



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of Honduras WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2021

February 2022

Round Table



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Context

- Honduras has a population of 9.45 million
- Despite economic growth, the poverty incidence remains high
- Although food insecurity decreased over the past two decades, access to food remains impaired
- Highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and severely affected by extreme climate events
- Covid-19 pandemic and containment measures had significant repercussions on poverty



WFP Honduras Country Strategic Plan (2018-2021)

Six strategic outcomes as of BR04 (December 2020)



Adequate access to food for school children through home-grown school meals

S01



Reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies for vulnerable groups

S02



Improved resilience to shocks for small-holder farmers

S03



Access to food for disaster-affected households

S04



Strengthened capacity of government and partners to achieve SDG 2

S05



Service provision to enable rapid response to emergencies

S06

Data collection methods



- Document review
- Key Informant interviews
- Focus group discussions
- Attention to confidentiality, gender and ethical considerations
- Remote data collection due to COVID-19 restrictions

Q1 To what extent are WFP's strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs, as well as WFP's strengths?



Relevant and aligned with national policies, plans and programmes



Aligned and consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework but no long-term strategy



Designed to address the needs of the most vulnerable but overlooked vulnerable young people



Ability to respond to changing contexts in view of multiple emergencies (drought, tropical storms, COVID-19)

Q2 What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes? (1/3)



SO1 School feeding: massive scale-up in direct implementation but assistance provided over a limited period due to insufficient funds compromised results



SO2 Malnutrition prevention: improved dietary diversity but implementation strongly impacted by COVID-19



SO3 Resilience: contribution to individual capacity strengthening but limited evidence for improved resilience at community level

Q2 What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes? (2/3)



SO4 Emergency response: successfully complemented the emergency response of the Government of Honduras to natural disasters and Covid-19



SO5 Capacity strengthening: focused on evidence generation and reinforcement of institutions



SO6 Service provision: WFP logistics support instrumental in reaching remote populations with assistance

Q2 What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes? (3/3)

CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS



CSP has an emphasis on gender equality and women empowerment, but lacks a strategic approach and sufficient resources



Protection is considered throughout implementation to minimize risks



Positive effects on sustainability through integration of capacity strengthening efforts across activities, alignment with national policies, and strong community level engagement



Activities address issues around the humanitarian, development and peace nexus but systematic links are not made explicit and evidence to showcase results is absent

Q3 To what extent did WFP use its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?



Timely provision of assistance and increasing and mostly adequate coverage



Good synergies with implementing partners but efficiency affected by internal capacity bottlenecks



Cost-effectiveness fostered by prioritization of cash-based transfers and participatory approach to implementation

Q4 What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?



Evidence-based CSP design but WFP not able to systematically demonstrate results and generate lessons



Short-term nature of funds hampered implementation of longer-term development focussed interventions



Strong focus on partnerships positively influenced performance



Increase in staff expertise was perceived positively but high staff workload led to limited attention to monitoring and internal coordination

Conclusions



CSP well aligned with national policies and UN plans



Progress towards achieving expected strategic outcomes and high degree of flexibility in aligning to country needs including COVID-19



Strategic positioning improved but increased effort needed to influence public policy on SDG2



Significant scale-up of operations but levels of assistance and beneficiary numbers often fell short of plans due to insufficient funding limiting sustained outcome achievement



Missed opportunities to increase synergies between activities



Weaknesses in monitoring limit availability of evidence for programmatic and strategic decision making

Recommendations

1

WFP should expand its role in influencing public policy by developing an advocacy strategy

2

Strengthen the integration of activities in the next CSP through an underlying logic/theory of change for formulating humanitarian, development and peace building activities (triple nexus) with focus on a gender transformative approach

3

Prioritize and strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the CSP as a tool for follow-up, strategic management, accountability and advocacy

4

Design and implement a resource mobilization strategy with a focus on the triple nexus and an emphasis on gender-transformation