



Ethiopia: An evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2012 -2017)

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

WFP Office of Evaluation

Context



- 102 m population
- 174th HDI (2016)
- 115th Gender Parity Index (2017)
- Climatic shocks and food insecurity
- Key role of government in interventions

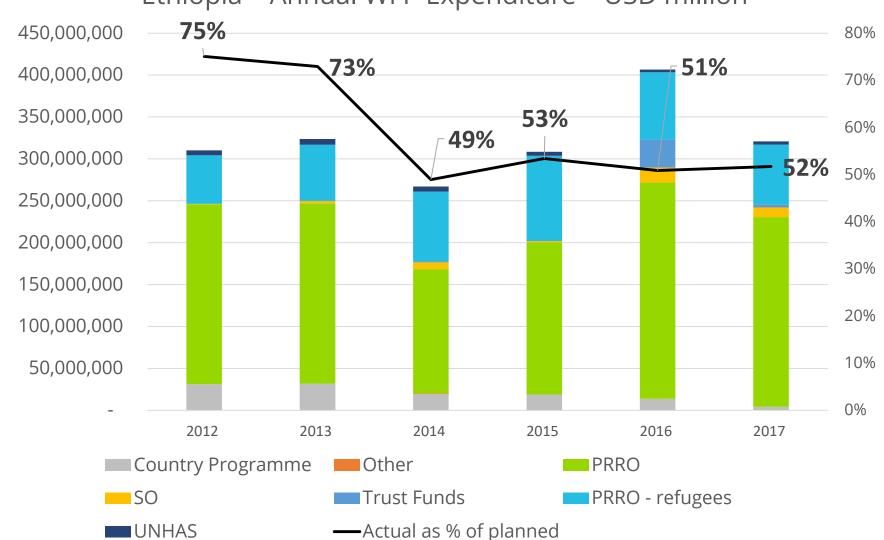


WFP Portfolio – 11 operations (2012-2017)

Ethiopia – Annual WFP Expenditure – USD million

WFP FUNDING 57%

6.5 m beneficiaries p.a.





Q1 Strategic Alignment



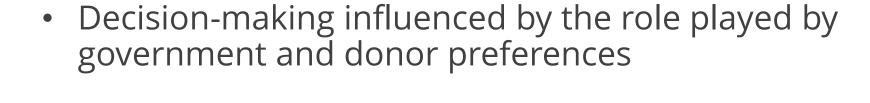
Relevant and appropriate approach

- Diminishing role of WFP in overall food assistance in country
 - 90% of total WFP food assistance is targeted at the Somali and Afar regions

• Strategy not sufficiently well-articulated in recent years



Q2 Quality of Decision-making





 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, but funding shortfalls limit extent of intervention (especially refugees)



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

450.000 beneficiaries in 2015-2017. Effective but activities declining.



P4P finished in 2016. Inspired government emergency school feeding programme.



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

- Refugees
- IDPs
- Somali region



Conclusions - Part 1





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.



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 Country Strategic Plan



Focus on resilience



Monitoring, evaluation and learning



Nutrition programming



Refugee assistance



Gender





Protection and accountability to affected populations