

Executive Board Annual Session

Rome, 8-12 June 2009

EVALUATION REPORTS

Agenda item 7

For consideration



Distribution: GENERAL WFP/EB.A/2009/7-B/Add.1* (English only) 13 May 2009 ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

* Reissued for technical reasons

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TO THE SUMMARY REPORT ON THE STRATEGIC EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WFP LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD



* Performance and Accountability Management Division



BACKGROUND

- 1. This document presents the Secretariat's response to the recommendations of the summary report of the strategic evaluation of the effectiveness of WFP livelihood recovery interventions.
- 2. The Secretariat acknowledges the importance of implementing the report's recommendations to improve the efficacy of its livelihood interventions, and will take action to address the recommendations.
- 3. The Secretariat's responses to the recommendations are presented in the matrix.



	Action by	Management response and action taken	Implementation deadline
Issues for the future		·	
 WFP needs to define more clearly what its role should be in recovery contexts and then demonstrate that it can programme recovery-related activities more effectively to secure wider donor support. Headquarters and senior management must signal that livelihood-recovery programming has higher priority by allocating more resources to define policies, issue programme guidance and develop the skills of operational staff so that they are better equipped to support livelihood recovery. 	Programme Design Service (OMXD)	Agreed. OMXD and regional programme advisers have agreed on a 2009 action plan that includes the selection of one country in each region for increased support in programme design. Planning will involve additional staff for hands-on learning; lessons learned will be used to refine planning processes and training and support for staff.	31 December 2009
	OMXF	Agreed. Livelihood analysis skills will be developed through the OMXF capacity project.	March 2010
2. In terms of livelihood objectives, a continuing difficulty is that WFP bases recovery objectives on the idea that food assistance will be phased out as people become more self-reliant. In many least developed countries where most people live at or below the poverty line and are subject to recurring shocks, this is simply unrealistic and sets projects up to fail or continue indefinitely. In protracted crises and contexts with high levels of chronic poverty, livelihood recovery objectives may need to be more modest and longer-term; WFP may need to accept that ongoing reliance on relief is necessary. WFP may also need to be more active in linking beneficiaries of food assistance with other forms of livelihood support provided by other actors.	OMXD	Agreed. The project design missions will incorporate this understanding of phase-out. The Strategic Plan (2008–2011) increases the emphasis on: i) safety nets; ii) collaborative and complementary partnerships including United Nations reform; and iii) enabling government ownership for hand-over. These emphases will lead to a more robust approach to assessing vulnerability.	31 December 2009 onwards

RECOMMENDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSE MATRIX SUMMARY REPORT OF THE STATEGIC EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WFP LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS			
Recommendations	Action by	Management response and action taken	Implementation deadline
Assessment			
 3. It is recommended that: a) assessments do more to examine the processes of livelihood recovery and the possible role of food assistance to support them; 	OMXF	Agreed. The new guidelines for emergency food security assessments (EFSAs) and comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessments are based on the concept of sustainable livelihoods in terms of food security and nutrition.	May 2009
 b) the Food Security Analysis Service (OMXF) provide further support for vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) units to develop the use of livelihood frameworks to inform analysis of recovery needs; 		Agreed. Current tools will be modified to take into account the analysis of recovery needs; the Response Analysis Project will formulate the appropriate responses. The project will include response analysis for recovery.	March 2010
c) OMXF, in collaboration with regional bureaux and country offices, do more to:	OMXF	Agreed. WFP is improving monitoring to allow for the recovery of vulnerable populations with a view to adjusting operations during implementation. Reassessment will be	May 2009
 periodically re-assess recovery needs and update initial assessments; and 		based on the monitoring information.	
 encourage greater use of qualitative analysis of livelihoods to complement the largely quantitative, survey-based assessments. 		Agreed. The new EFSA guidelines emphasize the importance of qualitative information. WFP is implementing a capacity-building project that includes qualitative techniques and livelihoods analysis.	March 2010
 needs assessments explicitly assess the levels of assistance required to support recovery and enable people to build assets, and not simply meet immediate food security needs. 	OMXF	Agreed. Defining recovery needs will be an objective of EFSAs. The objective of the EFSA will be amended to ensure that assessments cover recovery needs and asset building.	August 2009
Programme Design			
4. It is recommended that:			
 a) the Programme Design Service (OMXD) continue to develop indicators for livelihood recovery, particularly outcome and impact indicators that will make possible the measurement of progress towards objectives. 	OMXD	Agreed. The Strategic Results Framework (2008–2011) (SRF) has been revised; indicators will continue to be reviewed and revised by OMXF and OMXD as appropriate on the basis of lessons learned.	SRF implemented as of February 2009; indicator review ongoing

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Reco	mmendations	Action by	Management response and action taken	Implementation deadline
	 b) OMXD support country offices in developing a clearer livelihood-recovery rationale, clearer livelihood objectives and more robust exit strategies for recovery activities. 		Agreed. The intent of this recommendation will be addressed by the strategy already described under items 1 and 2 above. Essentially, by refining the core planning process; enhancing staff training and support; and implementing the strategic shifts of the new Strategic Plan (greater emphasis on safety nets, collaborative and complementary partnerships including through United Nations reform, and enabling government ownership for hand-over), more effective programming will result. More effective programming will include developing a clearer livelihoods recovery rationale, clearer livelihood objectives and stronger exit strategies for activities considered to be recovery activities.	31 December 2009 onwards
	 c) exit strategies include advocacy with donors who fund development and with recipient governments to develop policies and programmes to address needs previously covered by WFP. 		The refinement of core planning will include necessary consensus-building processes that will establish more comprehensive programmes, including definition of government (and other partners') ongoing responsibilities during and after WFP-supported interventions.	
Prog	Programme Implementation and Efficiency			
5.	It is recommended that:			
	 a) WFP maintain dialogue with donors about options for tackling the structural constraint imposed by WFP's tonnage-based funding model; 	Finance and Legal Division	Agreed. This recommendation will be addressed as part of the wider financial policy framework review.	Ongoing
	b) greater efforts be made at country offices to generate additional resources for recovery activities;	Government and Donors Relations Division (REG)	Agreed. WFP is reviewing its resource mobilization strategy to adjust to the changing global funding environment; strengthening country office resource mobilization is an important element of the strategy. WFP is investing in country-level resource mobilization efforts by: i) incorporating fundraising skills in manager and leadership training; and ii) strengthening exchange of information among Headquarters, regional bureaux and country offices concerning donors. Country-specific funding strategies are being formulated for	June 2009; ongoing September 2008;
			high-priority operations. Initial guidance has been provided as part of the preparation of Country Strategy Documents.	ongoing
			REG is supporting country offices to mobilize funds from pooled funding mechanisms and decentralized and bilateral donor budgets, and to encourage governments to contribute to WFP operations in their own countries.	Ongoing

Recommendations	Action by	Management response and action taken	Implementation deadline
 c) greater investment be made at the Headquarters and regional bureaux levels in rolling out livelihood-recovery policies and programming standards to the country office level; 	OMXD	Agreed. Policy and programme staffing levels and competencies have been reinforced to improve support for operations.	Implemented
 d) WFP invest more in professional development opportunities training for WFP and cooperating partner staff to enhance their skills in needs assessment, planning, programming and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in recovery contexts; 	OMXD	Agreed. In addition to the plans in the responses above, there will be more focused capacity-building to provide more robust skills to support the Strategic Plan (2008–2011). Livelihood and response analysis skills will be developed through the capacity-building projects.	2009 and onwards
 e) WFP develop the skills of its staff with a view to enabling them to engage more effectively in policy debates on social protection and in analysis of the role of WFP in transitions to government-owned safety nets; 	Policy, Planning and Strategy Division (OEDP)	In line with the Strategic Plan (2008–2011), WFP is developing capacities as recommended in existing training. OEDP has, for example, attended World Bank training on "Designing and Implementing Effective Safety Nets" and Economic Policy Research Institute training in "Designing Social Transfer Programmes". It will also attend the forthcoming World Bank/WFP meeting on social safety nets. Participation in similar initiatives in the future will be considered.	March 2010
 f) WFP continue to develop its capacity to plan and implement cash-based responses where these are appropriate; 	OMXD	Agreed. This is being implemented: a new unit has been formed in OMXD and there is cooperation among OEDP, OMXF and OMXD to support country offices. Technical guidance for EFSAs on cash and voucher	Ongoing
		responses will be developed.	
	OEDP	In line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2008–2011) and the "Vouchers and Cash Transfers as Food Assistance Instruments: Opportunities and Challenges" policy (WFP/EB.2/2008/4-B), WFP is increasingly using cash and voucher-based food assistance where appropriate. WFP is developing its capacity to assess, plan and implement such programmes and is adopting best practices from pilots. The policy recognizes that cash and voucher transfers could be important in contexts of recovery and rebuilding and the expansion of livelihood opportunities.	December 2009

Recommendations	Action by	Management response and action taken	Implementation deadline
g) WFP recognize that levels of food assistance will often have to be increased from current levels and combined with relief to enable disaster-affected people to rebuild livelihoods. Given that timeframes for livelihood recovery are often too short, it is recommended that WFP implement recovery activities earlier and at the same time as relief, where this is appropriate. WFP also needs to guard against premature phasing out of relief and to make a strong case to donors for continued support where it is appropriate.	OMXD	Agreed. This recommendation will be addressed through the roll-out of the Strategic Plan (2008–2011). Regular reassessments of needs will lead to evidence-based adjustment of the recovery components of ongoing programmes.	Ongoing
 6. It is also recommended that WFP: a) find ways to scale-up recovery support while maintaining the capacity to continue relief, because recovery activities tend to be implemented on a smaller scale than relief; 	OMXF	OMXF capacity-building targets staff of WFP and partners with a view to sensitization on livelihood and recovery issues. VAM joint assessments in the field lead to consensus among partners in situation analyses and response options.	March 2010
 b) do more to encourage other recovery actors to fund and implement other forms of livelihoods support. 	OMXD	OMXD will integrate consensus-building with other stakeholders to improve linkages with actors in recovery and livelihood support.	Ongoing
	Government Donor Relations Division (REG)	REG will sensitize country directors, deputy country directors and programme staff on the need for a broader range of recovery and funding partners by focusing on the following issues identified by donors: i) implementation partnerships; ii) links to needs assessments; iii) improved logframes with clearer presentation of indicators and outcome measurement; iv) identification of complementary resources; v) sustainability; vi) hand-over strategies; and vii) development activities carried out as part of recovery programmes. Improving the design and presentation of recovery components will help regional bureaux and country offices to advocate with donors for support for recovery.	Throughout 2009

Recommendations	Action by	Management response and action taken	Implementation deadline
 c) do more to review its partnership arrangements and assess the capacities and performance of cooperating partners. WFP should share responsibility for the adequacy, safety and sustainability of FFA with its cooperating partners to ensure that issues of quality and sustainability are adequately addressed; 	External Relations Division (RER)	RER and the Programme Design and Support Division (OMX) and the Logistics Division (OML) are finalizing a training module that will help country offices to plan and implement standard field-level agreements with cooperating partners in a consistent manner. The objectives include strategy, selection and quality assurance in relation to partners, and assessment of capacity and performance.	31 May 2009
	OMXD	OMXD will improve cooperating partner selection and programme design by providing standards and support.	2009 and onwards
 d) do more to analyse the impact of food assistance in relation to its support for recovery processes and people's efforts to build more resilient livelihoods. This will require greater collaboration between VAM units and M&E staff. 	OMXF and OMXD	OMXF and OMXD are using standardized indicators to link assessment and monitoring data. Vulnerability assessment and mapping (VAM) and monitoring and evaluation functions have been integrated in most countries.	Ongoing
		OMXD will put in place measures to assess the effectiveness of strategies.	31 December 2009



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

EFSA	emergency food security assessment
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
OEDP	WFP Policy, Planning and Strategy Division
OML	WFP Logistics Division
OMX	WFP Programme Design and Support Division
OMXD	WFP Programme Design Service
OMXF	WFP Food Security Analysis Service
REG	WFP Government Donor Relations Division
RER	WFP External Relations Division
SRF	Strategic Results Framework (2008–2011)
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping

