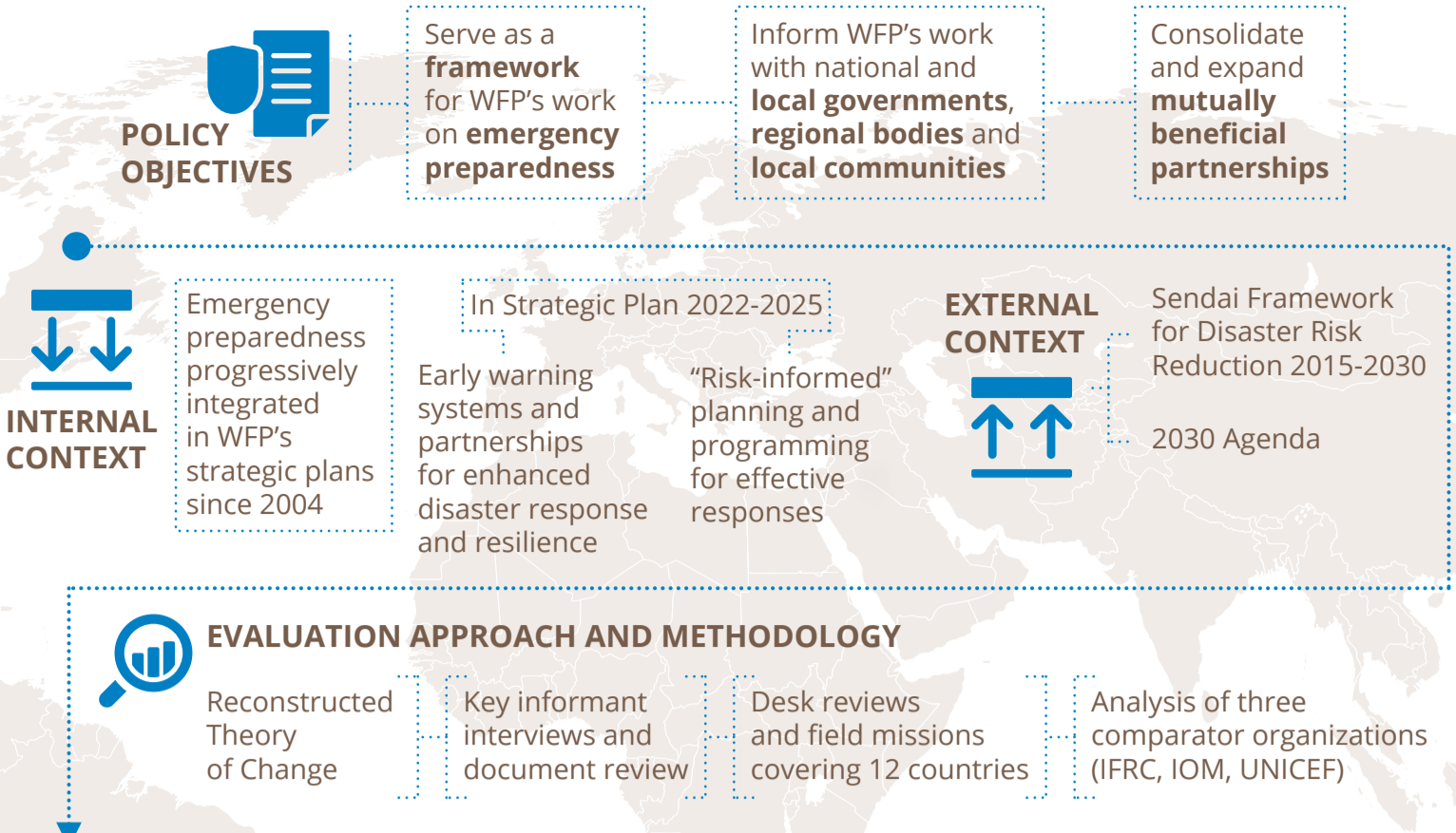


GENERAL CONTEXT



2017

EVALUATION

mid 2024

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

QUALITY OF THE POLICY

- Provided framework and guidance for WFP's work on emergency preparedness
- Evidenced-based and widely consulted upon, aligned with WFP's strategic plans and global commitments
- No arrangement for internal and external coordination
- Insufficient commitments to evidence generation and resource mobilization and allocation
- Limited conceptual clarity, weak alignment with other relevant WFP's workstreams

RESPONSIBILITIES AND LEADERSHIP

- Responsibilities for emergency preparedness duly met across WFP
- Insufficient senior management leadership and accountability hindered results
- Lack of coordination led to fragmentation; support to COs improving thanks to the HQ-based Preparedness Cell

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND STAFFING

- WFP's ability to implement the policy limited by overstretched resources
- Corporate Alert System enabled prioritization of funding; other mechanism improved timeliness and flexibility but resulted in lack of coherence and oversight
- Staffing capacity increased; effectiveness of surge capacity is mixed and calls for stronger coordination and oversight

COUNTRY CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- Substantial efforts made by WFP to strengthen governments' capacities
- Limited use of Emergency Preparedness Capacity index prevented a comprehensive assessment
- Successes in capacity strengthening at community level reported but framed as components of resilience building

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

WFP's achievements in preparedness are the result of:

- Deep knowledge of infrastructure, distribution systems and technology
- Context-specific risk analysis
- Strong partnerships
- Solution-driven staff focused on enhancing the capacity of others
- More flexible funding and stronger internal prioritization needed to scale up emergency preparedness

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

- WFP's investments in preparedness led to more timely responses
- Persisting delays in responses due to preparedness gaps at national or sub-national levels, absence or tardiness of donor resources or WFP advance financing
- Need for robust evidence on the effects of preparedness to strengthen the case for greater investments

INCLUSIVENESS

- Some good practices of engaging women's organizations and persons with disabilities in preparedness activities contributed to inclusive strategies
- Limited efforts to systematically integrate gender and disability inclusion into WFP emergency preparedness activities
- A better understanding of underlying inequalities is required to fully integrate a gender-sensitive approach and disability inclusion

PARTNERSHIPS

- WFP contributed to collective preparedness efforts, through support to national governments and work with global clusters
- WFP's common and on-demand services are a valuable contribution to system-wide emergency preparedness
- Partnerships with private sector, cooperating partners and development actors lacked clear direction
- Local partnerships to strengthen community-level preparedness received less strategic attention

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Update the policy and produce a strategy for its implementation
- Maximize available financial resources to increase access to funding and supplies for preparedness
- Enhance existing surge mechanisms, and invest in sustainable capacity development for staff in preparedness
- Strengthen national capacities for preparedness, leveraging partnerships
- Seek out and maximize opportunities for learning and generating new evidence

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Summary Report

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