



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of Nepal WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

July 2023

Informal consultation

WFP CSP in Nepal 2019-2023

Six Strategic Outcomes

With indication of share of needs-based plan as of December 2021 (Budget Revision 4)



9%

Affected populations with timely food and nutrition during and in aftermath of natural disasters and other shocks

S01



46%

Food insecure people in targeted areas with improved nutrition throughout the life cycle

S02



26%

Vulnerable communities in remote areas with improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks

S03



14%

National institutions with strengthened capabilities to provide food security and nutrition services and to respond to crises

S04



3%

Support for inclusive and coherent policy frameworks across all spheres of government

S05



2%

Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services

S06

Data collection methods



- **Theory based**
- **Mixed methods approach:** literature and data review, semi-structured interviews, focus groups, observation and survey
- Attention to gender & inclusion; and ethical considerations

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?



CSP responded to identified needs; aligned with national policies and priorities; adapted to evolving context



Transformative potential would be enhanced by:

- Stronger linkages amongst SOs
- Clear positioning of WFP's role in climate change
- Mainstreaming policy support across SOs



Potential UN partnerships not fully exploited esp. Rome Based Agencies

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

Crisis response (SO 1 and SO6)



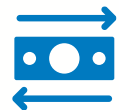
Provision for crisis response (dormant SO1) enabled swift crisis response when needed



Significant variations between planned and actual beneficiaries - changed needs, funding and costs



Crisis-affected populations - Positive results in nutrition; modest results for cash-based transfers



Effective service provision to humanitarian partners - supply chain; cash transfer management

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

Resilience building (SO2, SO3 and SO4)



Improving local infrastructure & enhanced livelihoods helped strengthen community resilience



Intersections between climate-resilient agriculture & home-grown school feeding pilots improved nutrition



Focus on breadth limited potential for wider transformative gains



Valuable support to emergency preparedness & logistics (government & partners)



Broad scope of emergency preparedness and response, but challenges for institutionalization

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

Root causes (SO2 and SO5)



Nutrition outcomes (maternal & child health) mostly achieved; SBCC effective



School meals – positive education and nutritional outcomes; some schools handover



Progress on rice fortification but activities incomplete - insufficient coordination, underfunding and COVID-19



Effective & valuable policy strengthening – improved stakeholder coordination

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

Crosscutting



Adherence to humanitarian principles



Accountability to affected population-standards but limited use of complaint & feedback mechanisms



Gender strongly mainstreamed but limited focus on disability



Innovative environmental protection measures but climate change not fully mainstreamed



Combining capacity strengthening & direct assistance supported sustainability & humanitarian-development nexus – but challenges remain

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



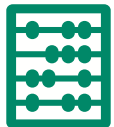
Timely emergency response but delays in other activities, which WFP mitigated



COVID-19 disruptions could have been mitigated better in UN partnership



Targeting evidence based & consultative; local stakeholder consultation and attention to urban areas can be improved



Cost efficiency considered & cost savings implemented.
Lack of multi-year funding = efficiency constraints.

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



Good levels of resources raised, including new donors - but limited flexibility



Monitoring data informed decision making – but resource intensive and some internal overlaps



Strong partnerships with government & increasing UN engagement; emerging partnerships in other areas, e.g. private sector & academia



Effective, realigned staffing structure, but capacity gaps and instability. Gender parity progressing.

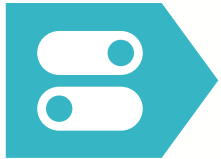
Conclusions



Alignment with national priorities, adaptability, evidence-based targeting and timely emergency response
Adherence to humanitarian principles and nexus approach; environmental considerations; more scope for community consultation



Commendable evidence building and gender equality mainstreaming



Relevant shift – combining humanitarian and 'changing lives'.

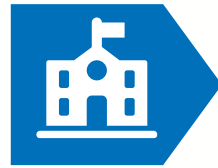


Lack of clear articulation regarding integration of crisis response, resilience building & root causes; also systemic approach to capacity strengthening missing

Conclusions



Mainly effective direct assistance but focus on breadth impeded resilience impacts. Positive results from root cause interventions. External challenges impede sustainability.



Positive results for country capacity strengthening a valuable contribution, but stronger strategic partnerships needed - school feeding & nutrition - for transformative change



Efficient implementation and timely emergency response, though challenges remain



Successful resource mobilization yet earmarking constrained flexibility



Strong partnerships with government - but scope for stronger co-operation elsewhere

Recommendations

- 1 Next CSP to include more interconnected SOS, fostering links between food systems and social protection
- 2 Design an evidence-based country capacity strengthening strategy covering policy and regulatory frameworks and institutional capacities
- 3 Support the government for the design of a multisectoral, gender sensitive nutrition strategy, drawing on lessons learnt
- 4 Pursue further hand-over of the school meals programme and develop a five-year strategy outlining wfp and stakeholder support
- 5 Deepen climate change & resilience activities; improve support to local government on resilience (localization)
- 6 Help strengthen government analytical capacity – policy development and operational response