
WFP Office of Evaluation
Overview of Evaluation

**Country Portfolio Evaluation in Somalia: 2012-2017**

- Assessed strategic positioning, quality of strategic decision-making and results
- Provided evaluative evidence to inform the design of the interim country strategic plan
- Adds to learning from WFP’s work in fragile and complex political contexts
Q1: Strategic Positioning and Alignment

Portfolio was broadly relevant to the beneficiary needs.
It was refocused in 2012, 2013-16 and 2017.

- 2012: Famine Emergency Response
- 2013-2016: Recovery Assistance
- 2017: Famine Emergency Response
Q2: Quality of Strategic Decision-Making

INFORMED BY
- Food security situation
- Investments in preparedness

INFLUENCED BY
- National policy frameworks
- Donor conditionalities
- Changing governance context

APPROPRIATE RISK MANAGEMENT
ADHERENCE TO HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES AND PROTECTION POLICIES
Q3: Performance and Results

WFP performance was relevant and effective

- General food assistance responded to the needs of 3.5 million
- Since 2017, insecurity has prevented access to reaching 600,000 extremely food-insecure people
- The use of cash-based transfers increased dramatically by 408% from 2016 to 2017
Q3: Performance and Results

NUTRITION
Nutrition outcomes met targets for coverage, recovery, default and mortality rates

SCHOOL MEALS
Improved retention of children, overall attendance and education outcomes
Q3: Performance and Results

**FOOD FOR ASSETS**
WFP's ability to create or rehabilitate the livelihood assets was variable

**GENDER AND PROTECTION**
Limited staff capacity and responsibility for addressing gender and protection in programming

**CAPACITY STRENGTHENING**
Food security and analysis; logistics infrastructure and port rehabilitation
Q3: Performance and Results

**EFFICIENCY**
In-kind food assistance was more cost efficient than cash.

Costs were controlled by reducing delays and demurrage through investments in port infrastructure, and regional cost sharing.

**SUSTAINABILITY**
Ensuring the sustainability of results has been challenging.

Partnership enabled a more sustainable approach to nutrition services.
Conclusions – Part 1

- WFP has strategically positioned itself to respond to needs
- The relevance and effectiveness of the portfolio were high and helped avert famine in 2017
- Emergency preparedness and response were built on WFP comparative advantage
- Response was largely undifferentiated by age, gender and ability
Conclusions – Part 2

- Targeting remained challenging with need to guard against the exclusion of marginalized groups
- Framework developed with FAO and UNICEF for coordinating social safety nets
- Increased opportunities for engagement with emerging national authorities to support their capacities to meet food and nutrition needs
- More action is needed to maximize the relevance of school meals as part of a coordinated education strategy
Lessons and good practices for corporate learning

- Global Commodity Management Facility
- Pre-registration of potential beneficiaries in SCOPE as a preparedness measure
- Cash-based transfers at scale
- Single biometric registry piloting through SCOPE
- Strategic partnerships with NGOs
Recommendations

- Provide technical leadership in piloting national safety net programme
- Develop longer-term approach to assisting internally displaced persons
- Shift Food for Assets to create productive assets and livelihoods
- Strengthen the integration of gender and protection in programming
- Improve the targeting of beneficiaries, including internally displaced persons
- Engage in broader inter-agency dialogue for capacity building
- Improve implementation of the health and nutrition strategy
- Reorient school meals to an educational objective