



World Food
Programme



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

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Office of Evaluation

February 2019

Context



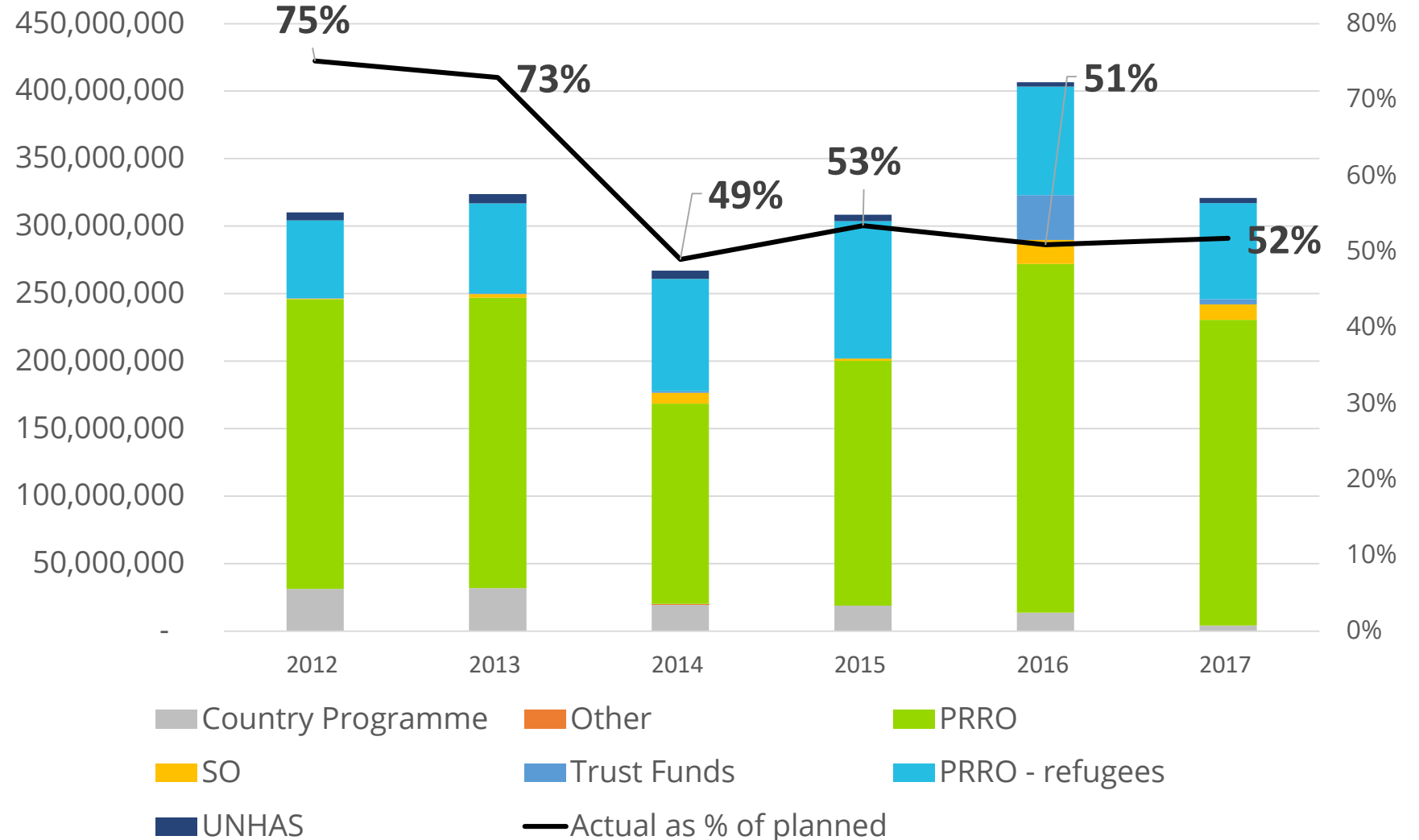
- 102 m population
- 174th HDI (2016)
- 115th Gender Parity Index (2017)
- Climatic shocks and food insecurity
- Key role of government in interventions

WFP Portfolio – 11 operations (2012-2017)

WFP FUNDING
57%

6.5 m beneficiaries
p.a.

Ethiopia – Annual WFP Expenditure – USD million



Q1 Strategic Alignment



- Relevant and appropriate approach
- Strategy not sufficiently well-articulated in recent years

Q2 Quality of Decision-making



- Decision-making influenced by the role played by government and donor preferences
- Chronic weaknesses in monitoring, reporting and evaluation constrain learning and funding
- Internal constraints: WFP management continuity and senior positions left vacant

Q3 Performance and Results

Assistance to over 80 percent of planned beneficiaries, in spite of funding shortfalls

Achieved by:

- Reduction in procurement and transport costs
- Reduction in level of assistance to beneficiaries



GENERAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR NATIONALS AND FOR REFUGEES

Broadly effective



GOVERNMENT LOGISTICS SUPPORT

Effective

Q3 Performance and Results



CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

10% of total delivery



NUTRITION

Programme is effective but funding is not sufficient



SCHOOL FEEDING

Effective but activities declining



P4P finished in 2016. Inspired government emergency school feeding programme.



INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

not fully delivering on efficiency and effectiveness promise

Q3 Performance and Results

Other areas for attention – programme



GENDER

- Programme design
- WFP staff ratio



HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES AND ACCESS



AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Conclusions – Part 1



During 2012–2017, WFP played a substantial role in responding to emergencies in Ethiopia, especially the 2015/2016 El Niño crisis, providing support for national systems and logistics as well as its own deliveries of assistance.

The drought response will be further looked into by an Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation in 2019.

Conclusions – Part 2



The preparation of the CSP provides a unique opportunity to openly discuss with government and partners the role of WFP with new leadership in place within mainly government-led interventions



Work is needed to address staffing constraints and maintain appropriate funding for delivery of refugee support operations



Attention to compliance with Humanitarian Principles is required at all times

Recommendations



WFP staffing and continuity



Strategic Focus and preparation of the CSP



Focus on resilience



Monitoring, evaluation and learning



Nutrition programming



Refugee assistance



Gender



Protection and AAP