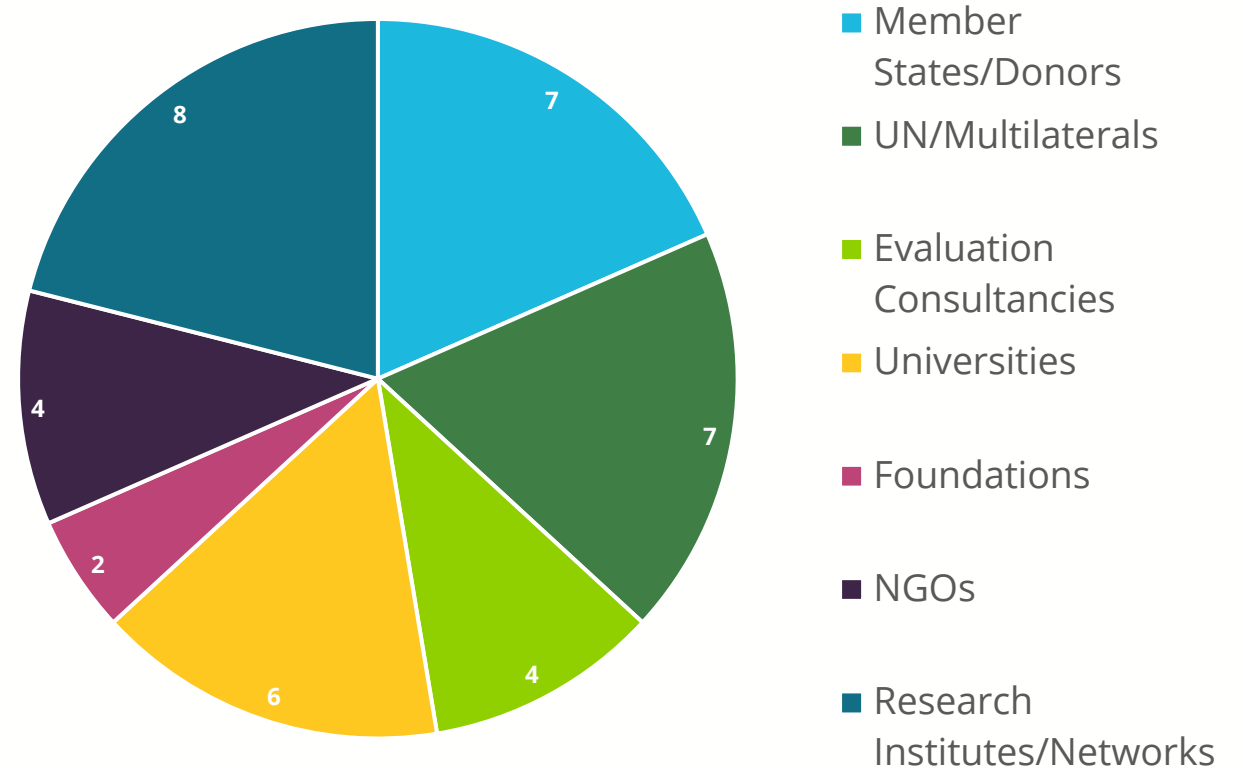
1500+ publication downloads in 2023

6352 views since blog launch

Global IE Community of Practice

- 2023 IE Forum
 - Objectives focused on evidence, partnership, and learning
 - Over 100 in-person attendees from partners and WFP Cos
 - Over 300 online attendees
- **2024 IE Forum w/ UNICEF in NYC the 3-5 December**

Forum Attendance: External Partners



Join the WFP IMPACT EVALUATION COMMUNITY

To be added to the mailing list
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bit.ly/3FfBCDB

Or scan the QR code



World Food
Programme



Thank you!



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