

#### **Evaluation of El Salvador WFP Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021**

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

February 2022

**Round Table** 

### CONTEXT

- Population 6,7 million
- Lower middle-income country, highly dependent on remittances
- Regularly exposed to natural disasters
- Affected by food insecurity
- Agriculture sector dominated by smallholders
- Violence, organized crime and GBV are very serious issues



### CSP 2017-2021

**Shift**: from emergency response to addressing recovery from disasters and root causes of vulnerability through national and local capacity strengthening



In 2021, CSP duration extended up to June 2022

### **EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**



- Theory based
- **Mixed methods approach:** monitoring data, literature review, semi-structured interviews, focus groups, online surveys
- Covid-19 led to a **remote approach**
- Attention to confidentiality, gender and ethical considerations

### FINDINGS

### **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?



**Strong alignment with national policies,** adequately tackling key development issues in the country



The CO positioned itself at the centre of the triple nexus, **playing a** leading role in emergencies



**Prioritization of groups with intersectional vulnerabilities** and populations affected by disasters

# Q2 WHAT IS THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF WFP'S SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION TO CSP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES (1/2)?



**SO1** The CSP expanded **access to social protection system** for vulnerable households. Transfers contributed to adoption of healthy food habits and nutrition patterns



**SO2** The CSP brought about significant improvements in the productivity of **smallholder farmers**, strengthened their associations and facilitated financial inclusion



**SO3 Resilience activities** contributed to preserving natural resources and building disaster reduction capacity in emergency settings



**SO4** Through technical support to national and local institutions the CSP strengthened capacity to **assist people affected by disasters** 



**SO5** The CSP contributed to the definition of **regulatory frameworks for food security**. Funding shortfalls and the COVID-19 pandemic had serious implications for South-South cooperation activities

## Q2 WHAT IS THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF WFP'S SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION TO CSP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES (2/2)?

During the COVID-19 pandemic, **humanitarian assistance was expanded** to include highly vulnerable people



**Gender equality and women's empowerment** (GEWE) well integrated into CSP interventions. No gender-transformative approach to capacity strengthening programming or partnerships



**Environmental considerations** were central in asset creation and resilience activities



**Sustainability of results** was sought through partnerships with national entities and delivery of trainings of trainers. Scalability of pilot projects was limited for reasons beyond WFP's control

### Q3 TO WHAT EXTENT DID WFP USE ITS RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY IN CONTRIBUTING TO CSP OUTPUTS AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES?



In emergency settings, **assistance through CBTs was timely and met its distribution targets**. In contrast, institutional capacity strengthening activities not linked to emergencies faced delays



Targeting and coverage appropriate



CO was proactive in seeking alternative cost-effectiveness measures



**Operating costs decreased significantly** thanks to remote monitoring during COVID-19 outbreak

### Q4 WHAT ARE THE FACTORS THAT EXPLAIN WFP PERFORMANCE AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT HAS MADE THE STRATEGIC SHIFT EXPECTED BY THE CSP?



CO management leadership and technical staff know-how



Historical partnerships maintained and new ones developed



Severe funding shortfalls and earmarking of resources



**Evidence generation** for policymaking and targeting of social protection programmes



Lack of knowledge management strategy and limited application of results-based management principles

### CONCLUSIONS



WFP recognized as a key player in humanitarian response, but less well known for its contributions to development and capacity strengthening



CSP allowed for some flexibility in programming, especially during COVID-19 response, but internal synergies across strategic objectives was not fully explored



Room for improvement in gender transformative programming and partnership



Conditions for sustainability and scaling-up of pilots could have been identified more clearly



Evidence generation is a key strength, but there is need to reinforce Result Based Management



Critical assumption on the availability of funding and continuation of programmes did not hold true

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### RECOMMENDATIONS

WFP should **harness its strategic position and reputational capital** to position itself as a key development partner in the post-COVID-19 reconstruction

The new CSP should link strategic outcomes, explicitly incorporate strengthening of national capacity and expressly capture the logic of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus

**Continue adopting a gender-transformative approach**, with relevant measures applied in the targeting of beneficiaries, in partnerships and in the implementation of inter-agency strategies

**Develop a strategy** for enhancing the **sustainability of interventions** 

Promote results-based management approach

Develop a resource mobilization strategy with medium- and long-term horizons