
WFP Office of Evaluation

February 2019
• 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

- Country Programme
- Other
- PRRO
- UNHAS
- Actual as % of planned

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2012: 75%  
2013: 73%  
2014: 49%  
2015: 53%  
2016: 51%  
2017: 52%
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


**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
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