

## Management Response

### Final Evaluation of the USAID/PEPFAR Funded Urban HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Food Security Project in Ethiopia 2011–2017

Rec. #	Recommendation	Response	Actions to be taken	Action By	Implementation timeframe [Month, Year]	Status
1	This end term evaluation witnessed that the project is designed and implemented to the highest quality standard and achieved its outputs and outcomes to the maximum. In addition to this, there is an initiative by the implementing partners (HAPCO, MOLSA and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MWCA)) to take the responsibility of assisting food-insecure PLHIVs through CCC. On the other hand, the evaluation team recognized that the uptake of the concept/idea of combining direct support and development	<i>Partially accepted</i>  The recommendation is partially accepted, as the five-year PEPFAR funded project has come to an end and since there is no anticipated funding prospect in the near future, there is no possibility of using other forms of effective advocacy strategies other than sharing the evaluation report to get the buy-in by relevant stakeholders of the project's strategy of	WFP Ethiopia shares the evaluation report with the implementing partners (HAPCO, MOLSA and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs) to make them aware of the benefits, results and the sustainable impacts brought about on the lives of food insecure PLHIV by combining direct support with sustainable livelihoods interventions.	WFP [Program Unit - HIV team] in collaboration with cooperating partners. The cooperating partners with whom action was taken jointly are such as HAPCO, MOLSA, and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs.	Nov-17	Completed

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	(ES) by the government and other development actors, in the effort to protect PLHIVs in the country from food insecurity, is far behind the expected. <i>Hence the evaluation team recommends the WFP, in the short-term, to advocate the strategy which combines direct support with development for the government and other stakeholders to adapt and scale up in their HIV/AIDS interventions.</i>	combining direct support with development.				
2	The use and upgrading of UHAIS to E-MRIS, integrating NACS into the other health services and incorporating the principles used in ES components into the pre-service curriculum requires further actions. <i>WFP, in the medium- and long-term, should advocate, lobby, and share experiences to CCC, Ministry of Education, and other</i>	<b>Partially accepted</b>  Since the project has ended, there is no specific fund for conducting series of advocacy, lobbying and experience sharing sessions to convince relevant government sectors to take actions	WFP Ethiopia will use the forums which are created through Urban SafetyNet Networks for advocating, lobbying and sharing experiences to stakeholders such as Community Care Coalition (CCC), Ministry of Education, and others for ensuring incorporation of real time data capturing practices like UHAIS/EMRIS, community NAC approach and principles of Economic Strengthening (ES) in their interventions.	WFP (Program Unit - Urban Safety net) in collaboration with cooperating partners. The Community Care Coalition, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and HAPCO are the external stakeholders for taking action for	January - December 2018	Not started

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	<i>stakeholders so as to incorporate the UHAIS/E-MRIS, integrate the NACS approach, and the principles of ES in the pre-service curriculum.</i>	for incorporating principles used in ES components into the pre-service curriculum. The UHAIS is already upgraded to E-MRIS and is handed over to the national government. NACS is already integrated into all health services through the national nutrition plan of MOH.		implementation of the recommendation.		
3	The structural, technical and financial capacity of CCC to take the responsibility of mobilizing community resources to address the nutrition, food and food security needs of food-insecure PLHIVs is at its infancy. <i>Therefore, in the short-term, WFP should continue the technical support (training, experience sharing, coaching in program development, etc.) to CCC in</i>	<b>Partially accepted</b>  As the PEPFAR funded project has ended, there is no available resource for providing technical support to CCCs in order to capacitate them to sustainably mobilize community resources.	Capacity augmentation of the CCCs requires mobilizing enough resources. As the HIV project that has been closely working with the CCCs has phased out, there is no specific actions to be taken for addressing the recommendation. However, WFP Ethiopia advocates and shares its experience to stakeholders for inspiring them to provide technical assistance to CCCs. In addition, WFP Ethiopia will assist the national PLHIV network currently working with the CCCs to strengthen its community resource mobilization strategy that also includes capacitating CCCs.	WFP (Program Unit - Urban Safety net) in collaboration with cooperating partners. The Ministry of Health and HAPCO are the external stakeholders who may take action for implementation of the recommendation.	January, 2018 - December 2019	Not started

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	<i>order to sustainably mobilize community resources to address the food and nutrition needs of food-insecure PLHIVs.</i>					
4	<p>The success factors (community-based mobilization; facility-based nutrition assessment and counselling; facilitation of direct support by coordination committee (CC); cash- and voucher-based delivery system; conducting regular review meetings among beneficiaries and the strategic link between community system, health system, community coordination groups and beneficiaries) are the lessons learned and best practices.</p> <p><i>Therefore, WFP should, as a short and long-term approach, publish and share them to the wider audience across Africa and the rest of the world because of their</i></p>	<i>Accepted</i>	<p>Success stories are regularly shared to donors and implementing partners working on HIV and AIDS by Federal HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Office on an annual review session where all actors will be present their success. Therefore, WFP by using the annual review meetings/sessions as entry point will continue to submit its best practice to be shared by all.</p> <p>WFP Ethiopia publishes the final report of the evaluation report on intranet and other media for disseminating for wider audience.</p>	<p>WFP [Program Unit - HIV team] in collaboration with cooperating partners. The Federal HAPCO is the external stakeholder who jointly take action with WFP for the implementation of the recommendation.</p> <p>WFP [Program Unit - HIV team] in collaboration with RBN and HQ</p>	<p>January - March, 2018</p> <p>January - March, 2018</p>	Not started

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	<i>outstanding achievement in extricating people from poverty.</i>					
5	<p>The design and development of future projects must ensure the engagement of important stakeholders, from all administrative levels, in important milestones with clear deliverables for better ownership and responsiveness of actors. Entertaining beneficiaries' concerns and suggestions in project modalities need to be strengthened.</p> <p><i>In the short and medium terms, when WFP designs projects, it should engage all stakeholders, including communities and beneficiaries, from the design throughout the implementation process. If WFP does not have a plan for a new similar project, it needs at least to provide a clear</i></p>	<b>Accepted</b>	<p>WFP Ethiopia will ensure active participation and engagement of key stakeholders at all levels (upstream and downstream) in the development of Country Strategic documents by which all interventions will be governed</p> <p>WFP Ethiopia is currently working on its Complaints Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to address beneficiaries' concerns. Needs and gaps survey for CFM was already conducted and an SOP is being prepared. Once the SOP is finalized and the mechanism established, it will be piloted for subsequent scaling up throughout WFP's operation areas.</p>	<p>Program Unit</p> <p>Program Unit</p>	<p>Jan -Dec 2018</p> <p>Jan -Dec 2018</p>	<p>Not started</p>

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	<i>guideline to its staff and implementing partners to ensure the engagement of important stakeholders and addressing of beneficiaries' concerns.</i>					
6	<p>The economic strengthening model, with a slight modification on the matching fund for its revolve to reach a wider coverage, needs to be taken to scale by responsible government ministries, CCC, NGOs and donors as a model for poverty reduction and engaging the poorest of the poor in viable economic activities.</p> <p><i>For this, WFP needs to have a well-designed advocacy plan for creating a strong influence on governmental and non-governmental development actors.</i></p>	<p><b>Partially accepted</b></p> <p>Since the PEPFAR funded HIV Project has ended, there is no funding prospect for developing well-designed advocacy plan. However, the sector office heads and experts of FHAPCO, MOLSA, and MWA who are key stakeholders for adopting the economic strengthening model with some modifications, were taken for a field visit to demonstrate how the beneficiaries benefited</p>	<p>Acknowledging the sustainable impact, the Economic Strengthening intervention has brought about by enabling food insecure PLHIV to sustainably address their food and nutrition requirements, WFP has shared its practices to relevant government sector offices. The sector offices (such as FHAPCO, MOLSA, MWA) were taken to the fields to meet with WFP beneficiaries who have benefited from this intervention. The Economic Strengthening (ES) strategy of WFP is now adopted by the Government Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency</p>	<p>WFP [Program Unit - HIV team] in collaboration with cooperating partners. The FHAPCO, MOLSA, MWA, and Government Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency are the external stakeholders who may take action by adapting WFP's experience.</p>	<p>November, 2017</p>	<p>Completed</p>

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		from the economic strengthening model.				
7	<p>The matching fund (grant) in this project is designed to support economic strengthening activities initiated by VSLA members. Though it supported PLHIVs to initiate their small-scale businesses, it also made the Project both relatively expensive and hard to take additional new beneficiaries who want to take matching fund to initiate/upgrade/diversify their businesses and to take the service to a wider geographical coverage.</p> <p><i>Therefore, the Evaluation Team strongly recommends that WFP in its future</i></p>	<p><i>Partially accepted</i></p> <p>Since the PEPFAR funded HIV Project has ended, there is no funding prospect for planning capacity building and technical support activities to the CCC and other concerned bodies on using matching funds in a reusable/revolving or sustainable form.</p>	<p>The Economic Strengthening (ES) strategy of WFP is now adopted by the Government Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency. WFP has shared its experience of using matching funds and MFIs to create financial access to beneficiaries. The Agency has proposed to utilize MFIs for a revolving fund mechanism to provide a matching fund require by ES participants.</p>	<p>WFP [Program Unit - HIV team] in collaboration with cooperating partners. The Government Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency is the external stakeholders who may adapt WFP's experience of using matching funds and MFIs for creating financial access to beneficiaries.</p>	<p>November, 2017</p>	<p>Completed</p>

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	<i>planning should provide technical support to CCC or other concerned bodies, specifically on how to use matching funds in a more reusable and sustainable manner.</i>					