JOINT EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF THE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

SYNTHESIS REPORT

VOLUME 2

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The evaluation has been carried out by a consortium composed by DRN, ADE, Baastel, ECO Consulting Group and NCG. Responsibility for the contents and presentation of findings and recommendations rests with the authors. The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the sponsoring agencies: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Department of International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland; Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France; Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany (BMZ); Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy; United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

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JOINT EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF THE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF THE WFP

SYNTHESIS REPORT

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VOLUME I:

MAIN TEXT

ANNEX 1: Terms of Reference

ANNEX 2: Bibliography

VOLUME II: (on CD ROM)

SECTION 1: TEAM COMPOSITION AND PEOPLE MET

A - Team composition
B - List of people met

SECTION 2: EVALUATION TOOLS

A - Evaluation Matrix
B - Check lists
C - Field Visit Guide
D - Guidelines for information and data collection relating to focus area 1

SECTION 3: SCALE OF WFP INTERVENTIONS

A - Scale of WFP Development Interventions in 2003
B - WFP Development expenditure per EDP Area of Focus, 2001-2003 (000 $), All Regions & Selected Countries

SECTION 4: KEY FINDINGS EMERGING FROM THE DESK PHASE AND COUNTRY STUDIES

A - Area of focus 1: Health and Nutrition
B - Area of focus 2: support to human capital
C - Areas of focus 3, 4, 5: Asset creation, Disaster mitigation, Sustainable livelihoods/NRM
D - Resourcing
E - Partnership
F - Targeting
G - Participation
H - Gender
I - Demonstrating Results

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS ..... **II**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ..... **IV**

SECTION 1 ..... **1**

SECTION 1 / A: THE EVALUATION TEAM 1
SECTION 1 / A: LIST OF PEOPLE MET 2

SECTION 2 – EVALUATION TOOLS **11**

SECTION 2 / A: EVALUATION MATRIX 13
SECTION 2 / B: CHECK LISTS 31
SECTION 2 / C: FIELD VISIT GUIDE 35
SECTION 2 / D: GUIDELINES FOR INFORMATION AND DATA COLLECTION RELATING TO FOCUS AREA 1 43

SECTION 3: WFP DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS IN FIGURES **47**

SECTION 3 / A: SCALE OF WFP DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS IN 2003 47
SECTION 3 / B: WFP DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE PER EDP AREA OF FOCUS, 2001-2003 (000 $), ALL REGIONS & SELECTED COUNTRIES 48

SECTION 4: KEY FINDINGS EMERGING FROM THE DESK PHASE AND COUNTRY STUDIES .. **52**

SECTION 4 / A: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 1: HEALTH AND NUTRITION 53
SECTION 4 / B: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 2: SUPPORT TO HUMAN CAPITAL 58
SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT 64
SECTION 4 / D: KEY FINDINGS ON RESOURCING 80
SECTION 4 / E: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTNERSHIP 86
SECTION 4 / F: KEY FINDINGS ON TARGETING 95
SECTION 4 / G: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTICIPATION 98
SECTION 4 / H: KEY FINDINGS ON GENDER 101
SECTION 4 / I: KEY FINDINGS ON DEMONSTRATING RESULTS 107

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AJK	Ashak Jammu & Kashmir (Pakistan)
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CARW	Creating Assets for Rural Women (Pakistan)
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CNI	Community Nutrition Initiative (Bangladesh)
CO	Country Office (WFP)
COHDEFOR	Corporación Hondureña de Desarrollo Forestal (Honduras)
CP	Country Programme (WFP)
CSN	Community Safety Net (Mozambique)
CSOs	Country Strategy Outlines
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DRIPAD	Participatory and Integrated Rural Development in Depressed Areas (Bolivia)
DRR	Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation (Bangladesh)
DSC	Direct Support Costs (WFP)
EB	Executive Board (WFP)
EDP	Enabling Development Policy (WFP)
EMOPs	Emergency Operations (WFP)
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDF	Food For Development Fund (Mozambique)
FFA	Food For Assets
FFE	Food for Education
FFS	Food for Schooling
FFT	Food for Training
FFW	Food for Work
FS	Food Stamps (Pakistan)
FSVGD	Food Security for Vulnerable Group Development
GE/GM	Gender Equity/ Gender Mainstreaming
GNRP	Grain Market Restructuring Programme (Mali)
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GoH	Government of Honduras
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HQ	Headquarters
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFS	Integrated Food Security (Bangladesh)
LFA	Logical Framework Approach/Analysis
LIFDC	Low Income Food Deficit Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MADER	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (Mozambique)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MERET	Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (Ethiopia)
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MT	Metric Ton

MWCAS	Ministry for Women and Co-ordination of Social Affairs (Mozambique)
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSS	National Security Stock (Mali)
NWFP	North West Frontier Province (Pakistan)
ODOC	Other Direct Operational Costs (WFP)
OEDE	Office of Evaluation (WFP)
OPAM	Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali
PAE	School Feeding Programme (Bolivia)
PAN	National program for the Integrated Development of boys and Girls under 6 (Bolivia)
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (WFP)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSA	Programme Support & Administrative funds (WFP)
PTA	Parents and Teachers Association
RBM	Result-Based Management
RD	Rural Development
SFP	School Feeding Programme
SO	Sub Office (WFP)
SPR	Standardized Project Report
TNC	Training and Nutrition Centre (Bangladesh)
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Populations Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development (Bangladesh)
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

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SECTION 2 – EVALUATION TOOLS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This annex contains 4 different documents:

A. The **Evaluation Matrix.**

B. A **Check list** of the information to be collected during the countries studies and related respondents.

C. A **Field visit guide**.

D. **Guidelines for information and data collection relating to focus area 1 and 2** (nutritional aspects).

SECTION 2 / A: EVALUATION MATRIX

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 1:	HOW RELEVANT IS THE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN TERMS OF THE EVOLVING CONTEXT OF POVERTY REDUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY?			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
1.1	**How relevant is the EDP to the country/local policy context?**			
1.1.1	To what extent is the use of food aid along the principles established by the EDP in accordance with the food related policies of recipient governments?	▪ Degree[1] of congruence /consistency between EDP principles on food aid use and the food aid policies of recipient countries	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ WFP/ EDP related documents and guidelines ▪ Policy documents of recipient governments ▪ WFP staff and govt officials, and representatives of other UN agencies
1.1.2	Are the goals, principles and criteria of the EDP consistent with those of the recipient country's PRSP and other national strategies?	▪ Degree of consistency between the goals, principles and criteria of the EDP and those of the recipient country's PRSP and other national strategies	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ WFP documents on the EDP ▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ PRSPs of recipient governments ▪ Relevant VAM reports ▪ WFP staff and govt officials
1.1.3	To what extent have the EDP related policy principles and activities been mainstreamed into national programmes?	▪ The degree of explicit/implicit integration of WFP development-related projects within government programmes, the extent to which this varies and has changed after EDP formulation	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ WFP documents on the EDP ▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Sample project documents and reports (before and after EDP) ▪ Policy and programme documents of recipient governments ▪ WFP staff and govt officials
1.1.4	To what extent have the policy principles introduced by the EDP promoted greater integration of WFP priorities and development activities within CCA/UNDAF?	▪ The degree of explicit/implicit integration of WFP development-related projects within CCA/UNDAF, the extent to which this varies and has changed after EDP formulation	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ WFP documents on the EDP ▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Sample project documents and reports ▪ CCA/UNDAF documents ▪ WFP staff, UN officials

[1] When not specified otherwise, the words "degree" and "level" are used to identify indicators that should be assessed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 1:	**HOW RELEVANT IS THE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN TERMS OF THE EVOLVING CONTEXT OF POVERTY REDUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY?**			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
1.1.5	Has the promotion of EDP principles contributed to better integration (and synergy) across the different categories of WFP operations?	▪ Level of integration of EDP principles in WFP PRROs and EMOP ▪ Degree of consistency between EMOP, PRRO and Development Operations in terms of project design and implementation ▪ Specific evidence-based examples of synergies between different operations	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Visits to projects	▪ EMOP, PRRO, Country Programme ▪ Sample project documents and reports ▪ WFP staff and partners (including govt agencies, UN agencies, national and international NGOs)
1.1.6	Under the present circumstances, is food aid the most suitable tool for addressing the specific needs of WFP development assistance recipients?	▪ Level of beneficiaries' satisfaction ▪ Quantity of WFP food sold in local markets ▪ Existence/feasibility of alternative means of service delivery	▪ Interviews at country level ▪ Focus groups at the project level ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Document analysis	▪ WFP staff, partners and other donors ▪ Project-level stakeholders (recipients and non recipients of WFP assistance) ▪ Relevant reports and programmes by the country (UN, NGOs, other donors) ▪ Sample project documents and reports
1.2	**How has the EDP contributed to improved targeting of development operations**?			
1.2.1	Globally, has progress with respect to the concentration of development operations in the most food-insecure countries been achieved/reported?	▪ % of WFP operations targeting LDC countries (disaggregated by regions) ▪ Degree of change in the % of WFP operations targeting LDCs since EDP operations began	▪ Data analysis	▪ WFP statistics
1.2.2	To what extent has the EDP favoured the application of VAM analysis and methodology in Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme and in development operations?	▪ Extent of targeting criteria applied to Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme, and project designs – (limited to the selected countries)	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ VAM analysis and reports ▪ Sample project documents and reports ▪ WFP staff and partners
1.2.3	Has the application of VAM in line with the EDP principles increased the concentration of WFP supported development activities to the most food-insecure areas and populations at country level?	▪ Level of application of food access and nutritional criteria to VAM analysis ▪ VAM targets compared to national socio-economic statistics ▪ Identification of actual population and areas targeted by WFP supported development interventions compared to VAM analysis	▪ Document analysis ▪ Data analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Focus groups	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Sample project documents ▪ VAM analysis and reports ▪ WFP statistics ▪ Socio-economic statistics and reports (govt, NGOs and other donors) ▪ WFP staff, partners, govt officials and other donors ▪ Project-level stakeholders

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 1:	**HOW RELEVANT IS THE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN TERMS OF THE EVOLVING CONTEXT OF POVERTY REDUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY?**			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
1.2.4	Are the specific conditions of vulnerable groups properly taken into account in the design of WFP supported development activities?	▪ Level of consistency of project design in terms of VAM/Country Strategy Outline analysis and proposed actions	▪ Document analysis	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ VAM analysis and reports ▪ Sample project documents and reports
1.3	**To what extent is the EDP consistent with the current international context in terms of poverty reduction and food security?**			
1.3.1	Are EDP policy priorities and expected results consistent with MDG and other international priorities in terms of poverty reduction and food security (e.g. HIV/AIDS pandemics, strengthening resilience to shocks)?	• Level of congruence between EDP's and MDG's priorities and expected results • Level/Degree of consistency between EDP policy priorities and international priorities • Level/Degree of relevance of EDP from the perspective of Donors and other international stakeholders	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ WFP staff and donors ▪ WFP/EDP documents ▪ Major donor documents
1.3.2	To what extent have EDP related programming and funding criteria responded to evolving donor funding policies and practices?	▪ Donor's level of satisfaction with EDP programming and funding criteria ▪ Quantity/quality of evidence indicating that EDP programming and funding responds to donor policies and practices	▪ Data analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Document analysis	▪ WFP documents ▪ Donor documents ▪ WFP staff ▪ Major donor representatives ▪ WFP statistics

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 2:	**HOW HAS THE WFP DELIVERY PROCESS –PARTICULARLY AT COUNTRY LEVEL– BEEN UPDATED/NOT UPDATED TO FACILITATE THE EDP IMPLEMENTATION?**			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
2.1	**What have been the principal changes and patterns in the evolution and composition of the WFP development portfolio?**			
2.1.1	What are the principal changes and patterns in the development portfolio of the 5 EDP focus areas?	▪ Variations in the proportion of budgetary allocations, globally, regionally and at country level ... (for the 7 selected countries) for each activity: - Activity 1 – Enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers… - Activity 2 – Enable poor households to invest in human capital… - Activity 3 – Make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets - Activity 4 – Mitigate the effects of natural disasters - Activity 5 – Enable households that depend on degraded natural resources… ▪ Variations in priorities reflected in strategic documents, progress reports and work plans	▪ Document analysis ▪ Data analysis and clustering of information ▪ Interviews	▪ WFP documents on the EDP ▪ WFP statistics ▪ Country Programme and Country Programme annual reviews ▪ Project documents ▪ WFP staff
2.1.2	Has there been a shift in the focus away from general infrastructure assets to human resources and community asset development, including changes in patterns?	Nature and extent of variations in the proportion of budgetary allocations, globally, regionally and at country level (for the 7 selected countries) pertaining to human and physical capital according to type of assets	▪ Document analysis ▪ Data analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ WFP statistics ▪ Country Programme and Country Programme annual reviews ▪ Project documents ▪ WFP staff
2.2	**To what extent have specific guidelines to improve the design and implementation of the EDP been developed, what is the quality of such guidelines and which measures have been adopted for their application?**	▪ No. of guidelines developed at HQ and Country Office level ▪ Level of consistency with EDP principles ▪ Degree of application and applicability of the guidelines to the design and implementation of activities: - Activity 1 - Activity 2 - Activity 3 - Activity 4 - Activity 5	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ WFP documents on the EDP ▪ Guidelines ▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Sample project documents and reports ▪ WFP staff and partners

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 2:	**HOW HAS THE WFP DELIVERY PROCESS –PARTICULARLY AT COUNTRY LEVEL– BEEN UPDATED/NOT UPDATED TO FACILITATE THE EDP IMPLEMENTATION?**			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
2.3	**Does the WFP development portfolio have sufficient resources to meet EDP projected results?**			
2.3.1	Have the country programmes and Country Offices resources been upgraded and strengthened to enhance EDP implementation?	▪ Changes in the level of resources allocated to Country Programmes and Country Offices (plans versus actual) ▪ DSC and ODOC level and other allocations with respect to actual needs ▪ Timing of resource delivery	▪ Data analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Document analysis	▪ WFP statistics ▪ WFP staff, donors and partners ▪ Country Programme and Country Programme annual reviews ▪ Country Office budgets ▪ Sample project documents and reports, including budgets
2.3.2	To what extent do WFP staff at country/local levels have adequate and appropriate skills and capacities to implement the EDP?	▪ Range of development skills in Country Offices to cover the 5 EDP areas ▪ No. of EDP related training needs assessment and trained staff at Country Office level	▪ Interviews ▪ Document analysis	▪ WFP staff ▪ WFP human resource policies and programme documents ▪ WFP budgets
2.4	**What progress has been made in achieving effective partnership?**			
2.4.1	Does WFP play a defined role or show leadership qualities in any specific CCA/UNDAF matters, at the country/local level?	▪ Presence of/reference to WFP programmes and priorities in CCA/UNDAF documents ▪ Level of participation of WFP in co-ordination mechanisms in UNDAF	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ UNDAF documents and procedures ▪ WFP and other UN staff
2.4.2	What are the role and the actual participation level of partners in definition and implementation of EDP related development projects?	▪ Level of financial and technical participation by the partners in the different project cycle phases ▪ Financial contribution of partners to project implementation and adequate funding for non-food needs and inputs ▪ Level of influence of WFP partners in determining activities choices (areas of focus, areas of interventions, etc)	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews with WFP staff and implementing partners ▪ Visits to projects	▪ WFP documents on partnership with NGOs ▪ Sample project documents and reports ▪ Partnership agreements ▪ WFP staff and partners
2.5	**Have adequate performance indicators (RBM) been introduced at the country and project M&E levels, with particular attention to outcomes and impacts?**	▪ Existence and quality of outcome and impact indicators (consistent with EDP objectives)in development projects log-frame ▪ Quantity and quality of the related information collected ▪ Existence and quality of baseline data in Country Programme and projects ▪ Existence and quality of country/project performance monitoring units	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Sample project documents and reports, including M&E reports ▪ WFP staff and partners

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 2:	**HOW HAS THE WFP DELIVERY PROCESS –PARTICULARLY AT COUNTRY LEVEL– BEEN UPDATED/NOT UPDATED TO FACILITATE THE EDP IMPLEMENTATION?**			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
2.6	**Which measures have been adopted and which tools have been provided to ensure improved gender mainstreaming in project design and implementation?**	▪ Existence of gender analysis in Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme and project design and implementation documents ▪ Extent of gender disaggregated indicators ▪ Level of gender balance in operations staff	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Focus groups at the project level ▪ Case studies	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Sample project documents and reports ▪ Evaluation reports ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Sample project sites ▪ Project-level stakeholders (women in particular)
2.7	**Which measures have been adopted and which tools have been provided for the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS consideration in project design and implementation?**	▪ Existence of HIV/AIDS analysis in Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme and project design and implementation documents ▪ Type of specific measures and action envisaged/undertaken at National and project level	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Focus groups at the project level ▪ Case studies	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Sample project documents and reports ▪ Evaluation reports ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Sample project sites ▪ Project-level stakeholders
2.8	**Which measures have been adopted and which tools have been provided to ensure the involvement of the beneficiaries and other stakeholders during project formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation?**	▪ Extent of participatory techniques and tools used during the project formulation and planning stages ▪ Level of appreciation by beneficiaries of their roles in project identification and formulation ▪ Quantity and quality of guidelines developed and training activities conducted	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews at country level ▪ Focus groups at the project level	▪ Sample project documents and reports ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders (community leaders, beneficiaries)

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 3:	**WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS (OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS) OF THE EDP AT THE LOCAL/COUNTRY LEVEL[2]?**			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
3.1	**Activity 1[3]: Enabling young children and expectant and nursing mothers…**			
3.1.1	Who are the main beneficiaries of the activity (food assistance and human capital development/protection)?	▪ Actual beneficiaries v/s vulnerable groups identified by the communities themselves ▪ Actual beneficiaries v/s vulnerable groups identified by VAM	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Focus groups at the project level	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Project documents and reports ▪ VAM reports ▪ WFP statistics ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.1.2	What outputs have been achieved?	*Project specific examples[4]:* ▪ No. of feeding programmes with adequate resources to meet patients demand ▪ No. of programmes using locally produced blended/fortified foods ▪ No. of beneficiaries ▪ Verified numbers who have received health/nutrition education messages	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis	▪ WFP statistics ▪ Project documents and reports

[2] The list of indicators provided below is only indicative. The definition of indicators will be finalised during the first week of the country missions after discussing with WFP and other stakeholders on the actual level of data availability (and implications for data collection) at the country, project and community levels.
[3] Further guidance on nutrition indicators is provided in chapter 9.
[4] To be defined based on specific projects documents.

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 3:	**WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS (OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS) OF THE EDP AT THE LOCAL/COUNTRY LEVEL[2]?**		
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
3.1.3	What are the main outcomes?	▪ No. of children under 5 years of age attending the programme recovered from acute malnutrition[5] ▪ Decline in prevalence of low birth weight of those attending the programme ▪ Decline in the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia in women and young children attending the programme ▪ Increase in number of pregnant women attending since programme began/or numbers attending in this area compared to similar area receiving no WFP support	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Focus groups ▪ Interviews	▪ Project documents and reports ▪ WFP statistics ▪ Statistics and relevant documents from govt, NGOs, other donors ▪ Sample project /community sites ▪ Beneficiaries/ households
3.1.4	Can any projected impacts be identified at this stage?	▪ Changes (improvements) in health status of the target population as perceived by recipients and other stakeholders ▪ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among under 5 years of age	▪ Interviews ad focus groups at the project level	▪ Project-level stakeholders (mothers, health staff)
3.1.5	Can any unintended effects be reported?	▪ Positive or negative effects identified in the project progress reports that are not mentioned in the project design ▪ Other effects identified by the beneficiaries, that are not included in the project design	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Focus groups	▪ WFP project documents and reports ▪ Other monitoring systems ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.1.6	Are the results achieved in line with EDP and the focus area objectives?	▪ Level of consistency/inconsistency of the results achieved with the focus area objectives	▪ Document analysis ▪ Information analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Project reports ▪ Project evaluation(s) ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders

5 Recovered in the context of clinically malnourished is defined as >85% Eht/Ht for two consecutive weeks.

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 3:	**WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS (OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS) OF THE EDP AT THE LOCAL/COUNTRY LEVEL[2]?**			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
3.1.7	Have the results been achieved through an efficient use of the resources?	▪ Cost of items/service delivered versus local market prices ▪ Cost of items/service delivered under EDP related development projects versus other WFP operations ▪ Comparative costs with respect to similar non-WFP operations (NGOs, govt and other international agencies) ▪ Actual timing of delivery of project inputs v/s plans	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Monitoring reports ▪ Expenditure reports ▪ WFP staff ▪ Local traders
3.2	**Activity 2: Enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training**			
3.2.1	Who are the main beneficiaries of the activity (food assistance, human capital and asset creation)?	▪ Actual beneficiaries v/s vulnerable groups identified by the communities themselves ▪ Actual beneficiaries v/s vulnerable groups identified by VAM	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Project documents and reports ▪ VAM reports ▪ WFP statistics ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.2.2	What outputs have been achieved?	*Project specific examples:* ▪ No. of children receiving food or supplement disaggregated by gender ▪ No. of girls' families receiving food rations ▪ Timeliness of food delivery ▪ No. of school feeding programme receiving FBF ▪ No. of children who regularly consume iron enriched food or iron supplement ▪ No. of beneficiaries of food for training	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis	▪ WFP statistics ▪ Project documents and reports

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 3:	**WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS (OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS) OF THE EDP AT THE LOCAL/COUNTRY LEVEL[2]?**		
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
3.2.3	What are the main outcomes?	▪ Variations in enrolment rates ▪ Variations in attendance rates ▪ Variations in ratio of girls to boys ▪ Teachers' perception of children's ability to concentrate and learn ▪ Appreciation of training and level (%) of utilisation of skills by beneficiaries ▪ Diversification of the basic livelihood of women participating in food for training	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ Project documents and reports ▪ WFP statistics ▪ Statistics and relevant documents of govt, NGOs, other donors ▪ Sample project /community sites ▪ Project-level stakeholders (parents, teachers, women beneficiaries, etc)
3.2.4	Can any projected impacts be identified at this stage?	▪ Prevalence of iron deficiency/anaemia in school populations ▪ Improvement in household living conditions/income as perceived by women beneficiaries	▪ Data analysis ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ Relevant statistics (UN, govt, NGOs and other donors) ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.2.5	Can any unintended effects be reported?	▪ Positive or negative effects identified in the project progress reports that are not mentioned in the project design ▪ Other effects identified by the beneficiaries, though not included in the project design	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Focus groups	▪ WFP project documents and reports ▪ Other monitoring systems ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.2.6	Are the results achieved in line with EDP and the focus area objectives?	▪ Level of consistency/inconsistency of the results achieved with the focus area objectives	▪ Document analysis ▪ Information analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Project reports ▪ Project evaluation(s) ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.2.7	Have the results been achieved through an efficient use of the resources?	▪ Cost of items/service delivered versus local market prices ▪ Cost of items/service delivered under EDP related development projects versus other WFP operations ▪ Comparative costs with respect to similar non-WFP operations (NGOs, Govt and other international agencies) ▪ Actual timing of delivery of project inputs v/s plans	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Monitoring reports ▪ Expenditure reports ▪ WFP staff ▪ Local traders

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 3:	**WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS (OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS) OF THE EDP AT THE LOCAL/COUNTRY LEVEL[2]?**		
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
3.3	**Activity 3: Make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets**			
3.3.1	Who are the main beneficiaries of the activity (food assistance and asset creation)?	▪ Actual beneficiaries v/s vulnerable groups identified by the communities themselves ▪ Actual beneficiaries v/s vulnerable groups identified by VAM	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Focus groups at the project level	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Project documents and reports ▪ VAM reports ▪ WFP statistics ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.3.2	What outputs have been achieved?	*Project specific examples:* ▪ No. of people receiving food rations by gender ▪ No. and type of assets created	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis	▪ WFP statistics ▪ Project documents and reports
3.3.3	What are the main outcomes?	▪ Actual use (%) of created assets ▪ No. and type of beneficiaries of assets, disaggregated by gender ▪ Possible economic/social activities generated by asset creation ▪ Changes in community capacities to manage community development matters	▪ Document analysis ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ Project documents and reports ▪ Sample project /community sites ▪ Project-level stakeholders (farmers, line ministries, etc)
3.3.4	Can any projected impacts be identified at this stage?	▪ Degree of reduced vulnerability perceived by the beneficiaries ▪ Changes in coping and livelihoods strategies ▪ Changes (%) in the need for food aid in the area	▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Data analysis	▪ Project-level stakeholders ▪ Sample project sites ▪ Relevant statistics (WFP, govt, NGOs and other donors)
3.3.5	Can any unintended effects be reported?	▪ Positive or negative effects identified in the project progress reports that are not mentioned in the project design ▪ Other effects identified by the beneficiaries, though not included in the project design	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Focus groups	▪ WFP project documents and reports ▪ Other monitoring systems ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.3.6	Are the results achieved in line with EDP and the focus area objectives?	▪ Level of consistency/inconsistency of the results achieved with the focus area objectives	▪ Document analysis ▪ Information analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Project reports ▪ Project evaluation(s) ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 3:	**WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS (OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS) OF THE EDP AT THE LOCAL/COUNTRY LEVEL[2]?**			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
3.3.7	Have the results been achieved through an efficient use of the resources?	▪ Cost of items/service delivered versus local market prices ▪ Cost of items/service delivered under EDP related development projects versus other WFP operations ▪ Comparative costs with respect to similar non-WFP operations (NGOs, Govt and other international agencies) ▪ Actual timing of delivery of project inputs v/s plans	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Monitoring reports ▪ Expenditure reports ▪ WFP staff ▪ Local traders
3.4	**Activity 4: Mitigate the effects of natural disasters …**			
3.4.1	Who are the main beneficiaries of the activity (food assistance and asset creation)?	▪ Actual beneficiaries v/s vulnerable groups identified by the communities themselves ▪ Actual beneficiaries v/s vulnerable groups identified by VAM	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Project documents and reports ▪ VAM reports ▪ WFP statistics ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.4.2	What outputs have been achieved?	*Project specific examples:* ▪ No. of people receiving food rations by gender ▪ No. and type of investments/activities to reduce vulnerability	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis	▪ WFP statistics ▪ Project documents and reports

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 3:	WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS (OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS) OF THE EDP AT THE LOCAL/COUNTRY LEVEL[2]?			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
3.4.3	What are the main outcomes?	▪ Variations in the actual use and maintenance of created assets ▪ Rate of adoption of disaster prevention practices disaggregated by gender ▪ Possible economic and social benefits deriving from: i) asset creation; ii) implementation of activities to mitigate natural disasters ▪ Changes in community capacities to manage community development matters	▪ Document analysis ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ Project documents and reports ▪ Sample project /community sites ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.4.4	Can any projected impacts be identified at this stage?	▪ Degree of reduced vulnerability perceived by the beneficiaries ▪ Changes in coping strategies ▪ Changes in need for food aid in the area	▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level ▪ Data analysis	▪ Project-level stakeholders ▪ Relevant statistics (WFP, govt, NGOs and other donors)
3.4.5	Can any unintended effects be reported?	▪ Positive or negative effects identified in the project progress reports that are not mentioned in the project design ▪ Other effects identified by the beneficiaries, though not included in the project design	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Focus groups	▪ WFP project documents and reports ▪ Other monitoring systems ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.4.6	Are the results achieved in line with EDP and the focus area objectives?	▪ Level of consistency/inconsistency of the results achieved with the focus area objectives	▪ Document analysis ▪ Information analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Project reports ▪ Project evaluation(s) ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 3:	**WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS (OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS) OF THE EDP AT THE LOCAL/COUNTRY LEVEL[2]?**			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
3.4.7	Have the results been achieved through an efficient use of the resources?	▪ Cost of items/service delivered versus local market prices ▪ Cost of items/service delivered under EDP related development projects versus other WFP operations ▪ Comparative costs with respect to similar non-WFP operations (NGOs, Govt and other international agencies) ▪ Actual timing of delivery of project inputs v/s plans	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Monitoring reports ▪ Expenditure reports ▪ WFP staff ▪ Local traders
3.5	**Activity 5: Enable households that depend on degraded natural resources …**			
3.5.1	Who are the main beneficiaries of the activity (food assistance and asset creation)?	▪ Actual beneficiaries v/s vulnerable groups identified by the communities themselves ▪ Actual beneficiaries v/s vulnerable groups identified by VAM	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Project documents and reports ▪ VAM reports ▪ WFP statistics ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.5.2	What outputs have been achieved?	*Project specific examples:* ▪ No. of people receiving food rations disaggregated by gender ▪ No. of people trained in natural management disaggregated by gender ▪ No. and type of Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) and Natural Resources Management (NRM) measures	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis	▪ WFP statistics ▪ Project documents and reports
3.5.3	What are the main outcomes?	▪ Variations in the actual use and maintenance of created assets ▪ Rate of adoption of new (NRM) practices disaggregated by gender ▪ Possible economic and social benefits deriving from: i) asset creation, ii) new NRM practices ▪ Changes in community to manage community development matters	▪ Document analysis ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ Project documents and reports ▪ Sample project /community sites ▪ Project-level stakeholders

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 3:	WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS (OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS) OF THE EDP AT THE LOCAL/COUNTRY LEVEL[2]?			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
3.5.4	Can any projected impacts be identified at this stage?	▪ Changes in the level of natural resource degradation perceived by the beneficiaries ▪ Changes in coping and livelihoods strategies ▪ Changes in the need for food aid in the area	▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Data analysis	▪ Project-level stakeholders ▪ Sample project sites ▪ Relevant statistics (WFP, govt, NGOs and other donors)
3.5.5	Can any unintended effects be reported?	▪ Positive or negative effects identified in the project progress reports that are not mentioned in the project design ▪ Other effects identified by the beneficiaries, though not included in the project design	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews ▪ Focus groups	▪ WFP project documents and reports ▪ Other monitoring systems ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.5.6	Are the results achieved in line with EDP and the focus area objectives?	▪ Level of consistency/inconsistency of the results achieved with the focus area objectives	▪ Document analysis ▪ Information analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Project reports ▪ Project evaluation(s) ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.5.7	Have the results been achieved thorough an efficient use of the resources?	▪ Cost of items/service delivered versus local market prices ▪ Cost of items/service delivered under EDP related development projects versus other WFP operations ▪ Comparative costs with respect to similar non-WFP operations (NGOs, Govt and other international agencies) ▪ Actual timing of delivery of project inputs v/s plans	▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Monitoring reports ▪ Expenditure reports ▪ WFP staff ▪ Local traders
3.6	**Are there any differences in performance among the 5 focus areas with respect to:**			
3.6.1	Outcomes and outputs?	▪ Similarities and differences in the results obtained for the 5 focus areas	▪ Document analysis ▪ Information analysis	▪ Project documents and reports ▪ Results of previous analysis
3.6.2	Targeting?	▪ Differences in the beneficiary profiles in the 5 focus areas	▪ Document analysis ▪ Information analysis	▪ Project documents and reports ▪ Results of previous analysis

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 3:	**WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS (OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS) OF THE EDP AT THE LOCAL/COUNTRY LEVEL[2]?**		
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
3.6.3	Roles and choice of partners?	▪ Differences in the roles and functions of partners in the 5 focus areas	▪ Interviews ▪ Document analysis	▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Partnership/collaboration agreements ▪ Joint documents/reports ▪ Co-ordination meetings minutes
3.6.4	Gender mainstreaming?	▪ No. of women beneficiaries per focus area ▪ No. and quality of women centered activities ▪ Level of appreciation of activities by beneficiaries according to gender	▪ Data analysis ▪ Document analysis ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ WFP statistics ▪ Project documents and reports ▪ Project-level stakeholders
3.6.5	Efficiency?	▪ Differences in the timing of services delivery ▪ Differences in implementation ratio ▪ Level of integration between the different WFP activities and operations	▪ Document analysis ▪ Data analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Monitoring reports ▪ Expenditure reports ▪ WFP statistics ▪ WFP staff
3.7	**To what extent have WFP supported development activities contributed to the achievement of the national poverty reduction objectives?**	▪ WFP contribution (as a %) in financing the national programmes ▪ Progress in MDGs in sectors that involve WFP assistance ▪ Total number of vulnerable population members covered by the EDP related WFP supported development interventions v/s the total number of vulnerable population members covered at national level	▪ Document analysis ▪ Data analysis ▪ Interviews	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme and Country Programme annual reviews ▪ Govt policy and programme documents ▪ UNDAF documents ▪ UN statistics ▪ WFP, government and UN staff

EVALUATION QUESTION No. 4:	ARE THESE RESULTS SUSTAINABLE?			
Sub-questions		**Indicators**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Information Sources**
4.1	**Can the significant involvement of partners be reported with respect to the identification, design, implementation and funding of activities supported by WFP development food aid?**	▪ Nature and extent of partners' participation in project design, identification and implementation ▪ Nature and extent of the variation in partners financial contribution to project implementation, over the last 3 years	▪ Interviews ▪ Document analysis ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ WFP staff, implementing partners, government officials and donors ▪ Sample project documents, budgets and reports ▪ Partnership/collaboration agreements ▪ Minutes of co-ordination meetings ▪ Sample project sites ▪ Project-level stakeholders
4.2	**To what extent are communities/households more self-reliant as a consequence of WFP supported development intervention?**	▪ Level of self-sufficiency with respect to external food aid assistance of the communities, as perceived by communities/households ▪ Level of capacities existing at community level to manage the activities promoted by WFP	▪ Document analysis ▪ Data analysis ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ Sample project documents, budgets and reports ▪ Relevant statistics (WFP and other donors) ▪ Project-level stakeholders
4.3	**To what extent are exit strategies available for WFP supported development activities?**	▪ Existence and quality of clearly defined exit strategies in Country Programme and projects ▪ Quality of exit strategies indicators and practices	▪ Document analysis ▪ Visits to projects ▪ Interviews ▪ Interviews and focus groups at the project level	▪ Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme ▪ Project documents and reports ▪ Sample project sites ▪ WFP staff and partners ▪ Project-level stakeholders

SECTION 2 / B: CHECK LISTS

Check lists of information to be collected and respondents during the country studies

RESPONDENTS (See also stakeholders analysis in inception report)	INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED (See also Evaluation matrix)
WFP Country offices	• Evolution of portfolio composition and budgetary allocations before (5 focus areas; human capital development) • Level of integration among EMOP, PRRO and development • Difference between WFP developments and emergency/relief programmes • Level of application of EDP inspired guidelines in activities' design and implementation • Funding patterns and problems • Adoption of WFP policies and strategy in national policies • Govt's commitment and participation in WFP activity • Poverty analysis and targeting strategy in PRSP and VAM • Use of VAM analysis in CCA • WFP role in UNDAF • Level of co-ordination with other UN agencies • Partners' role in WFP projects' cycle before and after EDP • Views on NGO partnership and capacities • Views on other partnerships (Govt's and UN agencies) • Capacities, skills, training of Country Offices • Efforts and plans in gender mainstreaming • Efforts and plans in HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in the framework of the HIV/AIDS National Program • Indicators for effectiveness, targeting, timeliness, efficiency, outcome • Indicators and practices for phasing out • Level of data desegregation by gender in indicators • Level of application of VAM targeting criteria in Country Strategy Outline, Country Programme and projects • Actual beneficiaries versus VAM targets • Evolution of the number of women as WFP projects' beneficiaries and as projects' leaders • Use of participatory approaches • Beneficiaries' role in WFP project's cycle • Main results for each project/activity • Suitability of food aid versus other forms of assistance • Availability, costs and logistics of local purchases of food versus imports • Costs of food deliveries per MT • Impact on national and local market

RESPONDENTS (See also stakeholders analysis in inception report)	INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED (See also Evaluation matrix)
Govt authorities	• National food aid policy • Difference between WFP development and emergency/relief programmes • Suitability of food aid versus other forms of assistance • Availability, costs and logistics of local purchases of food versus imports • Impact on national and local market • Indicators and practices for phasing out • Poverty analysis and targeting strategy in PRSP and VAM • Use of VAM analysis in sector strategy • Actual beneficiaries versus VAM targets • Use of participatory approaches • Views on efforts and plans in gender mainstreaming • Views on efforts and plans in VIH/AIDS mainstreaming • Views on efforts and plans in HIV/AIDS mainstreaming • Govt's commitment and participation in WFP activity • Govt agencies' involvement in WFP project's cycle • Views on WFP partnership • Views on WFP staff's and partners' capacities • Funding patterns and problems • Main results for each activity/project (output and outcome) • Main impacts of WFP activity
Other donors/UN agencies/intl NGOs (partners and non partners)	• Integration of WFP programmes and priorities in CCA/UNDAF and National Strategies • WFP role in UNDAF • Level of co-ordination with other development agencies • Views on efforts and plans in gender mainstreaming • Views on efforts and plans in HIV/AIDS mainstreaming • Role of partners' in WFP projects • Views on WFP staff's and partners' capacities • Perceived difference between WFP development and emergency/relief programmes • Suitability of food aid versus other form of assistance • Availability, costs and logistics of local purchases of food versus imports • Impact on national and local market • Views on WFP timing and criteria for phasing out • Poverty analysis and targeting strategy in PRSP and VAM • Use of VAM analysis in CCA • Actual beneficiaries versus VAM/PRSP targets • Use of participatory approaches • Main results of WFP activity

RESPONDENTS (See also stakeholders analysis in inception report)	INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED (See also Evaluation matrix)
Local authorities	• Views on WFP partnership • Level of co-ordination of WFP activity with other programmes • Views on WFP staff's and partners' capacities • Local authorities' involvement and commitment in WFP project's cycle • Funding patterns and problems, food and non food • Perceived difference between WFP developments and emergency/relief programmes • Suitability of food aid versus other forms of assistance • Availability, costs and logistics of local purchases of food versus imports • Impact on local market • Views on WFP timing and criteria for phasing out • Actual beneficiaries versus VAM targets • Evolution of women's role as WFP projects' beneficiaries and as projects' leaders • Views on WFP participation in anti HIV/AIDS activities • Use of participatory approaches • Main results of WFP activity
National and local NGOs	• Views on WFP partnership • Role of partners in WFP project's cycle • Views on WFP staff's and partners' capacities • Funding patterns and problems, food and non food • Perceived difference between WFP developments and emergency/relief programmes • Suitability of food aid versus other forms of assistance • Availability, costs and logistics of local purchases of food versus imports • Impact on national and local market • Views on WFP timing and criteria for phasing out • Use of participatory approaches • Pertinence and actual implementation of targeting • Evolution of the role of women as WFP projects' beneficiaries and as projects' leaders • WFP participation in HIV/AIDS National Program implementation • Main results of WFP supported activities

Local services/key informants	• Views on WFP partnership • Level of co-ordination of WFP activity with other programmes • Views on WFP staff's and partners' capacities • Local services' involvement and commitment in WFP project's cycle • Community involvement in project's cycle • Funding patterns and problems, food and non food • Perceived difference between WFP developments and emergency/relief programmes • Suitability of food aid versus other forms of assistance • Availability, costs and logistics of local purchases of food versus imports • Impact on local market • Views on WFP timing and criteria for phasing out • Pertinence and actual implementation of targeting • Evolution of women's role as WFP projects' beneficiaries and as projects' leaders • Views on WFP participation in anti HIV/AIDS activities at local level • Use of participatory approaches • Main results of WFP activity
Beneficiaries (see section 2 for details on focus groups discussions)	• Views on WFP partnership • Level of co-ordination of WFP activity with other programmes • Views on WFP staff's and partners' capacities • Beneficiaries' involvement and commitment in project's cycle • Funding patterns and problems, food and non food • Perceived difference between WFP developments and emergency/relief programmes • Suitability of food aid versus other forms of assistance • Availability, costs and logistics of local purchases of food versus imports • Impact on local market • Views on WFP timing and criteria for phasing out • Use of participatory approaches • Involvement in and views on targeting • Views on WFP activities by target group • Evolution of women's role as WFP projects' beneficiaries and as projects' leaders • WFP contribution in helping community members confined to bed for a long time (e.g. HIV/AIDS) • Main results of WFP activity

SECTION 2 / C: FIELD VISIT GUIDE

SITE VISIT FORM

Country	ETHIOPIA
Region	
Province/District	
Village name	
Visit date	
Habitants:	< 500, >500/<1500; >1500 estimate??
Ethnic group(s)	Mono-ethnic ☐ Multi-ethnic ☐

SITE INTERVIEWS

Type of respondents	Group	Men*	Women*

* Total if group interview, check if individual

WFP ACTIVITIES

WFP projects in the site:	Since when	Main implementing partner

Distance from road :	
Distance from nearest marketplace	
Distance from nearest primary school	
Distance from nearest health centre	

Other development and relief activities (no WFP):	**Name and type of project**	**Since when**
Government (please specify)		
Development agencies (please specify)		

FOCUS GROUP GUIDE

Key informants (KI)/Beneficiaries (BE)

INTRODUCTION

1. **What are project's objectives? Why (how) did you get involved in the project?**
Respondents' Key informants (KI) and Beneficiaries (BE)

2. **Who is helped by the project? Do you think that the project helps the right people? Why?**
Respondents KI and BE

3. **What will be the coping strategies in case of crisis?**
Respondents KI and BE

4. **How are beneficiaries involved in project's activity?**
Respondents KI and BE

5. **What are the main changes in the community after WFP intervention? How do you appreciate these changes?**
KI

6. **Did you participate in WFP training? On what (topic, duration)? Was it useful?**
KI and BE

7. **What are the good things and the bad things about WFP?**
KI and BE

8. **Have you been exposed (trained/sensitised) to HIV/AIDS issues?**
KI

9. **Do you think that the project may help assisting community members who are sick for a long time?**
KI and BE

10. **What should be done to improve results?**
KI and BE

PROJECT SPECIFIC CHECK-LISTS

AREA OF FOCUS 1

1. Mechanisms of food delivery
KI and BE

2. Timing of food delivery
KI and BE

3. Organisation of the activity/food distribution
KI and BE

4. Type of activity supported with food (supplementary or selective feeding, MCHC, Vulnerable group feeding)
KI and WFP

5. Role and composition of Project committee
KI and BE

6. Type of food (locally produced, blended food)
KI/BE/WFP

7. Other accompanying measures (health and/or nutrition education, de-worming)?
KI/BE/WFP

8. Type and number of beneficiaries
KI/WFP

9. Health Centre and Ministry of health records/statistics
Examples (to be verified on a case by case basis):

- Decline in malnutrition prevalence;

Decline in the prevalence of low birth weight;
Decrease of prevalence of anaemia in school population;
Mortality rate amongst children in feeding programmes;
Number of children recovered from acute malnutrition;
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age;
HIV/AIDS prevalence disaggregated rural/urban.

10. Health staff' perception of project's benefits including for those who are HIV/AIDS infected or affected
KI

11. Beneficiaries perception of project benefits
BE

12. Other unintended effects

KI and BE

13. Synergies with other stakeholders/projects (WFP, Government, NGOs, Other agencies/donors)

KI/BE and WFP

AREAS OF FOCUS 2

1. Mechanisms of food delivery
KI and BE

2. Timing of food delivery
KI and BE

3. Organisation of the activity/food distribution
KI and BE

4. Role and composition of school feeding committee
KI and BE

5. Sources of food (WFP, garden parents)
KI and BE

6. School feeding (No. of students m/f receiving food) per year (2000-2003)
KI/WFP

7. Type of food received
KI and BE

8. Cost of food ratio with similar items available on the local market
KI

9. No. of students enrolled per year, per gender, attendance for the period 2000-2003
KI/WFP

10. Teachers' perception of students capacity to learn
KI

11. Beneficiaries perception of project benefits

12. Enrolments from other schools
KI

13. Other unintended effects
KI and BE

14. Synergies with other stakeholders/projects (WFP, Government, NGOs, Other agencies/donors)
KI/BE and WFP

ASSET CREATION (AREAS OF FOCUS 3,4,5)

1. Mechanisms of food delivery
KI/BE

2. Timing of food delivery
KI/BE

3. Organisation of the activity/food distribution
KI/BE

4. Role and composition of project committee
KI/BE

5. Type of food received and appreciation of quality and relevance versus other form of support (cash, other food)
KI/BE

6. No. of people receiving food rations by gender
KI/WFP

7. No. and type of assets created
KI/BE/WFP

8. Actual use of created assets and ranking in terms of importance
BE

9. No. and type of beneficiaries of assets, disaggregated by gender
KI/WFP

10. Possible economic/social benefits (outcomes) generated by asset creation (ranking in terms of importance)
KI/WFP

11. Changes in coping and livelihoods strategies as consequence of the project (A Food aid, B assets created)
BE

12. Degree of reduced vulnerability perceived by the beneficiaries
BE

13. Changes (%) in the need for food aid in the area
BE/KI

14. Other effects identified by the beneficiaries, though not included in the project design
BE/KI

15. Compare WFP interventions with other similar intervention in the area
KI/BE

16. Synergies with other stakeholders/projects (WFP, Government, NGOs, Other agencies/donors)
KI/BE and WFP

SECTION 2 / D: GUIDELINES FOR INFORMATION AND DATA COLLECTION RELATING TO FOCUS AREA 1

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide guidance on nutrition related issues to country team members

The first focus area/strategic objective of the EDP is to '*Enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs*'.

Of the countries being investigated by this evaluation currently only 5 Country Programmes state that they address focus area 1. These countries are Pakistan, Bangladesh, Mali and Ethiopia. (Mozambique and Bolivia do not, though Bolivia does have a strong nutritional component).

The focus area is broken down further into seven points (§53-62), which are summarised below. General evaluation questions relating to these points are outlined below.

1. A focus on measures to tackle early malnutrition (in the first years of life).

This includes supplementary/selective-feeding programmes for clinically malnourished under 5 years of age. Well established internationally accepted indicators exist to measure malnutrition in this group so this is easy to monitor. See WFP Food and Nutrition Handbook, chapter 9. However confusion may arise since vulnerable group feeding may also target children under 5 years (who may or may not be clinically malnourished) and indicators for these programmes are more subjective.

Do WFP implementing partners report malnutrition rates in their operational area to WFP? Which indicators do they use?

Is this a written part of the MoU and/or in an agreed reporting process?

How many people in the WFP Country Office fully understand the different definitions and indicators of malnutrition? (for example the differences in acute and chronic malnutrition, the difficulties in assessing pregnant women and the programmatic differences between a selective feeding programme for the under 5s and a vulnerable group programme for the under 5s).

Has the situation changed since the EDP was put in place?

How many children were treated in supplementary feeding and vulnerable group feeding programmes in the country now and in 2000 (before the EDP)?

2. WFP will need to establish, in each case, if the quality/quantity of food is a major factor in the cause of malnutrition.

The causes of malnutrition can be difficult to establish but various guidelines have been developed guidelines (including section 2.4 of Supplementary Feeding for Mothers and Children; Provisional Operating Guidelines 1998).

Does the relevant staff know these guidelines? Do they know where to find them (web and/or hard copy). Which guidelines did they find these useful?

Does the HQ have access to suitably qualified and experienced staff? Are they able to access nutritionists from other UN agencies or NGOs?

Were the guidelines used during the needs assessment/problem analysis stage? Or did they take advice from other agencies or nutrition/food security programme co-ordination bodies?

Does the wider professional community agree with WFP?

Has the situation changed since the EDP was put in place?

3. Fortified foods should routinely and consistently be used when targeting expectant/nursing mothers and children.

This includes selective feeding, MCHC programmes and usually vulnerable group feeding programmes.

Are the fortified/blended foods outlined in the Country Programmes being distributed? Has the distribution been reliable? Has the quality/shelf life been adequate?

Were FBFs used before the EDP was put in place? If so, which ones and how many MT/year and for whom?

4. WFP should support local production of blended foods whenever feasible.

Does WFP Country Office procure blended foods locally? If not, why not?

Do they see this activity as sustainable?

Has the supply been reliable? Was it of good quality?

Do they see this as cost effective?

Were blended foods procured locally before the EDP was put in place?

5. Food should be routinely provided along with health care and/or nutrition education programmes. This may be informal via community groups.

How many governmental health services receive WFP support?

How many UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA etc programmes receive WFP support?

Is the WFP support seen as worthwhile by the recipient organisation?

Has the situation changed since the EDP was put in place?

6. Nutrition and health education should virtually always be provided when pregnant women and mothers are targeted. Direct Support Cost funding can be used.

On paper the Country Programmes all allude to the provision of some sort of nutrition education. However it is necessary to check what is actually happening in the field as this area is frequently overlooked.

Does WFP insist on the provision of nutrition education with its partners?

Is this in writing on the MoU or partners proposal document?

Is it actually happening?

Does the wider professional community see the nutrition education as being effective?

Has the situation changed since EDP was put in place?

7. WFP should seek to integrate de-worming treatment in school feeding activities and programmes directed at younger children.

Is de-worming now integrated into all the school feeding programmes in practice?

Is de-worming now integrated into supplementary/selective feeding programmes?

Is de-worming now integrated vulnerable group feeding programmes?
Has the situation changed since the EDP was put in place? How many beneficiaries were there for de-worming prior to the EDP?

POTENTIAL NUTRITION RELATED INDICATORS

This section is to provide guidance on the potential indicators that could looked at accordingly to the type of activities supported. The section is to be seen as an integration of the main evaluation matrix.

School feeding[6]	**Indicator**
Who are the main beneficiaries?	▪ Actual numbers of boys and girls ▪ No. of households benefiting from oil for girl child enrolment
What outputs have been achieved?	▪ No. of functioning school feeding programmes receiving FBF ▪ No. of school feeding programmes with fortified flour ▪ No. of school feeding programmes with Iodised salt ▪ No. of school feeding programmes with de-worming ▪ No. of children who have regular de-worming ▪ No. of children who regularly consume iron enriched food or iron supplement ▪ No. of families receiving oil (as an income transfer)
What are the main outcomes?	▪ Educational outcomes re attendance, increase in female enrolment etc
Can any projected impacts be identified at this stage?	▪ Decrease in prevalence of anaemia in school populations ▪ Decrease in incidence of vitamin A deficiency[7] (Bitots spots, night blindness, xeropthalmia) in target population
Can any unintended effects be reported?	▪ More physically active children, reports of children not being fed at home etc ▪ Positive or negative effects identified in the progress reports or by beneficiaries

Supplementary or selective feeding[8] **for malnourished children**	**Indicator**
Who are the main beneficiaries?	▪ Actual number of children in feeding programmes
What outputs have been achieved?	▪ No. of adequately resourced feeding programmes ▪ No. of adequately resourced nutrition education programmes
What are the main outcomes?	▪ No. of effectively run feeding programmes meeting international standards9 (recovery rate > 70% and defaulter rate < 15%) ▪ Verified numbers who have received health/nutrition education messages ▪ Mortality rate amongst children in feeding programmes (deaths <3%)
Can any projected impacts be identified at this stage[10]?	▪ Changes in health status of children <5yrs as perceived by stakeholders
Can any unintended effects be reported?	▪ Positive or negative effects identified in the progress reports or by beneficiaries

6 Most of the school feeding programmes do not have nutritional objectives so are unlikely to have any data regarding nutritional status.

7 This could only be seen in areas where vitamin A deficiency is a known public health problem and then only if the programme is large and putting significant quantities of fortified oil into the market.

8 Refer to Chapter 9, WFP Food and Nutrition Handbook.

9 WFP Food and Nutrition Handbook, p. 80.

10 A change in the prevalence of malnutrition in a population is not an impact of a feeding programme.

MCHC	**Indicators**
Who are the main beneficiaries?	▪ Actual numbers of pregnant and lactating mothers attending ▪ Actual numbers of children being vaccinated
What outputs have been achieved?	▪ Actual numbers of MCHC receiving WFP support ▪ Actual numbers of new health/nutrition education projects running
What are the main outcomes?	▪ Increase in number of pregnant women attending since programme began/or numbers attending in this area compared to similar area receiving no WFP support ▪ Increase in number of children receiving vaccinations ▪ Numbers of women who have received health/nutrition education
Can any projected impacts be identified at this stage?	▪ Perceived improved health of young children attending MCHC ▪ Decline in the prevalence of low birth weight of those attending MCHC
Can any unintended effects be reported?	▪ Positive or negative effects identified in the progress reports or by beneficiaries

Vulnerable group feeding[11]	**Indicators**
Who are the main beneficiaries?	▪ No. of children under 5 or 3 in programme[12] ▪ No. of pregnant and lactating women[13] ▪ No. of other beneficiary groups
What outputs have been achieved?	▪ No. of adequately resourced feeding programmes ▪ No. of adequately resourced nutrition education programmes
What are the main outcomes?	▪ Verified number who have received health/nutrition education messages ▪ Decline in prevalence of malnutrition of those attending programme
Can any projected impacts be identified at this stage?	▪ Qualitative benefits reported by beneficiaries
Can any unintended effects be reported?	▪ Positive or negative effects identified in the progress reports or by beneficiaries

11 No internationally defined criteria for the running of these programmes (unlike supplementary/selective feeding).
12 These children are vulnerable but not necessarily clinically malnourished.
13 Criteria here are the same as under MCHC.

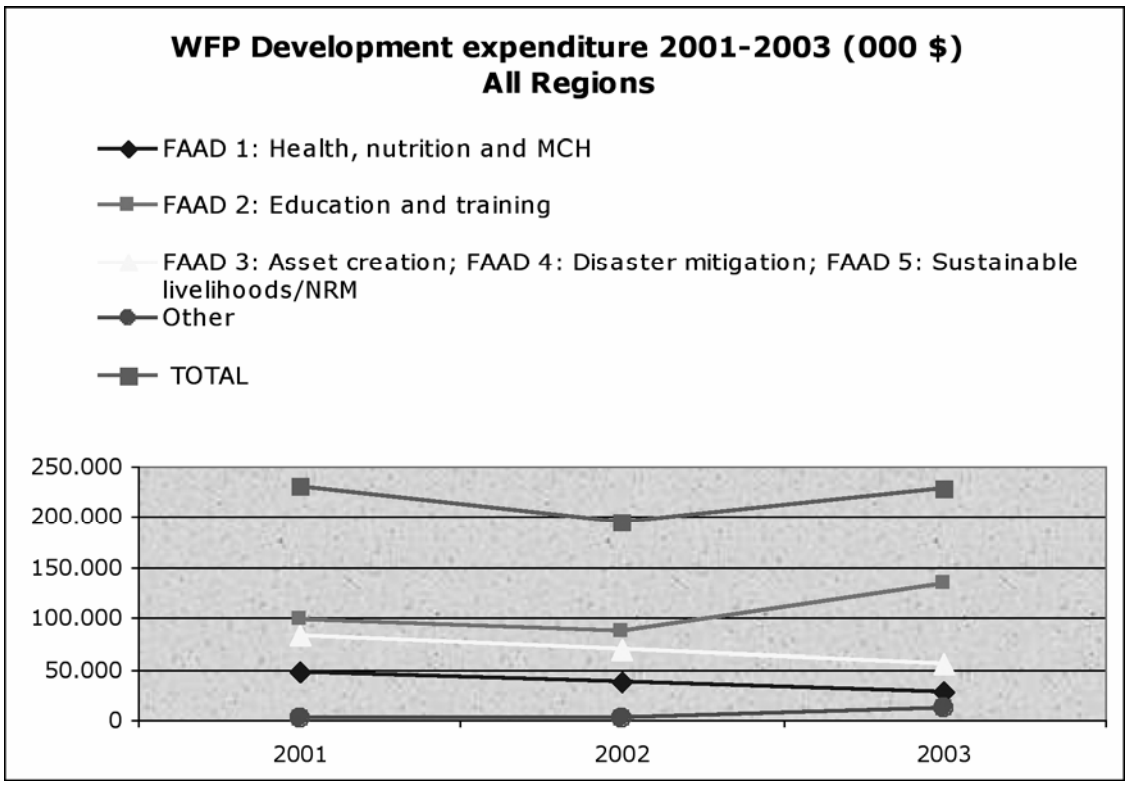
SECTION 3: WFP DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS IN FIGURES

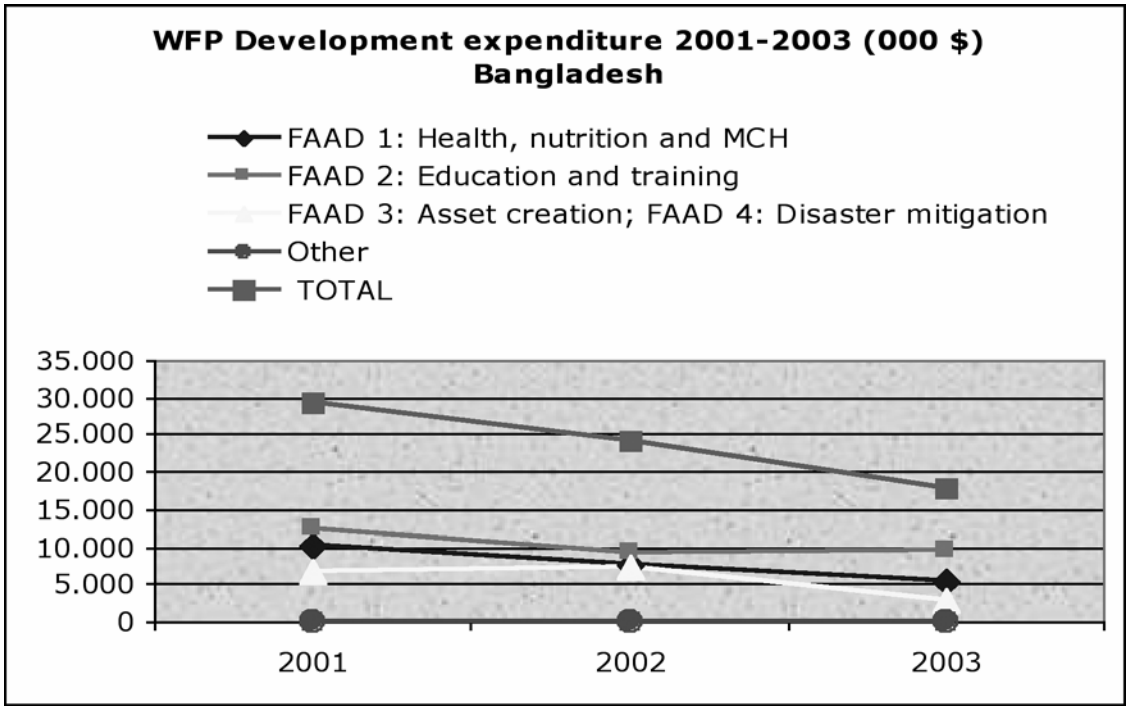
SECTION 3 / A: SCALE OF WFP DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS IN 2003

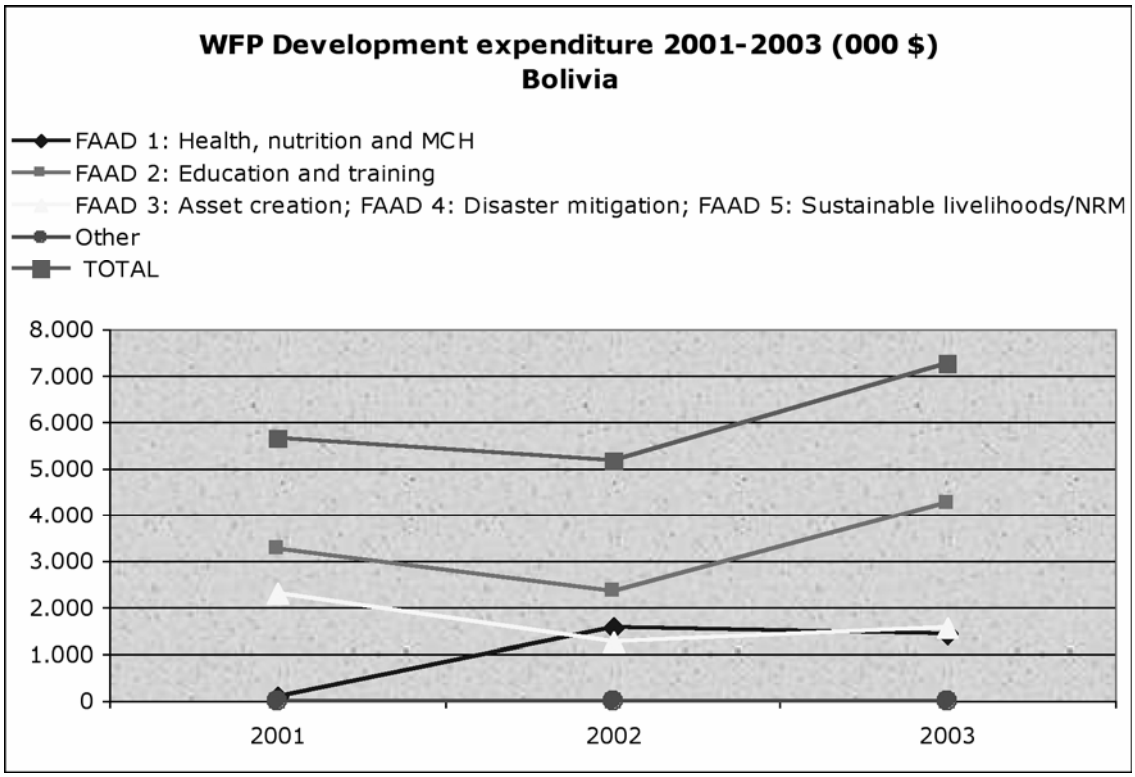
	WFP Beneficiaries[a]	WFP beneficiaries as % of people under-nourished [b] (%)	WFP transfers for Dev. Operations[c] (000 $)	WFP transfers for Dev. Operations as % of GDP [d] (%)	WFP transfers for Dev. Operations per beneficiary ($)	WFP transfers for Dev. Operations per beneficiary as % of GNI per capita [d] (%)
Bangladesh	1,116,761	2.53	17,852	0.03	15.99	4.00
Bolivia	550,340	30.57	7,247	0.09	13.17	1.48
Ethiopia	1,746,474	6.62	17,620	0.27	10.09	11.21
Honduras	222,731	17.13	3,095	0.04	13.90	1.43
Mali	636,607	26.53	4,957	0.12	7.79	2.69
Mozambique	194,599	2.01	14,098	0.33	72.45	34.50
Pakistan	461,420	1.72	16,122	0.02	34.94	7.43

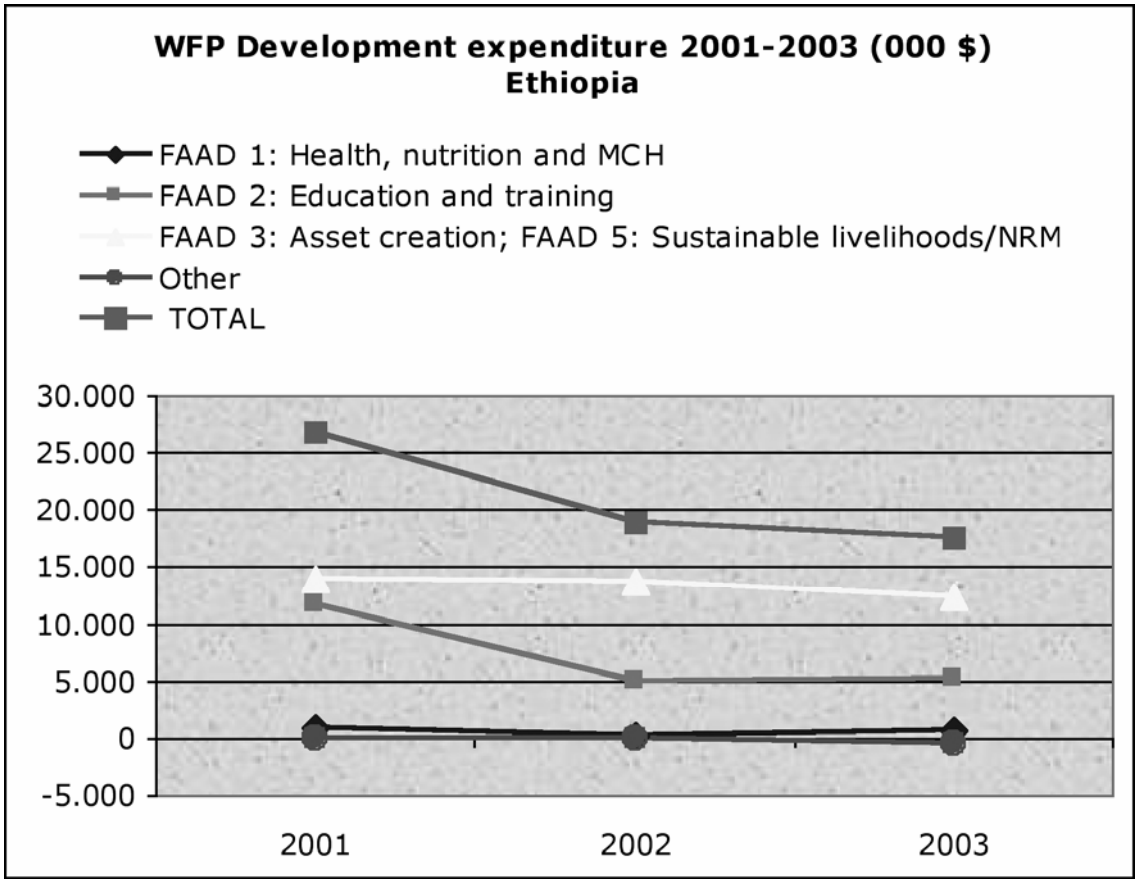
(a) Source: SPRs 2003.
(b) Data on % of people undernourished (Source: "The State of Food Insecurity in the World, 2003", FAO) refer to 1999-2001 period.
(c) Source: Country data provided by the ICTI, WFP.
(d) Source of data on GDP (current $) and GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US$): World Bank Country Data Profile.

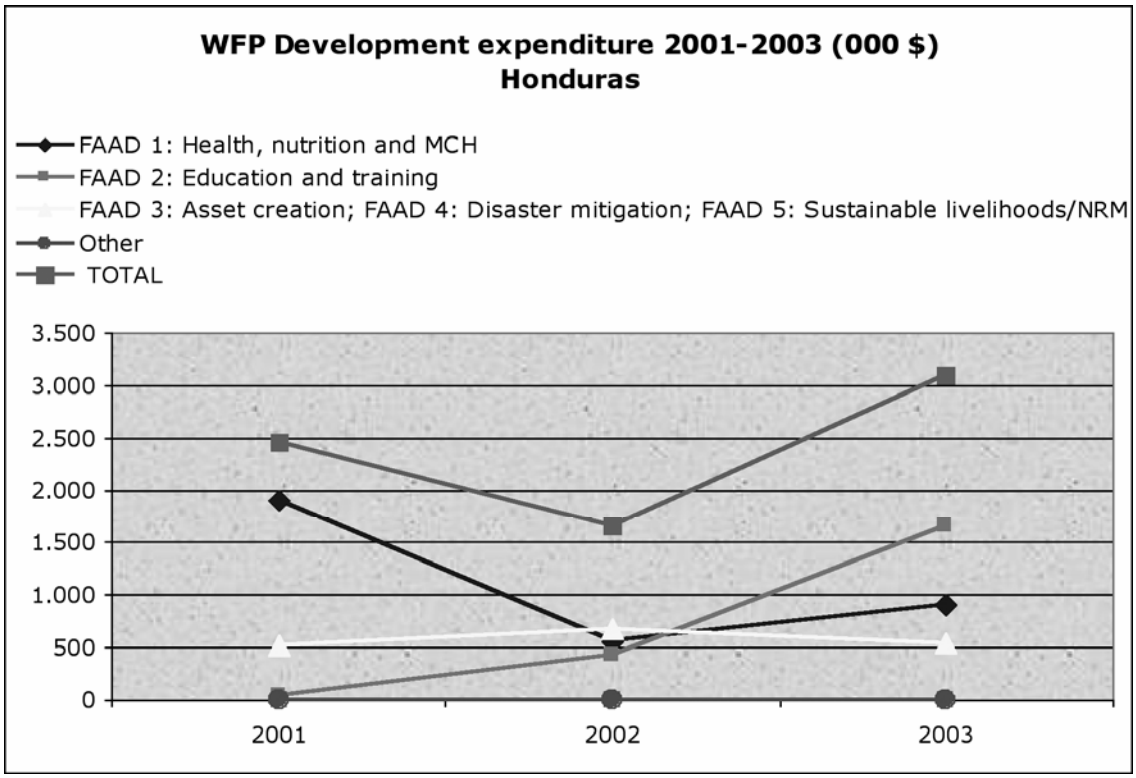
SECTION 3 / B: WFP DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE PER EDP AREA OF FOCUS, 2001-2003 (000 $), ALL REGIONS & SELECTED COUNTRIES

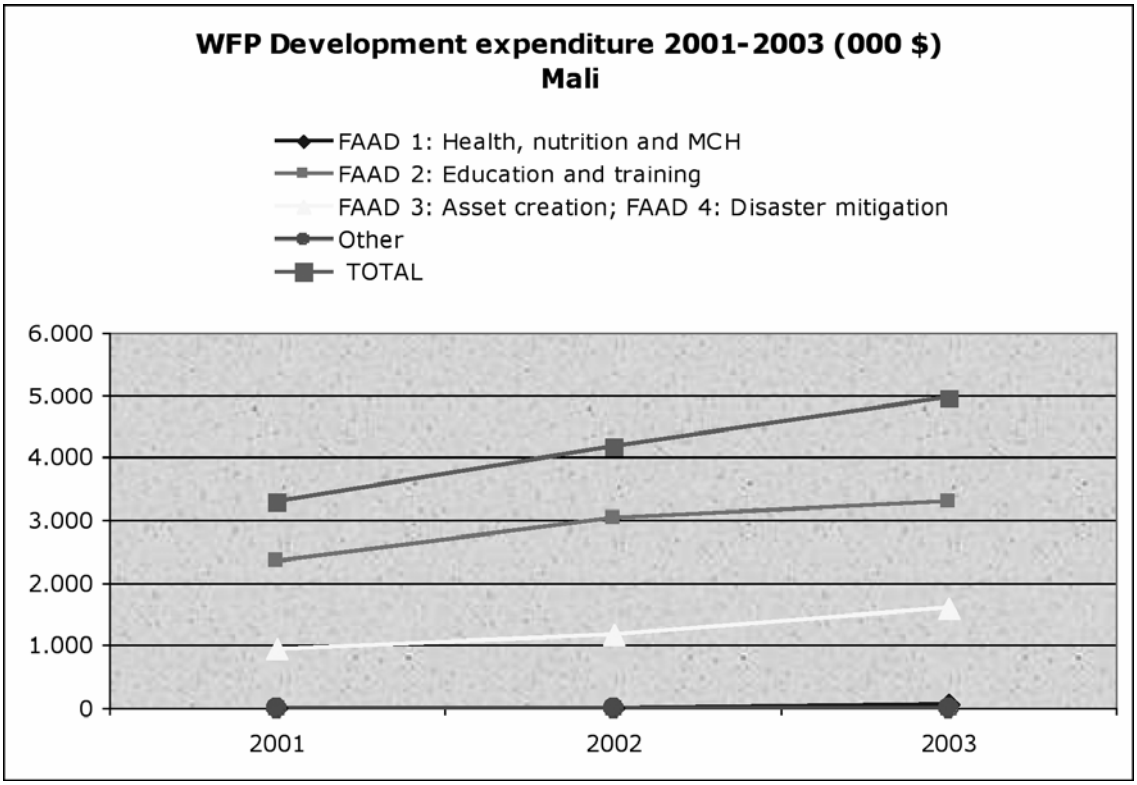


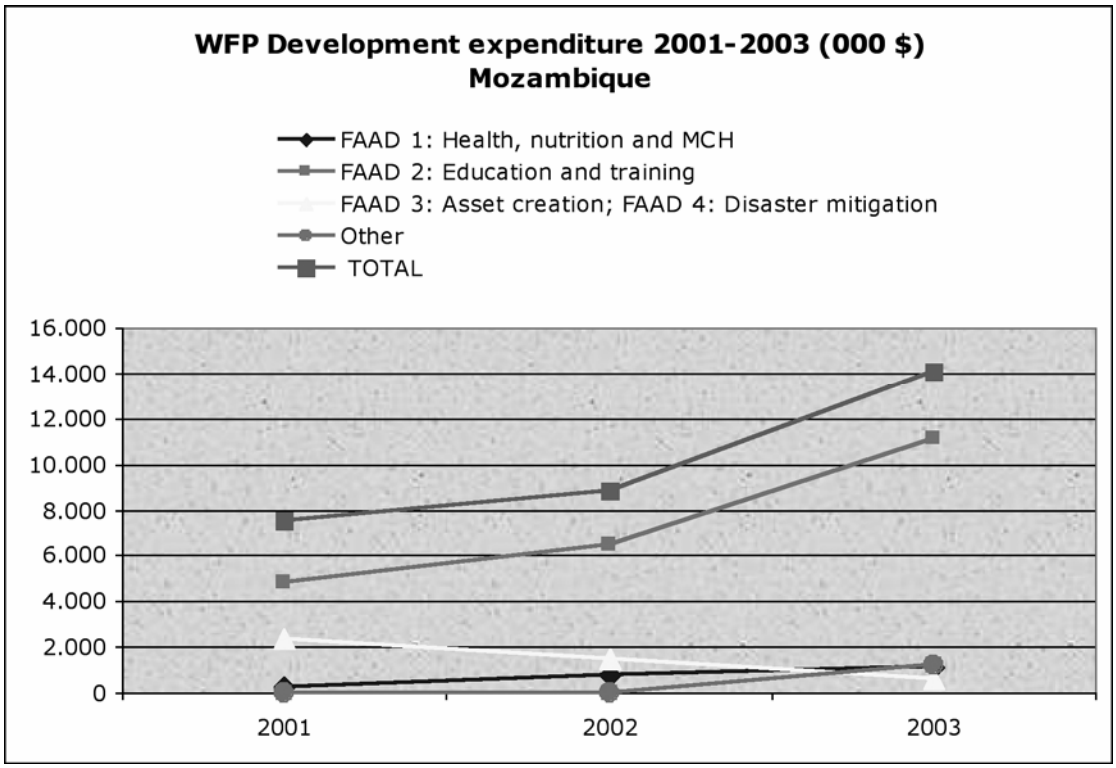


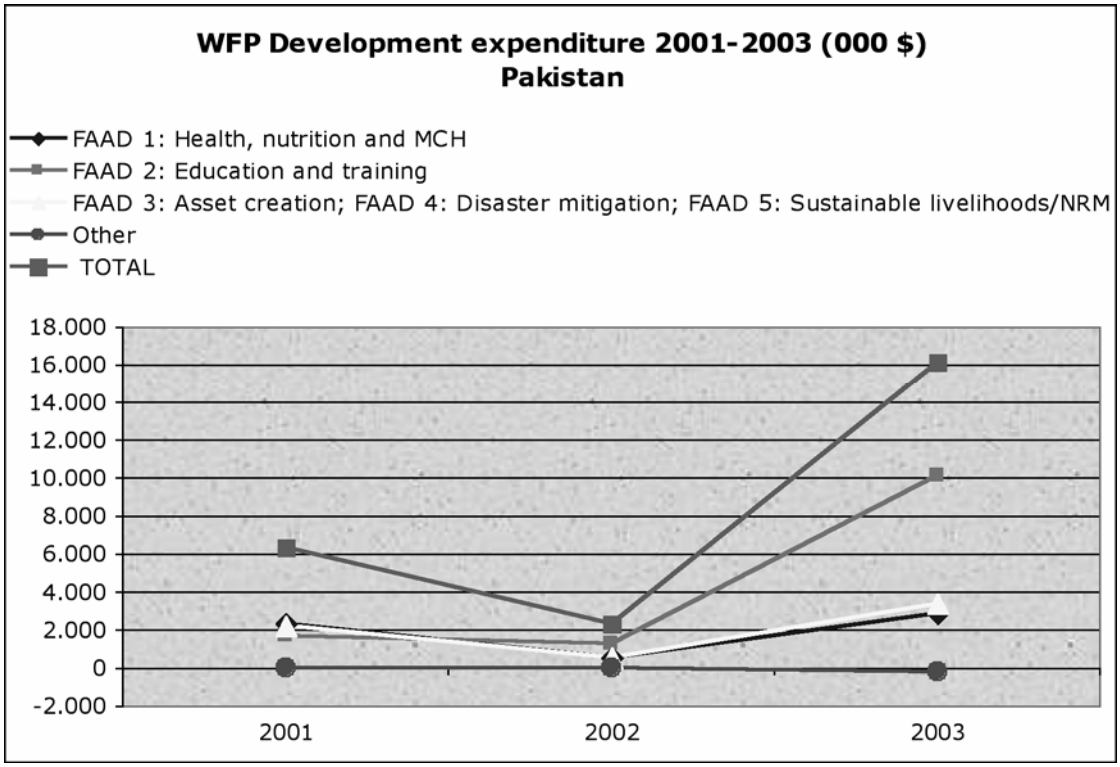

WFP Development expenditure 2001-2003 (000 $)
Bolivia
FAAD 1: Health, nutrition and MCH
FAAD 2: Education and training
FAAD 3: Asset creation; FAAD 4: Disaster mitigation; FAAD 5: Sustainable livelihoods/NRM
Other
TOTAL
8.000
7.000
6.000
5.000
4.000
3.000
2.000
1.000
0
2001
2002
2003


WFP Development expenditure 2001-2003 (000 $)
Ethiopia
FAAD 1: Health, nutrition and MCH
FAAD 2: Education and training
FAAD 3: Asset creation; FAAD 5: Sustainable livelihoods/NRM
Other
TOTAL
30.000
25.000
20.000
15.000
10.000
5.000
0
-5.000
2001
2002
2003


WFP Development expenditure 2001-2003 (000 $)
Honduras
FAAD 1: Health, nutrition and MCH
FAAD 2: Education and training
FAAD 3: Asset creation; FAAD 4: Disaster mitigation; FAAD 5: Sustainable livelihoods/NRM
Other
TOTAL
3.500
3.000
2.500
2.000
1.500
1.000
500
0
2001
2002
2003


WFP Development expenditure 2001-2003 (000 $)
Mali
FAAD 1: Health, nutrition and MCH
FAAD 2: Education and training
FAAD 3: Asset creation; FAAD 4: Disaster mitigation
Other
TOTAL
6.000
5.000
4.000
3.000
2.000
1.000
0
2001
2002
2003


WFP Development expenditure 2001-2003 (000 $)
Mozambique
FAAD 1: Health, nutrition and MCH
FAAD 2: Education and training
FAAD 3: Asset creation; FAAD 4: Disaster mitigation
Other
TOTAL
16.000
14.000
12.000
10.000
8.000
6.000
4.000
2.000
0
2001
2002
2003


WFP Development expenditure 2001-2003 (000 $)
Pakistan
FAAD 1: Health, nutrition and MCH
FAAD 2: Education and training
FAAD 3: Asset creation; FAAD 4: Disaster mitigation; FAAD 5: Sustainable livelihoods/NRM
Other
TOTAL
18.000
16.000
14.000
12.000
10.000
8.000
6.000
4.000
2.000
0
-2.000
2001
2002
2003

SECTION 4: KEY FINDINGS EMERGING FROM THE DESK PHASE AND COUNTRY STUDIES

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This annex contains a number of synthetic tables recording the main findings emerging from the desk phase and the country studies on the following issues:

- ✓ EDP focus areas:
  - Key findings on areas of focus 1: Health and Nutrition (Section 4 / A)
  - Key findings on areas of focus 2: Support to Human Capital Development (Section 4 / B)
  - Key Findings on areas of focus 3, 4, 5: Asset creation, Disaster mitigation, Sustainable livelihoods/Natural resource management (Section 4 / C)

- ✓ Measures necessary to improve the quality of WFP's development interventions:
  - Resourcing of EDP and WFP development portfolio (Section 4 / D)
  - Partnership (Section 4 / E)
  - Targeting (Section 4 / F)
  - Participation (Section 4 / G)
  - Gender mainstreaming (Section 4 / H)
  - Demonstrating results - Monitoring and Evaluation (Section 4 / I)

SECTION 4 / A: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 1: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

WFP DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO (CURRENT AND TRENDS)	Desk Phase	▪ This area of focus has been given high priority namely through the policy paper on food for nutrition. The paper recommends giving nutrition 'a higher priority' within WFP activities and seeks to do so by broadening the nutrition agenda: nutrition should no longer be seen as a niche activity but a mainstream activity known as food for nutrition. ▪ The weight of the area, in financial terms at least, is decreasing both in absolute and relative terms. In the period 2001-2003, area of focus 1 has absorbed approximately 17.5% (on average) of WFP development portfolio, decreasing from approx. 21% in 2001 to approx. 12% in 2003.
	Bangladesh	▪ Introduction, in the latest CP, of a development package to integrate short-term food security and nutrition with longer-term development. ▪ Level of expenditure divided by 2 over the last three years (from approx. 10 million $ in 2001 to approx. US$ 5.5 million in 2003). Nevertheless, the weight of the activities in this area, in relative terms, decreased only by 4% of total development expenditure in the country (from 34.4% in 2001 to 30.6% in 2003), accounting, on average, for 32.2% of WFP development expenditure in Bangladesh in the period 2001-2003.
	Bolivia	▪ The 'Support to micronutrients programme' and the 'programme for the attention to boys and girls under 6 years of age - PAN' has a nutrition component. This programme integrates health, nutrition and education aspects. ▪ The allocation to this area of focus has considerably increased from 1.6% of the total WFP dev. exp. in the country in 2001 to 30.4% in 2002. In 2003, the amount of WFP dev. exp. allocated to area of focus 1 in Bolivia, though slightly lower, reached 20% (approx. US$ 1.4 million) of WFP development portfolio in the country.
	Ethiopia	▪ The project supported within this area focuses on HIV/AIDS in urban areas. ▪ In 2001-2003, area of focus 1 has absorbed only a low percentage of WFP dev. exp in Ethiopia, accounting, on average, for approx. 2.5% of WFP country portfolio for development. The weight of this focus area has partially increased from 3.2% in 2001 to 3.8% in 2003, but recorded a particularly low percentage (less than 1%) in 2002.
	Honduras	▪ The 'Integrated assistance for vulnerable children and women programme' focuses on the delivery of quality health services and on family and community education. In addition, a pilot HIV/AIDS project has been initiated in the latest CP. ▪ Expenditure within this area was reduced by more than a half, both in absolute and relative terms, between 2001 and 2003. In 2003, the amount of WFP dev. exp. devoted to area of focus 1 in Honduras was approx. US$ 0.91 million (29.3% of WFP dev. exp. in the country), compared to approx. US$ 1.91 million (77.6% of WFP dev. exp. in the country) in 2001.
	Mali	▪ The 'Supplementary food and support to community health services' activity started in 2003, and includes a small component on HIV/AIDS. ▪ Expenditure in this focus area started in 2003, amounting only to 1.3% of the CP allocation.
	Mozambique	▪ The 'Community safety net facility' objective is to prevent and reduce the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on vulnerable groups. ▪ In absolute terms, the expenditure in this area has increased fourfold in the 2001-2003 period. In 2003, it represented 8% (approx. US$ 1.14 million) of WFP dev. exp. in the country.
	Pakistan	▪ 'Promoting safe motherhood project': the objective is to increase the attendance of expectant mothers to health centres, to promote specific vaccinations for mothers and infants and health education. ▪ In relative terms, expenditure for area of focus 1 has decreased over the last 3 years (from 37,4% in 2001, to 24% in 2002 and 17.4% in 2003). Nevertheless, in absolute terms, the amount of WFP dev. exp. allocated to this area of focus has recorded remarkable variations, decreasing from approx. US$ 2.35 million in 2001 to approx. US$ 0.57 million in 2002 and increasing again to approx. US$ 2.81 million in 2003.

SECTION 4 / A: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 1: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS	Desk Phase	▪ Elaboration or updating of guidelines and methodologies such as the Food and Nutrition Handbook (with the support of the Nutrition and School Feeding Services of the Strategy, Programme and Policy Support Division)
	Bangladesh	▪ The main government partner is the Local Government Engineering Department within the Ministry of Local Government.
	Bolivia	▪ The main government partner is the National programme for the integrated development of boys and girls under 6, directly placed under the responsibility of the Vice Ministry for children.
	Ethiopia	▪ The main partner is the HIV/AIDS prevention and control office while the implementation is carried out by NGO's and Community Based Organisations.
	Honduras	▪ The main government counterpart is the Ministry of Health. Support, co-ordination and monitoring partners are, namely, WHO (surveys), UNICEF (surveys and training material), NGO's, etc.
	Mali	▪ The main government partner is the Ministry of Health and at local level the community health centres.
	Mozambique	▪ The main government partner is the Ministry for Women and co-ordination of social affairs. At local level, this is mainly implemented by local implementing partners.
	Pakistan	▪ The 'Promoting safe motherhood project' is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Departments in 20 districts in three regions (Sindh, NWFP and Punjab), especially through basic health units that operate at the local level.
CHANGES INTRODUCED IN THE APPROACH, IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS	Desk Phase	N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ The 'Vulnerable group development programme' has evolved over the years. While some of its components were scaled down the focus on nutrition aspects increased.
	Bolivia	▪ The PAN, previously under the Ministry of Presidency has now been moved under the Vice Ministry for children in an attempt to improve its institutionalisation. This can be seen as a sign of the government's commitment to this programme.
	Ethiopia	▪ This is a new small scale project operational in Addis Abeba coming in support of NGO's and CBO active in this field. It replaces an old urban health project that was discontinued.
	Honduras	▪ Accent across all projects of the latest CP on gender mainstreaming. ▪ The HIV/AIDS project is a pilot initiative.
	Mali	▪ The health and nutrition project of the 1997-2002 CP was discontinued after a one year test. A new one was initiated in 2004 based on the lessons learnt from the previous experience.
	Mozambique	▪ The project supported is a new one. It places a very strong accent on the implementing partners mainly NGO's and CBO's (about 60) who operate on behalf of WFP under the formal tutelage of the Ministry.
	Pakistan	▪ This activity has been undertaken for several years now. In the new CP the targeting has been sharpened and the geographical coverage reduced.
BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS	Desk Phase	N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ The main beneficiaries are ultra poor women. The selection criteria are age (childbearing age), land ownership (less than 0.15 acres) and very low and irregular income.
	Bolivia	▪ The main beneficiaries are children boys and girls some of them street children.

SECTION 4 / A: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 1: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS (cont'd)	Ethiopia	▪ The beneficiaries are people affected by HIV/AIDS. The geographic targeting is based on an assessment of poverty profiles and the distribution of poor in an urban area (Addis Abeba).
	Honduras	▪ The beneficiaries are expectant and nursing mothers, their children up to 2 years and people affected by HIV/AIDS.
	Mali	▪ The beneficiaries are children between six months and five years, expectant and nursing mothers, orphans and people affected by HIV/AIDS as well as people who purchase the complementary food at the subvention price.
	Mozambique	▪ The beneficiaries are families affected by HIV/AIDS defined as households headed by orphans, by a grandparent or a person sick or dying from HIV/AIDS; orphans and vulnerable children; activists and volunteers working with home based care.
	Pakistan	▪ The beneficiaries are expectant or nursing mothers and their young children in food-insecure areas. The number of beneficiaries in 2003 was 175,000. ▪ WFP covers 472 health facilities in the selected districts, most of which are basic health units.
MAIN RESULTS RECORDED	Desk Phase	N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ Main outcomes observed include: improved nutrition levels and increased income of women participating in the sessions of the women training centres (relevant to areas of focus 2) and increased level of consultation with modern medical practitioners. ▪ In terms of impact, awareness improvement and empowerment for self-representation are reported.
	Bolivia	▪ Mains outputs observed are regular attendance to pre-school centres, % of children vaccinated, food rations delivered, etc. For the street children the outputs are intakes of micronutrients and vitamins. ▪ The nutritional status of the children is followed-up regularly and the diet - when possible – is adapted to children' malnutrition levels. For street children the main expected outcome is to retain them in the shelters. ▪ In terms of impact, parents report that children are more communicative, have more reasoning capacities and are more open to learn. Pre-school children benefit from a better diet and from improved health, education and sanitary conditions.
	Ethiopia	▪ Food is provided not only to the people affected by HIV/AIDS but also to their dependants who have lost their primary carers and may therefore find difficulties to access food. ▪ Project activities are still too recent to allow the identification/quantification of results.
	Honduras	▪ In addition to food rations children have received iron and de-worming supplements. Beneficiaries received also some training in reproductive health, weight and height control, and the prevention of malnutrition. ▪ One of the most important outcomes is the reduction of malnutrition prevalence among the beneficiaries. ▪ In terms of potential effects the country study mentions the promotion of income generating activities such as the health centre pharmacies, the creation of assets to improve conditions in households to help reinforce health and hygiene habits in the family and community. ▪ The country study reports that the adults and children benefiting from the HIV/AIDS pilot project respond to food intake by quickly shifting from undernourished to normal weight. The combination of therapeutic food with HIV drugs allows the infected individuals to keep working and/or return to work.
	Mali	▪ Outputs are distribution of fortified food to malnourished children, sales of this fortified food in health centres at subsidised prices and demonstration of food preparation in the health centres ▪ The HIV/Aids component focuses on distributing food to the people affected by the disease in urban areas. ▪ The project is only at its start and no result or impact can be reported yet.

SECTION 4 / A: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 1: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

MAIN RESULTS RECORDED (cont'd)	Mozambique	▪ The main outputs of the activities are support to people living with HIV/AIDS and their families with food rations through home based care; support to the volunteers and support to the orphans and vulnerable children through institutions. ▪ The outcomes achieved in 2003 exceeded the targets of the project document. ▪ Real impact could be achieved if it proves possible for the beneficiaries to resume economic activity (but finding work is a real problem for them). Actual impact can be defined as increased well-being and dignity of terminally ill and totally destitute individuals and the enabling effects on their families.
	Pakistan	▪ The main outputs are the quantity of edible oil distributed, the number of women receiving oil and health services for themselves and their children, number of children immunized. The data collected show that dropouts after the first visit are significant though declining in 2003 following the increased staffing of units and the distribution of ration cards in the local language; ▪ The expected outcomes of the activities undertaken within this area are increased utilisation of health services by pregnant and nursing mothers and improved immunization rates to help towards elimination and control of vaccine-preventable diseases. Data has been obtained only for the Sindh region. In 2003, in Sindh, WFP-assisted centres, which account for 26% of the total in the region, cover more than half of the total registrations. ▪ Impact is limited by actual dropout rate at every successive visit.
MAIN CONSTRAINTS TO IMPLEMENTATION	Desk Phase	N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ The country study reports weaknesses in terms of quality of the training provided, availability of the material and adequacy of the skills developed vis a vis the needs of the target groups.
	Bolivia	▪ The project is confronted with a weak capacity to reach its target group (children from 2-24 months) because of the high cost for the implementing partners of attending infants, the lack of appropriate food for them and the reluctance of mothers to leave their really young children in the centres.
	Ethiopia	▪ It is not clear whether food rations are appropriate in terms of nutritional content, acceptability and absorption depending on whether it is to be taken by sickly infants, children and adults. ▪ Implementing partners tend to use WFP's food to increase the coverage of their activities rather than complement the non-food support they are already providing with nutritional support.
	Mozambique	▪ Although some anti-retroviral medicines are being provided alongside with food by some implementing partners the availability of these medicines does not meet the demand which might induce questionable practices to which WPF might find itself unwillingly associated with. ▪ The institutional capacity of supervision is weak and could become a bottleneck when the project expands.
	Pakistan	▪ The dropouts observed are due to several factors such as insufficient information for women about the importance of regular visits as well as to the lack of sensitization of the male members of the family and mothers-in-law in particular, on whom women's mobility depends. This diminishes the vaccination coverage and diffusion of health messages.

LEVEL OF EVIDENCE FOUND ON RESULTS AT OUTCOME LEVEL FOR AREA OF FOCUS 1 'HEALTH AND NUTRITION'

Outcomes / **Countries**	**Increased access to basic health services**	**Improved nutritional practices**	**Reduced child malnutrition**	**Increased women role in socio-economic activities and in decision making**	**Local organisation strengthening**	**Improved nutrition**
Bangladesh	B	B	B	C	C	B
Bolivia	C	C	C	C	C	C
Ethiopia (HIV/AIDS)	C	C	C	N.A.	C	C
Honduras	C	B	B	C	N.A.	B
Mali	C	C	C	C	C	C
Mozambique (HIV/AIDS)	N.A.	N.A.	B	N.A.	N.A.	B
Pakistan	C	C	C	C	N.A.	C
Legend:						
A= Strong evidence (consistently reported in reports and by field observations)						
B= Evidence (reported but not systematically)						
C = Scattered evidence or no evidence						
N.A. = Not Applicable						

N.B. Given the limited sampling and problems outlined in the main report, the different scorings should be taken with care. They may provide the reader, however, with broad indications on the trends in terms of performance at outcome level.

SECTION 4 / B: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 2: SUPPORT TO HUMAN CAPITAL

WFP DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO (CURRENT AND TRENDS)	Desk Phase	▪ Human capital development is the most important area of WFP development programmes. It focuses on school attendance, concentration and learning, and training and literacy. ▪ The amounts allocated to this area, globally increased over the last 3 years, from approx. 43% of the overall WFP development portfolio in 2001 to approx. 58.5% in 2003.
	Bangladesh	▪ The SFP (School Feeding Programme) is one of the most important worldwide (after Mozambique). Its main objective is to increase enrolment and retention of children in school from ultra-poor/poor households affected by offsetting opportunity cost and enables families to send their children to school. ▪ The weight of WFP dev. exp. devoted to area of focus 2 in Bangladesh has increased from, respectively, 42.3% and 38.7% in 2001 and 2002, to 52.8% in 2003. In absolute terms, however, the amount of WFP dev. exp. for this area has decreased from approx. US$ 12.4 million in 2001 to approx. US$ 9.4 million in 2003.
	Bolivia	▪ The funds allocated to this area decreased from approx. US$ 3.28 million in 2001 to approx. US$ 2.36 million in 2002 and increased again to approx. US$ 4.25 million in 2003. In the period 2001-2003, area of focus 2 has accounted, on average, for approx. 54% of WFP dev. exp. in Bolivia, reaching the highest percentage (58.7%) in 2003. ▪ The objective of the FSP is to support regular primary school attendance and to improve learning capacity by means of hunger relief in the short term. The programme for the attention to boys and girls under 6 years of age benefits children in pre-schools centres with an integrated health, nutrition and education approach as is doing the street children programme.
	Ethiopia	▪ The long term objective of the School Feeding project is for households in food insecure areas to invest in the education of children, especially that of girls. ▪ The SFP has been cut by two in the latest CP due to overall budget reductions. The amount of WFP dev. exp. allocated to focus area 2 in Ethiopia has remarkably decreased from approx. US$ 11.8 million (44% of WFP dev. exp. in the country) in 2001 to approx. US$ 5 million in 2002 and 2003 (respectively, 26.6% and 28.7% of WFP dev. exp. in the country).
	Honduras	▪ The SFP was initiated in 2001 in response to EDP requirements. Its main objective is to increase access to education and improve level of attendance. ▪ Human capital support allocations have remarkably increased from approx US$ 39,000 in 2001 up to approx. US$ 1.65 million in 2003 or from 1.6% up to 53.4% of WFP development portfolio in Honduras.
	Mali	▪ The main objective of the 'Support to basic education programme' is to improve school enrolment and attendance rates, especially girls' attendance, in food insecure areas. ▪ The amount of WFP dev. exp. devoted to area of focus 2 in Mali has increased from approx. US$ 2.34 million in 2001 to approx. US$ 3.30 million in 2003. Nevertheless, in relative terms, a slightly decreasing trend can be observed (from approx. 71% and 72% of WFP dev. portfolio in the country in 2001 and 2002 respectively, to approx 66.5% in 2003).
	Mozambique	▪ The main objective of the SFP (School Feeding Programme) component on boarding facilities is to enable pupils who complete their primary education in areas with no post primary facilities to pursue their studies elsewhere. The day school feeding component targets primary school children. Finally, take home rations are predicted to increase girls and orphans attendance. ▪ It is in Mozambique that the proportion of WFP development portfolio dedicated to this area of focus is the highest among the countries studied (72.4% on average in the period 2001-2003 and 78.9% in 2003). Expenditure in this field has more than doubled over the last 3 years, from approx. US$ 4.83 million in 2001 to approx. US$ 11.12 million in 2003.

SECTION 4 / B: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 2: SUPPORT TO HUMAN CAPITAL		
WFP DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO (cont'd)	Pakistan	▪ The main objective pursued by the basic activity 'Assistance to girls' primary education' is to increase enrolment, attendance and retention rates at selected girls' primary schools in targeted areas. ▪ Over the last 3 years (2001-2003), the expenditure in this area has remarkably increased from approx. US$ 1.7 million in 2001 to approx. US$ 10.15 million in 2003. In relative terms, however, the total amount available for WFP development activities in Pakistan more than doubled between 2001 and 2003, the same increasing trend can be observed (from 27.1% of WFP development portfolio in the country in 2001 to 62.9% in 2003).
IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS	Desk Phase	▪ Elaboration or updating of guidelines and methodologies such as the Food and Nutrition Handbook (with the support of the Nutrition and School Feeding Services of the Strategy, Programme and Policy Support Division)
	Bangladesh	▪ The main government partner is the Directorate of Primary Education within the Ministry of Primary and mass education. ▪ The food aid provided is mainly wheat and fortified biscuits produced locally. ▪ In the schools the food distribution is managed by the school management committee.
	Bolivia	▪ The main government partner is the Ministry of Education, and the implementation is under the responsibility of the municipalities. ▪ There are plans to extend the SFP coverage with UNICEF and GTZ. ▪ Involvement of parents' school associations in the SFP implementation for the monitoring, management and control of the food.
	Ethiopia	▪ The main government partner is the Ministry of Education. At regional level, the public authorities - in collaboration with WFP - select the schools that can benefit from the programme. ▪ Schools have committees (including parents, teachers and students) in charge of supervising the food distribution process.
	Honduras	▪ The main government counterpart is the Ministry of Education with the presidency's health school programme. ▪ Participating schools have created school feeding committees for local logistics of commodities and cooking and serving of food. ▪ The Government financial contribution to the programme is very important (US$ 3.7 million in 2003).
	Mali	▪ The main government partner is the Ministry of Education. ▪ School canteen committees have been set up in the schools.
	Mozambique	▪ The main government counterpart is the Ministry of Education. ▪ The local education authorities select the schools in consultation with local leaders. These lists are forwarded to the central level and the final list is defined jointly by the Ministry and WFP, in light of available resources.
	Pakistan	▪ The main government partner is the Ministry of Education and its departments at provincial and district levels.

SECTION 4 / B: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 2: SUPPORT TO HUMAN CAPITAL

CHANGES INTRODUCED IN THE APPROACH, IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS	Desk Phase	N.A.
	Bangladesh	N.A.
	Bolivia	▪ The main change between the 2 CPs is the integration of various projects dealing with health, nutrition and education issues within a global support to the development of human capital.
	Ethiopia	▪ Urban schools are no longer eligible in the ongoing CP. ▪ Changes in the food distributed from 2002 onwards: from locally produced biscuits and famix to corn and soya blend which are less appreciated by the beneficiaries. This shift is mainly due to the food aid WFP received from the US for this programme.
	Honduras	▪ This is a new programme developed for the ongoing CP.
	Mali	▪ Schools from urban areas supported during the previous CP have been excluded from the current one. ▪ A monitoring system has been developed whereby NGO's are contracted to undertake monthly monitoring visits and prepare quarterly reports.
	Mozambique	▪ The SFP started in the 70's with support to boarding schools has been modified to include day schools and take home rations for girls and orphans in order to raise their school enrolment.
	Pakistan	▪ Take home rations of edible oil are given to families, provided girls attend primary schools 20 days a month during 9 months.
BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS	Desk Phase	N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ The SFP covers all government and NGO primary schools in selected areas. ▪ The SFP targets primary school children (grade 1 to 5) of which about half are girls, in food insecure rural areas and urban slums. In 2003 it reached 1.2 million primary school children and about half were girls.
	Bolivia	▪ The main beneficiaries are pre-school children under 6 years of age, primary school children of 6 to 16 and street children under 18. ▪ Overall more than 94,000 children in 2003 (49% were girls) were reached by the projects undertaken within this area.
	Ethiopia	▪ The beneficiaries are primary school children (boys and girls from grade 1 to 8) in rural food insecure areas. ▪ Girls are specifically targeted in pastoral areas through take-home rations.
	Honduras	▪ The main beneficiaries are primary school boys and girls. An additional category of beneficiaries includes women (approx. 10,000 per year) that receive food rations to attend literacy trainings. ▪ The project should normally cover almost all the municipalities in 2004.
	Mali	▪ The beneficiaries are public primary school boys and girls (42% of the beneficiaries in 2003) from rural areas, some of them from nomadic areas. ▪ Girls, who attend school regularly, are provided with family rations.
	Mozambique	▪ The SFP targets 351 schools including 199 boarding schools, or 126,000 beneficiaries. ▪ In some specific regions girls (graded 4-7) and orphans can access take home rations to enable them to attend school. ▪ Targeting is the result of food insecurity identified through VAM but also low attendance of girls and high incidence of AIDS.
	Pakistan	▪ The main beneficiaries are girls (248,188 in 2003) in primary schools in 28 districts.

SECTION 4 / B: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 2: SUPPORT TO HUMAN CAPITAL

MAIN RESULTS RECORDED	Desk Phase	N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ Increased enrolment rates (by 35% compared to schools not included in the programme, over a two year period), and decreased gender disparity in enrolment. Decreased dropout rates. More regular attendance and attention of the pupils. ▪ Nutritional deficit reduced.
	Bolivia	▪ The main outputs are: no. of rations distributed, no. of schools assisted and no. of parents associations trained. ▪ Increased enrolment is reported and dropouts almost non existent in the schools visited during the field visits. Punctuality and learning capacities are reported to have improved.
	Ethiopia	▪ Rations are not always provided regularly over the school years (gaps from 1 to 3 months have been observed). ▪ Special initiative for girls in 2 areas where their enrolment rate is particularly low through the provision of food incentives to the families. ▪ Positive trends observed in terms of enrolment rates and school attendance, although it is not clear what % of the increased enrolment rates is the result of children coming from nearby schools or of children who would not have gone to school in the absence of school feeding. ▪ Positive teachers' perception of improvements in students' ability to learn through improved nutritional status. ▪ The local communities through parents' association are committed to the SFP.
	Honduras	▪ Main outputs observed include: increased retention of children in the education centres, increased punctuality and attendance at school, increased enrolment in remote and vulnerable areas, improved nutritional status. ▪ Considering that the project has been active only for 2 years, outcomes are not yet measurable.
	Mali	▪ Food rations are compatible with eating habits. Deliveries are timely. ▪ The school canteens are operational and provide the necessary support to adequately implement the activities. ▪ No reliable data are available that would allow to determine the trends observed in the assisted schools in terms of increased enrolment or reduced dropouts. Field observations have showed the following: mobilisation of stakeholders in the field to enrol students mainly in isolated villages where schools have only be opened recently; mobilisation of families to ensure regular attendance of girls, key role played by the school canteen committees.
	Mozambique	▪ Food rations distributed according to types of beneficiaries on a regular basis. ▪ Number of beneficiaries foreseen exceeded the targets in 2002 and 2003 for the boarding and day school components. The target has not been reached for the girls and orphans, who are part of a new initiative. ▪ Quantitative outcome indicators have been measured for the assisted boarding schools and are as follows: increased enrolment of 15% over 5 years, reduction of dropout rates (5% in a year), reduced girls dropout rate (10% in 5 years); reduced repetition rate (10% a year), increased enrolment rate of AIDS orphans (30% a year). ▪ WFP is not in a position to demonstrate the impact of the long period food for boarding project as no evaluation of this project has been carried out. And the new elements added in the new CP cannot yet be evaluated in terms or outcomes and impact.
	Pakistan	▪ The main outputs are the quantity of oil distributed and the number of girls receiving oil and they are below targets in 2002 and 2003. ▪ In terms of outcome, increased enrolment rates are reported (In Sindh for instance, enrolment increased by 313% over 5 years). The recorded global increase of girls enrolment is 43.7%

SECTION 4 / B: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 2: SUPPORT TO HUMAN CAPITAL		
MAIN CONSTRAINTS TO IMPLEMENTATION AND ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	Desk Phase	N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ Quality of education remains problematic since the school feeding programme does not intervene on the actual quality and practical relevance of the educational offers.
	Bolivia	▪ It was noted that participation of women in PAN/PAE activities involves additional responsibilities in addition to their existing roles. This becomes critical when men migrate and mothers are overburdened.
	Ethiopia	▪ Geographic targeting does not ensure that children from the most isolated communities or poorest HHs are benefiting from the programme. Logistics constraints are such that schools near the roads are generally selected. ▪ Quality of education remains problematic since the increased level of enrolment is not balanced by improvements in the number of classrooms, teachers and school books. ▪ While the government is politically committed to the programme, serious budgets constraints are to be recorded.
	Honduras	▪ WFP local purchases have been hindered by the substantially higher prices of grain, vegetable oil on the local markets (faced with structural food deficit) compared to world prices. ▪ Overcrowding of classrooms combined with lack of space to build new classes will require allocation of more land to the schools in the medium term as well as of means to build new classes. ▪ Recurrent teachers' union strikes represent an ongoing challenge.
	Mali	N.A.
	Mozambique	▪ The substantial increase in the provision of school meals has resulted in an increased demand for firewood in a context where demand for this resource is already very high and could hasten deforestation in these areas.
	Pakistan	▪ Geographic targeting does not ensure that children from the most isolated communities and poorest HHs are benefiting from the programme. Logistics constraints are such that schools near the roads are generally selected. ▪ Schools environment and facilities, and isolation are major constraints for girls' enrolment in this specific cultural context. ▪ Reports of girls shifting from one school to another to benefit from the oil. ▪ The slow increase of qualified teachers, in the upgrading of facilities and in the provision of equipment raises questions on the quality of education.

LEVEL OF EVIDENCE FOUND ON RESULTS AT OUTCOME LEVEL FOR AREA OF FOCUS 2 'SUPPORT TO HUMAN CAPITAL'

Outcomes / **Countries**	**Increased enrolment**	**Increased attendance**	**Increased capacity to learn**	**Increased girls attendance**	**Local organisation strengthening**	**Improved nutrition**
Bangladesh	A	A	B	A	C	B
Bolivia	B	B	B	B	B	B
Ethiopia	B	B	B	B	B	C
Honduras	B	B	B	B	B	C
Mali	C	C	C	B	B	C
Mozambique	B	B	C	C	B	B
Pakistan	B	B	B	B	N.A.	B
Legend:						
A= Strong evidence (consistently reported in reports and by field observations)						
B= Evidence (reported but not systematically)						
C = Scattered evidence or no evidence						
N.A. = Not Applicable						

N.B. Given the limited sampling and problems outlined in the main report, the different scorings should be taken with care. They may provide the reader, however, with broad indications on the trends in terms of performance at outcome level.

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
AREA OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: WFP DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO (CURRENT AND TRENDS)	Desk Phase	▪ Between 1997 and 2002, there has been a shift from infrastructure development to human capital formation with a major increase - in % terms - of Human Resources Development activities vis a vis food-for-work/food-for-assets related activities. ▪ Area of focus 3 in the period 2001-2003 has absorbed approximately 19% (on average) of total WFP development expenditure and all country programmes of selected country studies include asset creation activities (though to a different extent). ▪ Area of focus 4 covers only a very limited proportion (approx. 2.5%) of the development portfolio, which may call into question the rationale of having a specific area of focus for disaster mitigation since there is a clear overlap with other areas of focus; ▪ Area of focus 5 seems to be linked to very specific country contexts (in 2002 38% of the total resources of this area of focus was allocated to Ethiopia).
	Bangladesh	▪ The amount of WFP development expenditure devoted in Bangladesh to areas of focus 3 and 4 in 2003 is US$ 2.852 million (16% of total 2003 WFP dev. exp. in the country). Focus area 5 (Sustainable livelihoods/NRM) is not included in the WFP development portfolio for Bangladesh. ▪ In 2001-2003, the % of WFP country dev. exp. devoted to areas of focus 3 and 4 in Bangladesh has reflected the same trend of the total amount of WFP dev. exp. in focus areas 3, 4 and 5 for the seven countries as a whole, decreasing from 23% in 2001 to 16% in 2003. ▪ Development activities addressing areas of focus 3 and 4 in the Country Programme 2001-2005 are as follows: ▪ 'Food-for-Assets' (FFA) component of the Basic Activity 2 'Integrated Food Security' (IFS). The IFS project (focus areas 1, 2, 3 and 4) has been operative since 2002. It takes up to 28% of the total planned CP basic resources and is divided in 3 components: Food-for-Assets – FFA (76% of IFD budget); Community Nutrition Initiative – CNI (20% of IFS budget); and Training and Nutrition Centres – TNC (4% of IFS budget). ▪ Basic Activity 3 'Rural Development' (RD) takes up 15% of the total planned CP basic resources.
	Bolivia	▪ In Bolivia, the amount of 2003 WFP development expenditure allocated to areas of focus 3, 4 and 5 in 2003 is US$ 1.551 million (21% of total 2003 WFP dev. exp. in the country). ▪ In the period 2001-2003, the % of WFP country dev. exp. devoted to areas of focus 3, 4 and 5 in Bolivia has shown a decreasing trend (40% in 2001, 24% in 2002 and 21% in 2003). ▪ Development activities addressing areas of focus 3, 4 and 5 in the Country Programme 2003-2007 are carried out within Basic Activity 1 'Support for Food Security and Means of Sustainable Livelihoods' that absorbs 43% of the CP budget, divided, approximately, in: 70% for asset creation under Food-for-Work (FFW); 20% for Food-for-Training (FFT); and 10% for emergency response.
	Ethiopia	▪ In Ethiopia the amount of WFP development expenditure committed to areas of focus 3 and 5 in 2003 is US$12.337 million (70% of total 2003 WFP dev. exp. in the country). Focus area 4 (Disaster mitigation) is not included in the CP. ▪ In 2001-2003, the % of WFP country dev. exp. allocated to areas of focus 3 and 5 in Ethiopia has remarkably increased from 2001 (52%) to 2002 (73%), and has remained high in 2003 (70%). ▪ Development activities addressing areas of focus 3 and 5 in the Country Programme 2003-2006 are carried out in the framework of Basic Activity 1 'Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET)' which represents 83% of the CP planned resources.

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
AREA OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: WFP DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO (CURRENT AND TRENDS) (cont'd)	Honduras	▪ In Honduras, the amount of WFP development expenditure devoted to areas of focus 3, 4 and 5 in 2003 is US$ 0.535 million (17% of total 2003 WFP dev. exp. in the country). ▪ In the period 2001-2003, the % of WFP country dev. exp. committed to areas of focus 3, 4 and 5 in Honduras has reflected the same trend of the total amount of WFP dev. exp. in the same areas of focus for the seven countries as a whole, decreasing from 21% in 2001 to 17% in 2003 but recording a high percentage in 2002 (40%). ▪ Development activities addressing areas of focus 3 and 4 in the Country Programme 2002-2006 are carried out within the framework of Basic Activity 3 'Enabling Poor Households to Make a Shift to More Sustainable Livelihoods and the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters' and absorb 48% of WFP contribution to the CP. This activity was recently formally abandoned due to budgetary difficulties at central level and acute organisational problems within COHDEFOR (Corporación Hondureňa de Desarrollo Forestal).
	Mali	▪ The amount of WFP development expenditure allocated in Mali to areas of focus 3 and 4 in 2003 is US$ 1.593 million (32% of total 2003 WFP dev. exp. in the country). Focus area 5 (Sustainable livelihoods/NRM) is not included in the CP. ▪ In the period 2001-2003, the % of WFP country dev. exp. devoted to areas of focus 3 and 4 in Mali has remained quite steady (29% in 2001, 28% in 2002 and 32% in 2003). ▪ Basic Activity 3A 'Creation of Productive Assets' that covers focus area 3 and absorbs 32% of the CP planned food-aid. ▪ Basic Activity 3B 'Support for the Grain Market Restructuring Programme (GNRP)' – area of focus 4 – that absorbs 17% of the CP planned food-aid.
	Mozambique	▪ The amount of WFP development expenditure committed to areas of focus 3 and 4 in 2003 is US$ 0.604 million (4% of total 2003 WFP dev. exp. in the country). Focus area 5 (Sustainable livelihoods/NRM) is not included in the CP. ▪ In the period 2001-2003, the % of WFP country dev. exp. devoted to areas of focus 3 and 4 in Mozambique has constantly decreased (32% in 2001, 17% in 2002 and only 4% in 2003). ▪ Development activities addressing areas of focus 3 and 4 in the Country Programme 2002-2006 are carried out within the framework of the 'Food Development Fund' that absorbs 33% of CP food commodities.
	Pakistan	▪ In Pakistan, the amount of WFP development expenditure allocated to areas of focus 3, 4 and 5 in 2003 is US$ 3.320 million (21% of total 2003 WFP dev. exp. in the country). ▪ In 2001-2003, the % of WFP country dev. exp. committed to areas of focus 3, 4 and 5 has shown a considerable decrease in 2002 (20%) with respect to 2001 (35%) and has remained low in 2003 (21%). ▪ Development activities addressing areas of focus 3, 4 and 5 in the Country Programme 2001-2003 (prolonged until September 2004) are undertaken in the framework of Basic Activity 3: Creating Assets for Rural Women (CARW) which, following the revision in the allocation of CP resources in accordance with the EDP, now receives only the 27,3% of CP resources.
IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS	Desk Phase	▪ The EDP has been implemented according to the established plan of action. ▪ The quality of the products of the implementation process appears rather good and most of the guidelines produced are of high quality and in line with EDP principles. ▪ The 'effects' of the training programmes undertaken and of the guidelines produced is reflected in the production of programme documents (CPs, CSOs, Project Summaries) which are considered in line with EDP principles (better targeting, use of participatory approaches, better integration within the national framework for poverty reduction, emphasis on the use of food as an incentive for the creation of assets in line with people's priorities, diversified partnership, etc.).

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS (cont'd)	Bangladesh	▪ IFS (Integrated Food Security) is a WFP-assisted government project, initiated in 2002 and implemented in co-ordination with partner NGOs and CBOs. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives co-ordinates the FFA (and CNI) component. ▪ FFA is based upon provision of food in return for labour. With the help of participants, small infrastructure is developed. Participants are enrolled for 24 months ("FFA cycle" – 12 months FFW and 12 months FFT); they receive 50% of their entitlements as food aid (family ration of wheat grain) and 50% as cash (government contribution) as an incentive to mobilize resources and create small infrastructure, and as an enabler to participate in training activities. ▪ User Committees withdraw the quantities of wheat to which they are entitled directly from the Local Storage Depots (LSD) and distribute them among the participants. Participants plan, implement and monitor their projects. ▪ The training components of the FFA consist of awareness-building and functional literacy, plus basic numeracy (108 hours), and training on income generating activities - IGAs (108 hours). ▪ FFA participants benefit from a savings scheme which will enable them to enter into a micro-credit programme after completion of a 2 years cycle. Saving schemes are compulsory: participants save Tk 60 per month on average on the account of the group to which they belong; the group leader and her deputy jointly operate the bank account under the supervision of the partner NGO; both group leaders and members are very proud of operating the saving scheme themselves.
	Bolivia	▪ The principal IP for Activity 1 is DRIPAD (Participatory and Integrated Rural Development in Depressed Areas), under the Ministry for Agriculture, responsible for the logistic of food distribution and direct relationship with other counterparts (e.g. municipalities, NGOs). Key partners in all programmes are the municipalities. Municipalities, NGOs and other organizations provide non-local materials and technical support to DRIPAD projects while local communities provide additional free labour and local materials. ▪ Payment of a ration per day worked represents almost 75% of the minimum salary and is provided to participants on a work completion basis. Food delivered to beneficiaries consists of canned fish, iodized salt, rice, vegetable oil and wheat flour. ▪ Most projects involve a substantial voluntary contribution of work time beyond the days covered by FFW rations. ▪ Where appropriate organizations exist, the project is built around that structure, providing technical support and organizational strengthening as needed. Communities are in charge of the assets maintenance. Training in asset use and maintenance is part of the asset creation programme. ▪ Once a project is approved, a food distribution committee is formed; its tasks are as follows: i) assure completion of works; ii) request food rations from the municipality and DRIPAD; iii) distribute food rations to community members according to number of daily wages; and iv) manage contributions for food transportation.
	Ethiopia	▪ The IP for MERET activities is the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). MoA staff (in consultation with WFP) identifies the watershed areas where to intervene, manages and supervises the distribution of food aid and ensures the provision of the necessary technical back-stopping to the local community. ▪ Local Level Participatory Plans are developed by community members and constitute the starting point for the identification of activities to be supported by the project. These include over 50 different activities and numerous technical packages (to be implemented with the support of food aid and in some cases non-food items) designed to increase and diversify agricultural and livestock production. ▪ Food provided (3 kg of wheat per participant per workday) is used to reduce food gaps and to compensate families engaged in assets creation. Participating households are selected by a local committee and receive a daily family ration up to a maximum of three months' employment per year (during the lean season). ▪ Capacity building activities for implementing partners are undertaken at all levels (national, regional, districts and communities).

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS (cont'd)		▪
	Honduras	▪ The IP for the Activity was: AFE-COHDEFOR (Administración Forestal del Estado- Corporación Hondureña de Desarrollo Forestal).
	Mali	Activity 3A 'Creation of Productive Assets' ▪ Co-ordination of activities is ensured jointly by WFP and the DNPP, in accordance with the principle of co-management. The signing of MoU with the various partners is programmed annually. ▪ WFP's logistical system is fully operational and ensures the delivery of food aid within established time-frames. Deliveries are made in two steps: 50% when the work begins and the rest near the end of the work, based on the progress report. ▪ WFP ensures the delivery of food to the final distribution sites and, from there, to beneficiaries through partners and/or beneficiary communities. Within the targeted communities the distribution of food supplies is left to the discretion of the heads of villages, associations or groups directly involved in the activity's implementation. ▪ The level of participation of beneficiaries is most significant and the participation of partners in the field and local communities represents a key factor (the proposed projects come from requests from the base - groups, village communities - in collaboration with a technical and/or financial partner). ▪ Food is distributed in the form of dry rations to be brought home: i) For food for work (FFW): the daily family ration (for 1 day of work) is equivalent to 5 individual rations: 2 kg of grains and 75 g of vegetable oil; ii) For food for training (FFT): the daily ration (for 1 day of training) is equivalent to 3 individual rations: 1.2 kg of grains and 45 g of vegetable oil. Activity 3B 'Support for the Grain Market Restructuring Programme (GNRP) ▪ WFP actively plays the role of co-ordinator within the GMRP as well as within the donor co-management committee. ▪ 2,055 tonnes of corn were delivered in 2003 and 1,254 tonnes in 2004 (WFP must provide 10,956 metric tonnes to the NSS over five years). The acquisition strategy is flexible: local purchases of dry grains (millet, sorghum, corn) at competitive prices when surpluses are available, importation of products in periods of shortage. Rations (dry grains—millet, sorghum, corn) are distributed per person in accordance with the standards set by the EWS. ▪ The food aid is provided in compliance with government/GMRP donor commitments and with the provisions of the State/OPAM Plan Implementation Agreement in three forms: i) Distribution of food aid in the communes or parts of communes experiencing or likely to experience famine, a food crisis or food difficulties; ii) Intervention sales to be conducted by OPAM in areas "at risk" and/or experiencing a supply disruption following OPAM's Plan of Operations adopted by the COCSSA; iii) Alternative development actions to free distribution allowing for the creation of revenues so as to access the market.
	Mozambique	▪ The Food for Development Fund (FDF) supports 193 Food For Assets (FFA) projects. The main IP for the FDF is the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (MADER). District and provincial agriculture branches of MADER provide technical and material support, and only in rare cases has an NGO assumed the role as implementing partner and provided construction materials. ▪ The decision-making process for single FDF projects normally involves WFP CO, while their administration foresees committees at three levels: the district, the provincial and a national FDF Committee. In each selected district, a Food for Development Fund Committee is established with the task to define eligible communities with chronic disaster vulnerability and food insecurity, and to evaluate and decide on project proposals received through the postos administrativos, the lowest administrative level in Mozambique, from these communities. ▪ Project activities are generally identified by the communities themselves, often in dialogue with local government representatives. ▪ The daily ration for food for assets interventions is composed of 2.5 kg cereals, 0.25 kg beans, 0.075 kg vegetable oil and 0.125 kg sugar, in total 2.95 kg of food.
	Pakistan	▪ CARW has a community-centred and participatory approach. The implementation partners (IP) vary in the different provinces: Forestry Department, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development; NGOs. ▪ In all regions, activities are identified, planned and realised through Villagers' Committees and Women's Organizations, who receive food stamps (from WFP) for participating in the various activities. Food stamps are distributed by the Government-owned

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
		Bait-ul-Mal (PBM), the agency that implements the Government's own food stamp system.
CHANGES INTRODUCED IN THE APPROACH, IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS	Desk Phase	▪ In practice, implementation of projects according to EDP principles would require more resources (mainly operational other than food) than implementation of development projects in the pre-EDP era. ▪ Three sets of guidelines can be broadly linked to the three areas of focus grouped under this category. The guidelines are: i) Food-for-assets guidance that aims to be an all-encompassing guideline for the design of activities where food is used as an incentive to support vulnerable households and communities in securing and improving their assets; ii) Disaster mitigation training guidance that refers to area of focus 4; iii) Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods (provisional) guidance designed to relate to area of focus 5 and in general to the introduction of a sustainable livelihoods approach. These guidelines show that it can be difficult, in practical terms, to clearly define and separate the three areas of focus given the contexts in which WFP operates where target groups are always poor and vulnerable and often live in disaster-prone and degraded areas.
	Bangladesh	▪ A comparison between the current Food-for-Asset (FFA) component of the newly started Integrated Food Security (IFS) project and the forerunning Rural Development (RD) activity shows the following changes: ▪ A narrowed focus on the coverage of the EDP areas of focus; ▪ More comprehensive development oriented benefits (shift from the creation of immediate employment opportunities towards the enhancement of income earning capacity and disaster preparedness); ▪ Explicit links to the improved co-ordination of poverty alleviation efforts at various levels; ▪ Links to the Government's decentralisation efforts; ▪ Focus on targeting, participation, nutrition (improved geographical targeting and beneficiary targeting procedures; increased use of participatory approaches, incentive for communities to mobilise their own resources for the creation of small infrastructures; incentive for participants to participate in training sessions; area-based approach; more supply oriented approach); ▪ Shift from large-scale civil works of broad public utility to community assets and smaller scale directly productive assets.
	Bolivia	▪ Activity 1, still known as DRIPAD, is a continuation of the previous programme, but with a more integral and synergetic approach to ensure sustainable means of livelihood and with greater emphasis on training. FFW activities have been fine-tuned towards productive assets). ▪ There is no longer any conversion of food to money to provide non-food inputs such as credit (monetization has been phased out). ▪ The in-built flexibility of the strategy allows WFP to quickly and efficiently respond to large/small emergencies.
	Ethiopia	▪ In the case of Ethiopia, it is nearly impossible to rigidly distinguish between "before" and "after" the EDP period. Many of the changes planned and promoted by the EDP were already (though not in a systematic manner) taking place in Ethiopia even before 1999. ▪ Since 2000 the main relevant changes introduced in MERET project design relevant to the EDP policy directives are essentially three: ▪ the introduction of outcome indicators focusing on direct benefits to people, rather than on asset creation only as was the case with project 2488; ▪ a further emphasis on communities' and beneficiaries' role in project implementation through the introduction of participatory monitoring and evaluation practices; ▪ the introduction of income generating activities and the emphasis put on homestead based production activities.
	Honduras	▪ Activity 3 'Enabling Poor Households to Make a Shift to More Sustainable Livelihoods and the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters' was designed and developed based on the results and lessons learned of the Participatory Forestry Management Project

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
CHANGES INTRODUCED IN THE APPROACH, IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS (cont'd)		(1998-2003) (Project n. 5609).
	Mali	▪ The type of intervention conducted remains similar from one CP to the next, but the approach used has greatly evolved in terms of adhesion to EDP principles. ▪ The term FFW is used only with respect to the activities (the components of the CP 2003-2007 are named in terms of objectives, not in terms of activities) and emphasis is placed on the creation of productive assets. Furthermore, CP 2003-2007 specifies the objectives with respect to the creation of assets and training per gender. The support for the GMRP continues from one CP to the other.
	Mozambique	▪ The CP 2002-2006 builds on experiences from the previous CP (1998-2001) that had elements of the EDP even before the EDP was approved. The Food for Development Fund is a modified version of the Food Fund launched in 1998, in turn based on food for assets projects started in 1994. ▪ The public works projects, and in particular the construction of secondary roads, was closed down as they were not considered EDP compatible, lacked community involvement, and in practice constituted budget support to provincial road authorities. ▪ Between 2002 and 2003, the focus of FDF projects changed significantly towards agricultural projects, with particular emphasis on food security (e.g. seed multiplication, rehabilitation of drainage canals). ▪ Geographical coverage was scaled down. Better targeting of vulnerable districts and groups was introduced, using the VAM methodology. In the case of the FDF projects particularly vulnerable districts were selected. ▪ More emphasis was put on beneficiaries' participation in the identification of activities. ▪ Specific activities were designed to be of particular benefit to women and girls.
	Pakistan	▪ Major changes included: ▪ the strategic focus on women as main beneficiaries; ▪ the phasing out of classic FFW NRM activities and large infrastructure creation, replaced with a more community centred and gender-focused approach (CARW programme); ▪ more accurate targeting through an extensive VAM exercise. ▪ As a consequence, areas that were selected mainly for their NRM interest have been phased out and geographical targeting has been restricted to VAM-identified food-insecure districts. ▪ Activities have been phased out in areas (e.g. NWFP) where social pressures were strong and landlords tended to appropriate most of the benefits. CARW concentrates in AJK, where the government has made commitments on participatory approach and has provided resources; and in Sindh, in one of the most food insecure areas, where partnership with NGOs is possible. ▪ A 2004-2008 CP has been prepared as a continuation of the present CP, without changes in activities and approach, but more ambitious in increasing the number of beneficiaries, improving RBM and partnership.
BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS	Desk Phase	▪ The analysis of project documents in the countries selected illustrates the fact that, in some cases, there is a degree of overlapping among projects promoted under the different WFP programme categories with respect to beneficiaries, activities promoted and objectives. This overlapping is also reflected in the WFP Biennial Plan 2004-2005, where all the 3 main WFP Programme categories are expected to contribute to three of the five Strategic Priorities of the Plan.
	Bangladesh	▪ IFS covers areas not served by the National Nutrition Programme. It operates today in three divisions (area-based approach) selected according to VAM. Apart from women in ultra-poor households, specific target groups are the nutritionally vulnerable groups of mothers, adolescent girls and pre-school children. ▪ New sets of selection criteria and priorities for action have been recently adopted. The actual selection process involves 4 stages:

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS (cont'd)		i) a first screening on the basis of interviews with key-informants; ii) PRA workshops (to identify eligible households among the communities); iii) structured interviews with the pre-selected households; iv) approval of the selection by the Upazilla Food Security Assistance Committee. The participatory approach pursued in the IFS, is the most promising in terms of empowering participating women. ▪ FFA promotes human and capital resource development among the ultra-poor. Ultra-poor households are identified by partner-NGO's and village inhabitants. ▪ IFS have so far reached out to 388,060 direct participants. Among them, direct participants of FFA activities are 195,000 (156,000 women and 139,000 men). Participants in FFA activities are only 24% of the planned number.
	Bolivia	▪ Activity 1 is targeted towards 250,000 beneficiaries selected among the most food insecure households. ▪ Beneficiaries include small farmers owning less than 5 ha of land, landless peasants, especially women, victims of natural disasters, households headed by women and illiterate women. Women's participation in FFW programme in 2003 is 41.3% of the total (PRS 10159.0). ▪ Planning on an annual basis for Activity 1 prioritizes communities that have recently suffered a disaster (such as a flood, drought or hail). ▪ VAM targeting does not apply within communities. Considerable flexibility is given to the communities to apply their own decision-making mechanisms. However, there is a general tendency within communities that food distribution should be of the same quantity to all members.
	Ethiopia	▪ The Project covers over 600 sites in 72 food-insecure woredas (districts) in 5 regions of Ethiopia. A project site is normally part of a watershed area and generally covers from 3-400 to a few thousands households. ▪ According to the data provided in the SPR for 2003, MERET had targeted approx. 214,000 direct participants and 1.3 million beneficiaries. ▪ In the case of MERET, there is a good degree of correspondence at regional level between the allocation of resources and the number of food-insecure, although with some higher levels of allocation in favour of the Amhara region, and more in particular towards regions with a historical WFP's presence (or where IPs are more performing) and with agricultural rather than livestock based livelihoods. ▪ Targeted woredas are identified by VAM. At project site level, participants are selected by the Local Level Participatory Plan (LLPP) committee on the basis of two criteria: poverty and capacity to work. An 'operational' criterion is also considered. ▪ Community members are trained to prioritise beneficiaries according to basic wealth ranking methods (e.g. struggling, doing OK, doing well), although given the watershed approach no member of the community can de facto be excluded. Traditionally, food aid is at least partly redistributed within the community. ▪ Given the nature of the MERET project, vulnerable people unable to work (e.g. chronically sick, handicapped) do not benefit from the project, at least not directly. While landless households (or households with very little assets) benefit essentially through their direct participation in food-for-assets activities, households with a minimum of assets (land, livestock, etc.), by participating in food-for-assets activities, receive the most important benefits from the assets created by the project. ▪ The efforts made within MERET to promote activities mainly designed to benefit women are relevant. Women participants accounts for about 40% of the total. Women prefer activities (based on LLPPs) that do not implied 'heavy work'.
	Honduras	▪ During the first year of the project, Activity 3 had planned to target 50,000 beneficiaries (52% women, 48% men) and 10,000 participants (60% women, 40% men), mostly landless and highly vulnerable people. Actually, only 10.4% of the targeted

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS (cont'd)		beneficiaries were reached and 52% of the targeted participants were involved in the activities.
	Mali	▪ Activity 3A 'Creation of Productive Assets' ▪ Between 2000 and 2003, the total number of recipients and beneficiaries per year in FFW/FFT activities, largely exceeded initial forecasts. In 2003 33,592 recipients and 167,370 beneficiaries were recorded. ▪ The beneficiaries are main village communities and groups in the northern regions of the programme (Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu, Kidal, and some areas north of Koulikoro and Kayes). The targeting of villages and groups depends on proposals from partners. ▪ There is no particular targeting of the most vulnerable households in the areas covered. The final distribution is left to the discretion of partners in the field and/or the heads of beneficiary groups. Very often, the end beneficiaries are part of groups, and it is as a group that decisions are made on how to manage the assets created. ▪ Women are still insufficiently represented among the beneficiaries of productive assets, as the programmes implemented by WFP partners give priority to work sites requiring a large number of mostly male labourers. Nevertheless, there are significant discrepancies in the taking into account of women in activities for the creation of productive assets between the various WFP areas of intervention. (In Timbuktu, a region where hydro-agricultural installations represent the major portion of the activity programme women automatically account for a much inferior share of the beneficiaries). ▪ The calculation of tonnage distributed/beneficiary ratios by activity highlighted the existence of some differences between activities. There are also significant discrepancies in the ratios for a same activity between the regions. ▪ No verification is made to ensure that the most vulnerable inhabitants benefit from assets aiming to increase agricultural production, particularly VIAs. The beneficial effects of these assets are limited to land owners and more dynamic groups. ▪ Infrastructure and environmental activities (collective reforestation, stabilization of dunes, regeneration of pastures) benefit all inhabitants of one or many villages). ▪ Activity 3B 'Support for the Grain Market Restructuring Programme (GNRP) ▪ Beneficiaries are people targeted by the GMRP through specific interventions in the event of a food crisis. ▪ Geographic targeting: intervention area covered by the EWS and located north of the 14th parallel, i.e., the northern area of the Kayes, Ségou and Koulikoro regions and the regions of Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao and Kidal (349 communes at risk).
	Mozambique	▪ According to SPRs, over the period 2002-2003 the FDF project reached 80% of planned participants and beneficiaries. The target set '62.5% of beneficiaries are women' has also been achieved. ▪ The current VAM methodology does not have data beyond the district level. This shortcoming is addressed by the self-targeting feature of the project (proposals from communities considering themselves exposed to famine are assessed at district level on their merits). ▪ The mission's general impression is that the district committees, relying on the local knowledge of community leaders, have been able to target vulnerable communities reasonably well and make rational decisions regarding the viability of proposed project activities. Collaboration with and involvement of beneficiaries is strong. ▪ Rotation is practiced where communities feel that more people should receive food than those targeted by the activity. Rotation ensures that all needy households receive at least some food assistance, even only partial rations. It seemed to strengthen solidarity and support for the project in the community. ▪ The mission visited FDF project activities where almost all (maybe 90%) of the beneficiaries who had gathered for the occasion were women (the men were reported to have died in the war or to be working in South Africa or in Maputo).
	Pakistan	▪ CARW is implemented in 10 districts in three regions: Balochistan, Sindh and AJK. Beneficiaries in 2003 numbered 38,232 (of

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS (cont'd)		which 26,762 women). ▪ The calculation of the number of beneficiaries is done on the basis of persons receiving the food stamps. This number appears difficult to establish in many cases and does not give a realistic picture of the project's outreach. ▪ Geographical targeting has focused mainly on VAM-identified food-insecure districts. ▪ At district level targeting is determined by IP intervention areas and in some cases (as found by the mission particularly in AJK) also by self-targeting of the more dynamic communities. ▪ The communities as a whole were well informed about the programme and participation in Community organisations (COs)/PDCs was high. Within the communities, COs or para (i.e. village) development committees (PDC) are formed, sometimes with women only, sometimes mixed.
MAIN RESULTS RECORDED	Desk Phase	▪ The outputs monitored tend to be more different in the case of the food-for-assets activities, than in focus areas 1 and 2. ▪ Most of the outputs are apparently in line with EDP principles and, at least partially, with its objectives of streamlining and narrowing down the range of activities that could be supported with food aid. ▪ Output indicators in SPRs: Drainage canals; Access roads; Community roads; Federal roads; Water point; Family water storage; Small irrigation units; Rehabilitation of irrigated land (ha); Agricultural land protection (m3); Agricultural production support (ha); Livestock production (unit); Social economic infrastructure (unit); Forestation (ha); Woodlots (ha); Vegetable garden (ha); Rehabilitation of pasture (ha); Biophysical conservation measures (ha); Seedling production (units); Storage facilities (units). ▪ Some of the exercises undertaken by COs to assess the impact and outcomes of WFP supported development interventions provide positive indications on how the different outputs achieved have been translated into outcomes in line with EDP strategic objectives. ▪ Examples of Outcome indicators in SPRs: % of beneficiaries considering that their income/production has increased; % of beneficiaries considering that training has been useful for assets maintenance; No of families having access to productive assets. ▪ In more general terms, however, information provided by SPRs is useful to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of WFP development projects but has not so far provided sufficient elements to formulate any preliminary conclusion on the level of actual results and changes achieved with respect to EDP principles and strategic objectives. These have to be assessed during the country visits.
	Bangladesh	▪ The piloting of new approaches and methodologies on a small scale and close process monitoring have succeeded in reaching a good degree of success. Key elements in connection to FFA activities are tightly connected with participation, since it enabled the mobilisation of savings, removed capital constraints, and provided a chance to diversify economic activities. ▪ The target group expressed a favourable judgement on food aid supplies and monetary support provided by the project. ▪ Female beneficiaries seem to prefer food aid over cash, as it would be more difficult for them to retain control over cash. ▪ Wheat grain is preferred over flour, because it can be stored longer, and processed as required. ▪ So far, 10,063 assets (i.e. small infrastructures) have been created through the FFA component of the IFS project. ▪ The assets created (mainly, ground raising of private homesteads and social infrastructure and road rehabilitation) benefit individual families, ensure the overall improvement of the natural resource base of the community, improve access to markets and other services. Pond excavation can open possibilities for future income generation through fish farming activities. ▪ Eleven major outcomes of the IFS project have been identified: Food security; Social Acceptance; Gender Equity; Women's Empowerment; Savings; Leadership Creation; Health and Sanitation Improvement; Unity and Group Strength; Improved Literacy; Physical Asset Creation; and Nutrition.

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
		▪ Asked to prioritise the impacts of the IFS project, interviewees came up with the following ranking: i) The contribution to better nutrition and food security; ii) Women's empowerment; iii) Creation of physical assets; iv) Savings as starter capital for further development; v) Unity among group members. ▪ Regarding the group saving system no negative experiences were reported to the field teams. Administration of the system is deemed to function well, the management is trusted. Supervision by the selected NGOs provides a certain quality management. The NGOs involved inform the participants about the regulations which govern the saving system and train those who manage saving groups.
MAIN RESULTS RECORDED (cont'd)	Bolivia	▪ Beneficiaries generally showed preference to receive food to cash for different reasons. Only in few cases, in communities well integrated into local markets, did beneficiaries indicate that food or cash could be of equal value. ▪ Major outputs are: asset creation for agricultural production, to protect natural resources, to mitigate natural disasters and for emergency response. ▪ Asset creation and FFW programmes benefit the whole community, while FFT is directed particularly towards the empowerment of women. ▪ Assets created are of good quality, in line with communities' priorities as expressed in POAs and generally well maintained by the community. ▪ Beneficiaries perceive that their options have been expanded and their vulnerability reduced by the assets created. ▪ While the communities have long traditions of organization, interventions have helped to strengthen planning capacity, orientation towards economic projects, and community involvement in education. ▪ In some communities, asset creation contributed to lower migration to Argentina, Cochabamba or Santa Cruz, by covering basic consumption needs. However, migration remains an important option in family survival. ▪ Emergency response capacity is strengthened at municipal and community levels, through training courses and creation of disaster-mitigation structures. ▪ Literacy programmes contribute to developing women's leadership capacity both through the provision of concrete skills and through the increased confidence gained by women. Men tend to think that their new literacy skills will help them participate in committees and other communal organizations at higher levels, while women think that they are now able to help and support their children's education and better communicate with them. Women also feel that they can explain their views better and are more likely to be heard and respected. ▪ Training, which is integral to all aspects of the Activity, helps to ensure the proper benefits and maintenance of the assets. ▪ Sustainability was observed in the continuation of economic projects and functioning of committees to maintain and use assets following the termination of WFP interventions.
	Ethiopia	▪ Food aid is generally delivered in time and in the quantities necessary to address food shortages at household level. ▪ Wheat is generally appreciated by beneficiaries, though the quality of supply is reported to be extremely variable. ▪ In general, beneficiaries prefer food to cash as a form of transfer because of the volatility of market prices, but others would rather consider cash payment as more flexible. ▪ Under MERET, food is used to support the creation of a long list of assets that can be subdivided into two broad categories: i) assets of general interest designed to ensure the overall improvement of the community natural resource base (soil and water) or to improve access to markets and other services (e.g. access roads); ii) assets designed to increase production directly on farmers' land used for field terraces, shallow wells or compost making. ▪ The assets created by MERET are of good quality and highly appreciated by users who generally undertake their maintenance. All

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
MAIN RESULTS RECORDED (cont'd)		community members expressed their highest appreciation of activities helping to retain soil and water and increase soil productivity. A very strong degree of preference has also been expressed for homestead development activities recently introduced by MERET. ▪ Food aid delivered to support MERET activities also plays an important role in assets protection. ▪ Participants consider food aid as a form of payment for the activities undertaken but also as a support towards the transition to more sustainable livelihoods. ▪ Outcomes and impacts are: increased production, enhanced income, improved livelihoods and increased ability to cope with drought. ▪ According to farmers and other stakeholders, these results are essentially twofold: an increased level of food self-sufficiency and a decreased level of vulnerability. Nevertheless, the majority of households still consider themselves as food-insecure.
	Honduras	▪ Since Activity 3 began operations in 2002 and ceased them less than a year later, it is virtually impossible to isolate its results. Nevertheless, a fair number of initiatives were launched with relative success. The limited number of activities carried out led to a limited number of (actual and potential) outcomes. ▪ Assets created include: the creation of appropriate and lasting assets that are highly appreciated by the beneficiaries and are maintained in an adequate manner. ▪ Observations and findings following field visits confirm the results reported in a recent evaluation: i) increased and diversified production; ii) better response to natural disasters; iii) reduced vulnerability of watersheds; iv) increased access to water. ▪ Some of the project sites have achieved the status of demonstration parcels, thus encouraging neighbours to adopt more sustainable land and forest management practices. ▪ In some very vulnerable and remote areas where foods for work activities were discontinued, communities appear to be unable to maintain the assets created.
	Mali	▪ Activity 3A 'Creation of Productive Assets' ▪ The food provided is appreciated and compatible with the food habits of the beneficiaries (use of local purchases contributes to this). ▪ The creation of productive assets contributes not only to the productive and environmental dimension of food supply but also to the accessibility dimension by supporting and diversifying - even increasing - revenues. ▪ The interventions are relatively widespread, both geographically and in terms of the types of activities supported. Overall, results are positive as regards improved food production, water supply, conservation of natural resources and diversification of revenues. ▪ The sustainability of the assets created is largely dependent on the way the projects are designed and managed by the partners. ▪ WFP's contribution is supplementary (a gift): it does not seem to always play an essential role for the peasants (particularly those creating hydro-agricultural installations), except in the case of activities led by women. Nevertheless, it is important to note that WFP's contribution constitutes added support to the implementation of a project, and enables the mobilization of a large number of people to carry out specific tasks ▪ The FFT activity is marginal, but interesting results are anticipated with reference to the literacy training of women. ▪ The principles of partnership, participation and ownership are a reality observed in the field. ▪ Activity 3B: 'Support for the Grain Market Restructuring Programme (GNRP) ▪ Support for the GMRP contributes to the stabilization of the grain markets while ensuring the capacity to prevent crises through the NSS. Nonetheless, the relevance of the support provided by WFP to the national security stock is questionable given that the current level of the NSS is itself being brought into question within the context of the increasing fluidity of markets. ▪ Beyond the issue of the stock level, WFP's support to the NSS also meets other objectives of a more strategic nature: it reinforces

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
		NSS's role as donor co-ordinator and co-administrator of counterpart funds and allows NSS to draw on the stock in the event of emergency or non-availability of its own stocks.
MAIN RESULTS RECORDED (cont'd)	Mozambique	▪ Beneficiaries prefer food to cash (also local authorities and implementing partners were in favour of in-kind deliveries). ▪ The FDF project is engaged in a number of project activities aiming at establishing fields for multiplication of seeds and other planting material, particularly for cassava as well as improved water conservation through construction or rehabilitation of dams, irrigation and drainage systems. ▪ Many of the communities count on the food for assets (FFA) activities for their sustenance; site visits suggested that the participants are dependent on their food rations in the lean season and are counting on continued support. ▪ The tradition of working together was reinforced when tangible results were achieved as a result of WFP support. This has encouraged communities to continue their efforts and sometimes extend them to other projects. Farmers have formed associations or cooperatives. Successful initiatives are serving as an inspiration for neighbouring non-beneficiaries to formulate projects. ▪ It is premature to judge the impact and sustainability of these project activities, initiated only in 2002, some appear to hold their promises, others less so. The key factor for sustainability would appear to be the quality of the support extended by MADER. ▪ An average FDF project activity, in most cases is far from sufficient to graduate a chronically food insecure community to full food security. What this can provide is temporary relief during the construction phase and, if the activity turns out to be sustainable, a contribution toward improved food security. ▪ The sense of ownership by GoM seemed strong and the expression of ownership of FDF at local government level is very encouraging.
	Pakistan	▪ Beneficiaries appreciate food stamps (FS) as an incentive. FS allow greater control of benefits by women than cash does. ▪ Although food assistance is appreciated, the beneficiaries' main priority remains employment. ▪ CARW realises assets particularly requested by rural women (water tanks, latrines, wells, water ponds) and income-generating activities for women (poultry farms, livestock, vocational training), besides rural and forestry activities of a more general interest such as plantations, irrigation schemes, link roads and land rehabilitation. Management, vocational and skills training are offered to participants. ▪ CARW is contributing to boosting access to assets and managerial capacities by rural women (it is in a fairly advanced phase in AJK, but still in an early phase in Sindh). It is too early to measure the actual extent of its impact. ▪ The project has realized an impressive number of assets and activities, most remarkably in Sindh, where it started only two years ago. Assets observed during the mission were appreciated by beneficiaries, in good condition and generally in use. ▪ Women say the Women Organisations gives them more voice in participating in community decision-making. They are now also recognized as partners in decision-making in economic activities. However, women are not involved enough in the entire project cycle. Some of the tasks are still carried out by men. ▪ Women report more group cohesion and no intra-community conflicts caused by project activities.
MAIN CONSTRAINTS TO IMPLEMENTATION & ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION/	Desk Phase	▪ The importance of resourcing EDP implementation was probably not sufficiently highlighted during its formulation. ▪ The resourcing of development activities still suffers from a poor level of predictability of the level of resources available on medium and long term bases and this may affect the implementation of EDP policy directives at Country level. ▪ Some potential shortcomings and bottlenecks to actual implementation at country level are starting to emerge. They mainly relate to the insufficient level of cash resources to implement the EDP policy directives fully and to the difficulty of finding partners with

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CHALLENGES AHEAD **MAIN CONSTRAINTS TO IMPLEMENTATION & ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION / CHALLENGES AHEAD** (cont'd)		the required capacities, shared vision and resources. ▪ Area of focus 4 (disaster mitigation) represents a very limited proportion of the development portfolio, which calls into question the rationale for having a separate group for this category of activities. ▪ The current reporting system does not yet allow gauging of the changes that have occurred at project level, particularly with respect to outcomes that could be imputed to the EDP. Nonetheless, M&E initiatives taken in this context at country level show some interesting results and trends.
	Bangladesh	▪ Only 1/3 of the planned total number of participants of the IFS (ultra-poor women, men, girls and children) have so far been reached. Implementation has been delayed by piloting, field-testing and necessary adaptations of the new approach, but it is also continuously hindered by current resource allocation constraints. ▪ Local government personnel, which during previous WFP food-assisted projects like the GCCR or the VGD have organized the food distribution, are bypassed by the new delivery system. As they feared to lose their influence on the project, they refused to sign the delivery order for the Users Committees. This led to delays in food delivery. ▪ The successful implementation of income-generation activities is limited by the following: i) limited availability of areas with active NGOs (necessary for the graduation of participants); ii) the actual amount of job opportunities/the market capacity for 'graduates' in rural food-insecure areas. ▪ Constraints in resource allocation seriously hinder the implementation of the IFS activity; if the food quantities available to WFP are reduced again, WFP strategy should sharpen targeting in order to ensure the availability of a minimum of resources per project area. ▪ The minimum precondition to qualify as a beneficiary (maximum age of 49 years, ability to work) may be considered somewhat too exclusive if the ultra-poor in general are to participate in development activities. ▪ The reduction of food assistance to routine maintenance projects involves risking expensive infrastructure works. ▪ The lack of exit strategies at all levels means a substantial threat to sustainability. ▪ With women as the vast majority of participants in FFA (up to 80%) there seems to be a lack of gender balance within this component. ▪ In some cases the continuation of very important maintenance programmes was at risk due to a lack of decision-making capacities and an accountability deficit of GoB agencies.
	Bolivia	▪ Following the EDP, WFP no longer monetizes food. Dependence on partners for non food items and technical assistance, which is essential for many interventions, has increased. ▪ Successful partnership and strong sense of ownership are key elements for sustainable projects, as they ensure the availability of the necessary complementary inputs from both partners and beneficiaries, as well as the actual correspondence of project activities to previously identify municipal and community priorities. ▪ Literacy training was very important to women but it implied a considerable extension of their workdays. Measures should be considered that would compensate for this exceptional effort. ▪ Because WFP works in partnership, it is sometimes difficult to impute results to WFP interventions. It is important to remember that while the programme provides food as an incentive or catalyst for participation in other activities (asset creations, but also literacy, education), it is the other activities that have significant impact.
	Ethiopia	▪ Although the amount of cash resources at the disposal of MERET is higher than for the other CP Activities, it remains well below the actual needs.

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
MAIN CONSTRAINTS TO IMPLEMENTATION & ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION / CHALLENGES AHEAD (cont'd)		▪ The calculation of the number of beneficiaries is controversial. The calculation of beneficiaries based on the people living in the watershed area could integrate the current systems of calculating beneficiaries on the basis of the food rations distributed. ▪ The EDP assumption that food aid should not be considered as a form of payment but rather as a support in the transition to more sustainable livelihoods is not always reflected in farmers' views, who often perceive food aid as a remuneration. ▪ In fact the MERET intervention alone cannot secure sustainable food security at community level since long term food security and resilience to shocks would require a substantial level of assets accumulation promoted through increased partnership and implementation of other, complementary interventions. ▪ Many efforts have been undertaken to encourage implementation of activities by other Agencies in the same areas covered by MERET to promote joint efforts towards the achievement of longer-term food security and improved resilience. Nonetheless, few tangible results have been recorded so far.
	Honduras	▪ As of June 2004, Activity 3 is officially terminated as a result of budgetary problems at central level and acute organizational problems within COHDEFOR. ▪ The sustainability of the results achieved in particularly vulnerable and extremely poor areas is questioned, given the very limited resources at hand and the limited capacity of some groups to ensure the maintenance of assets.
	Mali	▪ Inadequate level of financial (and human) resources for the implementation of EDP principles for training, the development of guidelines, monitoring, data collection, etc. ▪ WFP is partly dependent on the way the partner, as early as in the design phase of the project, takes into account the issue of ownership, management and maintenance of the assets created. ▪ The multiplicity and diversity of executing partners represents both an asset and a constraint. ▪ The calculation of tonnage distributed/beneficiary ratios by activity highlighted the existence of some differences between activities. There are also significant discrepancies in the ratios for a same activity between the regions. ▪ No verification is made to ensure that the most vulnerable inhabitants benefit from assets aiming to increase agricultural production, particularly VIAs. The beneficial effects of these assets are limited to land owners and more dynamic groups. ▪ Activity 3A 'Creation of Productive Assets': ▪ WFP FFW interventions are implemented on a case-by-case basis, based on requests made to WFP. A more strategic vision and strengthened programming would prevent a multitude of interventions in various sectors, the effects of which are spread much too thinly. ▪ Need to reinforce the implementation of certain EDP principles, in particular: training for institutional capacity building, a more comprehensive gender approach, systematic data collection and analysis, the implementation of exit strategies, etc.). ▪ Activity 3B: 'Support for the Grain Market Restructuring Programme (GNRP): ▪ Free distributions are the subject of debate in Mali, the main criticisms regarding targeting, the impact on grain markets and the habits created (welfare mentality). WFP, along with other donors and the people in charge of the GMRP, has begun a reflection within the GMRP on developing methods for alternative measures to free distributions. Namely, alternative measures could consist in food for work activities to prevent/counter the effects of food crisis situations.
	Mozambique	▪ Resourcing of the CP is below target (Development operations within the CP constitute a relatively small part of the total volume of WFP operations in Mozambique and EMOP effectively subsidizes EDP.) ▪ Overall, the mission felt that the distinctions between PRRO and EDP are not fully meaningful and should possibly be eliminated altogether. FDF projects are essentially relief and rehabilitation projects and should be seen as such.

SECTION 4 / C: KEY FINDINGS ON AREAS OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
MAIN CONSTRAINTS TO IMPLEMENTATION & ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION / CHALLENGES AHEAD (cont'd)		▪ Shortage of resources was limiting the expansion of FDF projects. ▪ The decision-making process for individual FDF projects normally involves WFP CO, which inevitably causes delays in a large country with limited communication infrastructure. ▪ The food is generally distributed in accordance with the established timetable. There is some evidence of inflexible use of available WFP stocks, reflecting a still centralised decision-making process. On the other hand, long delays were reported in the Tete province for reimbursements of costs incurred to implementing partners. Such delays could last from several months to one year, the reason apparently being shortcomings in the presentation of the required documentation to the CO, which makes the disbursement. In relation to the size of the FDF (the annual value of distributed food, non-food items and technical assistance does not exceed US$ 2 million), there seems to be a tendency of over-administration. ▪ Project design should rely on a more detailed analysis of possible measures to overcome the food insecure situation within the local context (what can be realistically achieved at district level). ▪ More efforts should be deployed in the identification of an exit strategy at the outset of the projects together with community members. In chronically food deficit areas there is a clear risk that dependency is created by the project in the absence of exit strategies and an analytical basis for a vision of how food insecurity could be tackled in the long term. ▪ For most of the project activities visited by the mission the outcome seemed to rely heavily on the quality of the partnership with MADER. The problem is that few major donors or NGOs are active in agriculture and rural development in the food deficit districts targeted by the FDF. ▪ The potential gains in effectiveness through more decentralisation to the provincial WFP CSOs should be explored. ▪ Efforts to mainstream HIV/AIDS are less visible in the FDF project.
	Pakistan	▪ Risk of leaving the poorest of the poor outside the framework of the intervention (within each organization, the eligibility to receive assistance through asset creation is determined by the ability to complement with local resources the 'development package' offered by the project). ▪ Given the social and cultural constraints, women are not involved enough throughout the project cycle and most of the tasks are still carried out by men. ▪ Participation in project activities may cause indebtedness for poor households (household assets as the water tank and the latrine are also symbols of social status). ▪ Project targeting mainly depended upon the assumption that poverty is distributed widely within the districts and that any distinction between the poorer and less poor households would be difficult. A proper database still needs to be developed to analyse and establish the profile of the communities at household level. ▪ The opportunities for synergy between the different activities, though envisaged in the CP, have not been exploited. From the fieldwork it appears that the programmes are implemented as separate components rather than in an integrated approach. For example, many people who are benefiting from CARW activities still find themselves poor in terms of their access to education and health facilities.

LEVEL OF EVIDENCE FOUND ON RESULTS AT OUTCOME LEVEL FOR AREA OF FOCUS 3, 4, 5: ASSET CREATION, DISASTER MITIGATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS/NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Outcomes / Countries	Increased agricultural production	Increased incomes	Increased access to basic services	Increased women role in socio-economic activities and in decision making	Local organisation strengthening	Improved nutrition/ diversified diet
Bangladesh	N.A.	A	B	A	A	A
Bolivia	B	B	C	B	B	B
Ethiopia	A	A	B	B	A	B
Honduras	B	B	C	C	B	C
Mali	B	B	N.A.	B	C	C
Mozambique	B	C	D	C	B	C
Pakistan	B	B	C	B	B	B
Legend:						
A= Strong evidence (consistently reported in reports and by field observations)						
B= Evidence (reported but not systematically)						
C = Scattered evidence or no evidence						
N.A. = Not Applicable						

N.B. Given the limited sampling and problems outlined in the main report, the different scorings should be taken with care. They may provide the reader, however, with broad indications on the trends in terms of performance at outcome level.

SECTION 4 / D: KEY FINDINGS ON RESOURCING

RESOURCING OF WFP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING & RESOURCING OF THE EDP	Desk Phase	▪ WFP's funding system is based on voluntary annual donor commitments and this entails great difficulties in matching resources to envisaged programmes and projects. In this context, the approval of the Country Programmes (CPs) by the WFP Executive Board does not necessarily mean that the necessary resources for implementation will be made available to the country offices, but rather that WFP Resources Mobilisation Service will strive to secure the approved resources for the CPs 'basic' activities. As a consequence resources are normally pledged well into the year. ▪ The levels of allocation to the various Country programmes are defined on a yearly basis. Given that food aid for development requirements exceed available resources, WFP has instituted an internal annual planned allocation process under which more realistic resource planning targets are established to facilitate Country Office planning. The resource requirements of each CO for the coming year are defined on the basis of the level of development resources projected by the Fundraising department, and on the resource allocation guidelines approved by the Executive Board. ▪ The sources of funding of development activities are essentially two: - multilateral contributions (70-75% of total development funding in the last 5 years): and - directed multilateral contributions ▪ Donors' earmarking may somehow limit the flexibility of WFP operations. However, at the present stage, the level of predictability of contributions seems to be a more decisive factor in WFP programming ▪ WFP Operations budgets are organised according to the following costs: ▪ The sources of non-food resources are essentially three: i) Cash allocation (ODOC and DSC), that are partially linked to the actual tonnage or value of the CP and are determined on an annual basis according to specific ceilings and other considerations such as the actual needs of the CO; ii) Extra budgetary resources provided through donor grants; iii) Implementing partners' (IPs) contributions in line with proper implementation of EDP principles where food aid is only a component of wider development interventions. ▪ In practice, implementation of projects according to EDP principles would require more resources (mainly operational rather than food) than implementation of development projects in the pre-EDP era. ▪ The importance of resourcing EDP implementation was probably not sufficiently highlighted during its formulation.
	Bangladesh	▪ In each of the last years - except 1999, a year of impeding natural disaster - development oriented operations made up between 85% and 99% of the total tonnage. Nevertheless, WFP's food aid resources for development has progressively declined since 1998 (the quantity of food distributed under the CP shrunk from 618 MT in 1997 to a mere 167 MT in 2003). ▪ The transition from the first to the second CP was marked by a 52% reduction in means. Because of this reduction, WFP had to shift the available means to the most pressing activities. The only area which received increased assistance was human resources development. ▪ In the current CP 2001-2005, the total foodstuff has a tonnage of 1,535,598.
	Bolivia	▪ The WFP programme in Bolivia is financed almost exclusively as a development programme. The development programme provides the infrastructure and resources that allow WFP to respond to emergencies of all kinds. ▪ The redefinition by FAO of Bolivia from a LIFDC to "other country" status will reduce the ODOC and DSC resources per MT of food. However, given the greater commitments to UNDAF, developing partnerships, gender and M&E inherent in the EDP, the CO is likely to require more fixed resources rather than less. ▪ Operational funding structures have changed since last year, representing principally a shift in the transfer formula (until 2003 a fixed formula was applied; as of 2004, the Country Director is paid directly by headquarters, and a fixed operational amount is assigned to be distributed according to his/her discretion). ▪ Following the EDP, WFP no longer monetizes food.

SECTION 4 / D: KEY FINDINGS ON RESOURCING

RESOURCING OF WFP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING & RESOURCING OF THE EDP (cont'd)	Ethiopia	▪ CP resources in the last 4 years have represented between 9% and 15% of the overall WFP portfolio in Ethiopia. ▪ In the 2003-2006 CP the level of annual resources was drastically reduced (in the framework of the global diminution of development funding allocations) when compared with the previous CP. This reduction was not due to a lower level of "development" needs but rather to a drastic drop in the level of WFP development funding for Ethiopia. ▪ At country level the allocation of cash resources to development (and PRRO) has been proportionally higher than for EMOP (when compared to the annual tonnage). ▪ The costs of some activities necessary for the implementation of WFP development activities are actually covered by the DSC allocation of the EMOP. ▪ The level of actual allocation of ODOC to development activities in 2001 and 2002 has been lower than planned. However, since 2002 and for the coming years, this problem is expected to be substantially reduced following the programming efforts made by WFP Operation Department Programming Service to ensure COs with at least the same level of 2002 ODOC/DSC irrespective of the annual tonnage.
	Honduras	▪ In 2003, the majority of operational resources was drawn from Central America PRRO 10012.0 (US$ 2.58 million) and from CP 10074 (US$ 2.38 million) and HON 5691 (US$ 0.98 million). For 2004, according to WFP forecasts, PRRO 10012 and CP 10074 will provide the main resources, with remaining commodities made available to current WFP activities. ▪ The global level of resources provided by WFP in Honduras experienced a downward trend in the 2000-2003 period, similarly to the corporate trend. As per CP forecasts, it will suffer a drastic reduction in the 2003-2006 period. This reduction is not linked to lower levels of "developmental needs". ▪ The School Feeding Programme – SFP - (initially 23% of the CP) benefits from a high and still-growing proportion of the CP's local resources, because of the resource transfers from the discontinued Activity 3).
	Mali	▪ Over the last five years, development activities carried out through the CPs accounted for between 50% and 78% of WFP's annual food aid destined for Mali. ▪ The financial resources available for the CP vary significantly from one year to the next. Many explanations are possible, such as delays in transfers between headquarters and the country office and delays in donations from donors to WFP. In any case, these variations cannot be imputed to the variations in the amounts of food aid received over the same years. ▪ The budget allocated to the 2003-2007 CP greatly increased within a context where other types of WFP activities (emergency and rehabilitation) declined. Nevertheless, in 2003, the amount of financial resources per ton of food aid in the PRRO (US$ 100) was more than twice that of the CP (US$ 45). Field staff has revealed that the presence of the PRRO provides some financial flexibility to implement the CP.
	Mozambique	▪ The Development operations within the CP constitute a relatively small part of the total volume of WFP operations in Mozambique. Various EMOPs have been ongoing through the previous CP and continuing during the present CP, and they account for much more than development operations in terms of food commodities moved and beneficiaries reached. ▪ The 2002-2006 CP provided for WFP assistance of US$ 39.8 million equivalent to about 109,000 MT of food commodities. ▪ To date, the CP is not fully resourced. With respect to resources for the CP during the period 2001 – 2004, as of May 2004, less than half (49%) of gross requirements had been received from donors. ▪ Requirements in terms of personnel of the Development operations under the CP go far beyond the 38 (30+8) staff members allowed by the financial resources available. In practice, most staff work with both EMOP and CP projects regardless of the funding source, whereby the EMOP effectively subsidizes the development operations within the CP.
	Pakistan	▪ The overall financial request for the 2001-2003 Country Programme was US$ 26.4 million. The total allocation of WFP funds to EDP activities for the 2001-2003 CP was US$ 30.3 million including all costs. ▪ Around 27% of the confirmed contributions were not delivered. The reduction in the confirmed contributions did not occur because of the lower levels of developmental needs but rather because of the overall non-availability of funds. ▪ The allocation for the next CP 2004-2008 has increased significantly. If received, WFP might then be able to expand its operation within and between districts and thereby increase its coverage.

SECTION 4 / D: KEY FINDINGS ON RESOURCING		
EFFECTS OF RESOURCING CONSIDERATIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES & ON PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS	Desk Phase	▪ The implementation of a specific activity is linked not to the CP cycle but rather to the availability of resources normally secured on a yearly basis. ▪ The provision of cash resources (level and predictability) has a particularly important role in the implementation of EDP related measures. ▪ The issue of resourcing of EDP implementation seems to have not been sufficiently highlighted during its formulation, and in certain cases this (together with the shortages and other shortcomings in development programme funding) may have considerably affected the level and quality of policy implementation at country level. ▪ The poor level of predictability of the level of resources available on medium and long term bases for development activities may affect the implementation of EDP policy directives at country level. ▪ The costs of training and other EDP related implementation activities and the production of guidelines have been essentially covered through PSA resources and some specific *ad hoc* donations from Donors. Given the satisfactory level of implementation of the different activities the evaluation team considers that the level of resources provided was adequate. ▪ With respect to extra budgetary resources provided through donor grants, the team noted that part of the donations were indeed often utilised to improve the quality of some EDP related interventions at country level, but on the other hand that this kind of support has not been systematic. ▪ The OEDE review of the various CP evaluations and in particular the related thematic evaluation report based on 19 CP evaluations points to the fact that: i) CP implementation has been hindered by inadequate budgetary support for non-food item costs (e.g. in Mozambique and Bolivia); ii) such problems have been particularly serious in the case of smaller COs where it is more difficult to find the resources necessary to recruit staff with core competences and experience relevant to development programming; iii) the presence in the country of other WFP operations (EMOP, PRRO) has in some cases eased the resource constraints faced in implementing the development portfolio since the additional DSCs made available have also been used indirectly to support the latter.
	Bangladesh	▪ The decline in food aid resources for development increasingly obliges WFP to concentrate its interventions geographically and build its activities on existing operations. Large projects (e.g. infrastructure) have been dismissed in favour of smaller projects. The credits offered are short-term credits, thus reducing the possibility of undertaking more profitable/sustainable though long-term investments. ▪ WFP's development oriented operations are increasingly geared towards human empowerment and human resources development, whereas assistance to great infrastructure projects has been abandoned, in favour of food assistance to small-scale community assets, as in the IFS Programme (started in 2002). ▪ Accompanying measures aimed at promoting institutional building appear to be hindered by limited availability of non-food resources and cash.
	Bolivia	▪ Since, following the EDP, WFP no longer monetizes food, dependence on partners for non food items and technical assistance - which is essential for many interventions - has increased. ▪ The flexibility and short-term nature of asset creation interventions (DRIPAD) have allowed WFP to meet all obligations towards counterparts in spite of fluctuating and uncertainty of voluntary donations. However, the lack of secure resources may be an obstacle in exploring more stable, long-term commitments to partnership. ▪ Although all WFP resources are matched at different levels (national, departmental and municipal governments, NGOs, local communities, parents associations), the poor level of predictability of the level of resources available on medium and long term bases for development activities has important drawbacks in terms of partnerships and capacity to ensure the provision of complementary resources. Partners and beneficiaries are increasingly seeking longer-terms commitments and significant swings in the commitment of food donated may have a negative impact on the ability of the CO to form stable partnerships, especially medium to long term. ▪ Gender and M&E expenditure can be expected not to vary significantly with the volume of food distributed and are likely to increase with the expectations placed on the programme in the context of EDP. On the other hand, the resources available will

SECTION 4 / D: KEY FINDINGS ON RESOURCING		
		probably decline because of the funding formula and donors' perception of the needs in Bolivia associated to its new status.
EFFECTS OF RESOURCING CONSIDERATIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES & ON PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS (cont'd)	Ethiopia	▪ The decrease in the level of available resources has led to a drastic reduction of CP coverage, reduction partly mitigated by the CO's decision to allocate (though in a much shorter time-frame) EMOP resources to development activities such as school feeding. ▪ A large part of the chronic food-insecure WFP case-load that should normally be covered by development (or recovery) activities is currently covered by EMOP, because of the preference so far given by donors to yearly food aid allocation based on the traditional annual emergency appeal. ▪ In practice, the costs of some activities necessary for the implementation of the CP are actually covered by the DSC allocation of the EMOP (e.g. the costs of WFP Sub-Office monitors, the costs of VAM activities and other costs at CO level, such as procurement and logistics). ▪ A crucial role in the implementation of CP activities and in the definition and adoption of the measures envisaged by the EDP has been played by cash resources (ODOC and DSC). Although sharpened targeting and other accompanying measures to enhance the developmental results of WFP activities would require more cash resources. ▪ Although IPs provide an important contribution to the coverage of implementation costs, poor predictability of non-food WFP resources has made the implementation of complementary activities difficult. ▪ The extremely small amount of cash resources at project site level to cover the costs of complementary inputs/activities (e.g. materials for constructing wells), has only allowed to carry out some initiatives on a pilot basis. On the other hand, the impact of ODOC on the implementation of capacity building activities is more widespread and pervasive. ▪ The current ODOC allocation system, based on food tonnage, implies that the volume of cash resources at the disposal of smaller projects (HIV/AIDS and School feeding) is much lower than in the case of larger projects such as MERET. This automatically translates into a significantly lower level of investment in capacity-building activities. ▪ Field findings have confirmed the importance of cash resources at project site level to complement activities (e.g. materials for constructing wells).
	Honduras	▪ Limited availability of cash resources hinders the implementation of the necessary complementary activities and accompanying measures, despite the important contributions made by implementing partners. In terms of "non-food" resources, several WFP project/programme partners are providing, within the context of the implementation of development activities, the required monitoring, counselling, training, etc. For some activities (e.g., School Feeding Project), financial contributions and food to enhance the nutritional value of the WFP rations are provided by parents and individuals supporting the programme. ▪ Considerable investments are required by WFP's limited staff at the CO in Tegucigalpa to further develop such strategic alliances. So far, the WFP staff have been able to meet their commitments. However, in the light of the increased focus on strengthening EPD implementation and using RBM, they may be unable to sustain their commitment, as their partners and beneficiaries are growing in numbers (e.g., 1,000,000 schoolchildren to feed in 2005) and demanding a wider range of commitments (such as integral health care as planned by the Ministry of Health through the Escuela Saludable programme). ▪ Within this framework, insufficient resources for extensive field-based monitoring is one of the key problems identified by the mission. ▪ Despite WFP's diminishing contributions to EDP in Honduras, the government, the private sector and progressive elements in the Honduran civil society are actively extending the coverage of the School Feeding Programme. The target for 2005 is now set at one million children, as these players steadily increase their financial and personal contributions to the programme. ▪ Recently, teacher strikes coupled with school closures and a drop in school feeding are creating a surplus in commodities, thus limiting the need for additional resources for the School Feeding Programme. ▪ The government's assumption of ownership of the SFP represents not only a significant and symbolic change in programme resourcing, but also a step toward ensuring its sustainability. The definitive progress in SFP ownership and sustainability by the GoH reduces the need to rely on additional WFP funding (contributions from the donor community) to maintain and expand the

SECTION 4 / D: KEY FINDINGS ON RESOURCING

EFFECTS OF RESOURCING CONSIDERATIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES & ON PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS (cont'd)		programme.
	Mali	▪ The lack of predictability of the resources available is one of the main problems identified. One of the first constraints in implementing a CP is the gap between the approved budget and actual contributions (for the 1999-2002 CP, actual contributions represented 63% of the approved budget). ▪ Apart from the fact that the financial resources are not very significant, they are transferred annually and sometimes late in the year, which constitutes an additional constraint in the implementation of activities. ▪ Implementation of the CP, particularly with reference to a number of EDP principles - such as training, design manuals, guidelines, data collection, etc. - is highly limited by the lack of resources, whether financial or human, with which the WFP CO is faced. ▪ Alternative sources of funding were accordingly sought from special funds (such as the country improvement grant) to conduct specific studies. The development of the basic frame of reference is thus funded by allocations outside the CP budget. ▪ Interviews with the WFP Bamako staff revealed that the presence of the PRRO provides a certain financial flexibility to implement the CP. On the opposite, the EMOP is very marginal and thus plays no role in this regard. ▪ The weaknesses identified in the implementation of a number of EDP elements are due to financial constraints. However, the financial data available did not allow for a more in-depth analysis of the way financial resources are used within the CP, which would have made it possible to assess the amounts spent per type of activity (monitoring, logistics, training, field missions, etc.).
	Mozambique	▪ Implementation of the Country Programme depends on resourcing not only of the Basic Activities but also of the Country Office. ▪ One characteristic of the CP is that it consists of a large number of small project activities. These project activities are spread all over the country with an emphasis on the food and AIDS vulnerable areas in the centre and the south. Supplying all of them with food commodities as well as other complementary inputs further strains the already scarce resources and increases the burden of the CO. ▪ The development processes that WFP can initiate through EDP are very dependent on non-food inputs from other donors and partners, in the absence of which the interventions risk not being sustainable or at least of a lower quality than could be the case. ▪ Shortage of resources was constraining the expansion of the FDF and the CSN projects.
	Pakistan	▪ The CO has over-achieved the overall physical targets as far as the total number of beneficiaries is concerned, nevertheless targets set remained under-achieved in the delivery of commodities, which may mainly be imputed to inadequate supply. ▪ Limited availability of cash resources hinders the implementation of the necessary complementary activities and accompanying measures, despite the important contributions made by implementing partners. Although beneficiaries of CARW appreciate food stamps (FS) as an incentive, it is clear that the FS system works better when implemented in the framework of an integrated project approach. ▪ The lack of an effective monitoring and evaluation system, of baseline studies, and of qualitative case studies on outcome and impact of the programme has been highlighted as an important problem.
ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION & CHALLENGES AHEAD	Desk Phase	▪ Need to further analyse and discuss the measures to be taken/conditions to be met to ensure multi-year commitments on the part of donors. ▪ Other WFP programme categories (PRRO in particular) cover activities of a largely developmental nature and whilst in most cases the use of a specific category or approach is justified by the country circumstances, it is also possible that in some cases activities that could be part of CP are funded through other programme categories because of donor preferences/resourcing considerations.
	Bangladesh	▪ The success of development efforts is put at risk by a shortage of non-food items, including cash. Limited non-food resources and cash threat to hamper the process of institutional building at NGOs and governmental level. ▪ Despite the improved effectiveness of interventions following the adoption of EDP principles, the decline in resources entails limitations that can indeed affect long-term sustainability.

SECTION 4 / D: KEY FINDINGS ON RESOURCING		
ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION & CHALLENGES AHEAD (cont'd)	Bolivia	▪ The EDP requirements, especially UNDAF, partnership, gender equality, targeting and M&E call for high levels of permanent, professional staff and resources that need to be funded through DSC and ODOC. There is an apparent contradiction between the direction of the EDP and the funding structure foreseen for development projects. ▪ Fluctuating and reduced food donations, along with the new funding status, may jeopardize WFP capacity to meet important challenges in terms of additional activities unrelated to the amount of food received.
	Ethiopia	▪ More cash resources are required to manage development activities vis a vis EMOPs. ▪ All the CO and SO staff interviewed are of the opinion that in the absence of EMOP resources, it would not have been possible to implement the CP and related accompanying measures at the current level. ▪ In the Ethiopian context, the levels of allocations of donors resources to WFP different operations (with an emphasis on emergency measures) are not appropriate to address food security problems that are essentially of a structural nature. What is needed to address the longstanding food security problems of the country is a programming approach based on longer term commitments and on an enhanced level of resource predictability (for both food and non-food items) and the necessary synergies between social.
	Honduras	▪ The mission is concerned that, in order to achieve the EDP development portfolio, WFP will have to allocate a proportionally higher level of cash resources for (i) the management of development activities (rather than for emergency supply and delivery processes, which are well under control) and (ii) higher and additional overhead expenses. Sound implementation of development activities according to the EDP principles requires the availability of an increased amount of human and financial resources.
	Mali	▪ Along with the availability of food aid, financial resources play an essential role in the implementation of the CP and of the measures envisaged within the framework of the EDP. It is widely recognized that the resources required in this case are greater than for other types of activities. Paradoxically, the financial resources available per ton of food aid distributed are, on average, half what is available for the implementation of the PRRO. ▪ The development of increased synergies between the various types of activities implemented should be further pursued (pooling of resources).
	Mozambique	▪ Staff resources supplied under EMOP effectively subsidize development activities. This creates useful flexibility allowing the CO to quickly redeploy staff in response to emergencies while contributing to mutual learning experiences between projects in different categories.
	Pakistan	▪ Limited availability of cash resources reinforces the need to fully exploit the opportunities for synergy between the different activities in order to increase the overall availability of complementary resources.

SECTION 4 / E: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTNERSHIP		
TYPES OF PARTNERSHIP	Desk Phase	▪ The implementation of the EDP partnership strategy was articulated along the following main pillars: i) Technical/skills building/training and cash resources; ii) Active participation in UNDAF working groups, particularly on disaster mitigation issues; iii) Ensure integration of the UNDAF process, involving both UNDG and UN specialised agencies, within recipient country programming; iv) Reinforce and strengthen working collaboration with the World Bank and NGOs within the MoU framework; strengthen links with FAO, ICRC and UNDP (mandated with disaster mitigation in the UN). ▪ In several of the CPs examined, the issue of partnership is clearly spelt out and specific strategies are outlined.
	Bangladesh	▪ In Bangladesh the team found an array of institutionalized WFP partnerships both at the central and local levels. Intra-institutional partnerships include GoB agencies at macro-, meso- and micro-levels, Union Parishads, upazillas and the districts, the Ministry of Women and Children's Affaires (MWCA), the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation (DRR), the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and others. ▪ WFP actively participates to many fora of cooperation and co-ordination between UN agencies and donors: LCG (Local Consultative Group), the Local Consultative Group Executive Committee (LCGEC), and the annual Bangladesh Development Forum (BDF). ▪ Major partners among bilateral donors include the European Union, USAID, AusAID, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), and French Bilateral Assistance. ▪ NGOs, CBOs and the private sector are actively involved in project implementation.
	Bolivia	▪ WFP works well with a number of partners including the government at all levels. It co-ordinates actively with several UN agencies (e.g. UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO), both through general agreements through specific projects, as well as with other development agencies and a number of local and international NGOs (always with a strong component of local organized participation). ▪ WFP is an integral part of UNDAF, both contributing to its formulation, and gradually harmonizing its own planning processes to it. WFP participates in relevant committees, and has a leadership role in the Gender and Disaster Management groups. ▪ WFP has been working with DRIPAD (government institution under the Ministry for Agriculture) since it was formed in 1996 and more recently, with PAN, PAE and the Street Children's programme as primary implementing partners.
	Ethiopia	▪ WFP works mostly with government institutions: the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Ministry of Education and the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO). ▪ Partnerships has been established with UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO) at project level (School feeding project). ▪ For the MERET project, several 'had hoc' partnerships at project site level have been promoted either by WFP and MoA field staff or by the local authorities with NGOs. ▪ In Addis Abeba, the implementation of the HIV/AIDS project is carried out by partner NGOs and CBOs. ▪ There are no major partnership agreements with other bilateral donors.
	Honduras	▪ WFP CO has always made great efforts to develop partnerships. Prior to the formulation of the CP and since Hurricane Mitch, WFP has worked and maintained strong relationships with various donors (USAID, CABEI, GTZ, CIDA), NGOs (CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, MSF, the Red Cross and other national NGOs), government institutions and a fair number of municipalities. ▪ Partnership efforts deployed by WFP with the GoH and the donor community vary in scope, with the food aid component more thematically focused.
	Mali	▪ WFP has ongoing working relations with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health. Collaboration with local authorities and regional administrations is strong. ▪ Partnership has been established with UN agencies (WFP is considered a very active partner within the UN system), some bilateral donors (especially GTZ), a wide array of national NGOs and some international NGOs. ▪ WFP played and continues to play an essential role in the GMRP (Grain Market Restructuring Programme), on three levels: as donor, donor co-ordinator and co-administrator of counterpart funds.

SECTION 4 / E: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTNERSHIP		
TYPES OF PARTNERSHIP (cont'd)	Mozambique	▪ WFP works mostly with government institutions: the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (MADER), the Ministry of Education (MINED) and the Ministry for Women & Co-ordination of Social Affairs (MWCAS). ▪ WFP has also established a close collaboration with district authorities.
	Pakistan	▪ WFP implementing partners are Government administrations (the Ministry of Education and its departments at provincial and district level, the Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Departments, the Forestry Department, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development at central and local level) and NGOs. ▪ The Pakistan CO worked on the present programme in collaboration with the federal counterpart ministry, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, which arranged several consultations with concerned federal ministries throughout this process. ▪ WFP also consulted with other UN agencies (especially UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO) and a range of potential NGO partners. A series of provincial meetings (in all four provinces and AJK) were organized with line departments and IPs.
CHANGES INTRODUCED / RESULTS ATTAINED	Desk Phase	▪ Since 2000-2001, WFP has taken concrete measures to build and enhance its capacities to promote partnerships, among them: - Provision of guidance from headquarters to field offices consisting of training, tools, and guidelines on how to identify and build collaboration; - In the EDP technical and core skill courses, partnership was discussed in more detail in relation to specific fields (VAM, shift to human resources, needs assessment) and to specific partners that could be identified for improving the quality of the interventions; - The theme partnership of the Programme Design Manual is regularly updated and enriched with methodological tools, guidelines and technical fiches. Particularly well thought-out are the sections dealing with the relations between WFP and its NGO partners. They include examples of working relations, good practices, lessons learned, methodological tools and guidelines for establishing strong working/partnership relations. ▪ These efforts have led to an expansion of WFP's formal and informal collaboration with a number of UN agencies as well as with international and local NGOs during the last few years, among them: - In 2002 WFP's Executive Board adopted harmonized programme approval procedures to align WFP with the other UNDG Executive Committee agencies. At country level, from the very beginning of the implementation of the reform process, WFP actively participated in all UNDAF activities. In 2002 WFP chaired or co-chaired 32 UNDAF interagency Thematic Groups on disaster preparedness and mitigation, food security and rural development, nutrition and food security, gender and other topics. - Strengthened partnerships for school feeding programmes have been pursued with UNICEF and other institutions (FAO, World Bank, WHO, UNESCO) in the framework of the Education for All initiative - Since 2001, WFP has engaged with other United Nations Agencies, including the UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WHO and the World Bank, in the fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis - In 2003 WFP and FAO signed a Letter of Cooperation aimed at expanding and enhancing collaboration in areas such as needs assessment, school feeding and gardening, protecting livelihoods, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, and gender; WFP collaborates with FAO on 85 projects in 41 developing countries. - WFP's current contribution to IFAD multilateral co-financing funding has increased since the approval of the EDP. - In 2002 WFP and the World Bank carried out collaborative actions in 14 countries, in some cases in co-ordinated projects, especially in Latin America but more often in complementary activities - WFP developed a framework for partnership with NGOs in line with EDP principles (approved by the EB in 2001). In 2002 WFP significantly strengthened its partnerships with NGOs through headquarters and field-level initiatives. A total of 18 MoUs for collaboration have been signed between WFP and international NGOs (five of which after EDP approval) and there are local partnership agreements with over 1,200 NGOs in the field.

SECTION 4 / E: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTNERSHIP		
CHANGES INTRODUCED / RESULTS ATTAINED (cont'd)	Bangladesh	▪ Partnership with UN agencies and bilateral donors is based on the UNDAF and the Common Country Assessment (CCA). Since July 2003 the VGD has collaborated with the National Nutrition Programme (NNP). In April 2004 a respective agreement was signed between the GoB, the World Bank, BRAC (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee) and WFP. ▪ Formally, collaboration with other donors is well organized. Within and beyond the Local Consultative Group (LCG), WFP collaborates with the donors, NGOs and other civil society organizations. ▪ Specific ties exist on field level, with an array of governmental agencies and NGOs that have clear roles and responsibilities, and generally function satisfactorily. ▪ Identification of potential areas and modalities of collaboration with other donors (e.g. DFID, SIDA, JICA, SDC), and an array of international NGOs (e.g. CARE, Save the Children) is underway.
	Bolivia	▪ Within the framework of the process of decentralization and Popular Participation, and with the implementation of HIPCII, municipalities have become key partners in WFP programmes. ▪ *Program Pais* is a virtual organization established to supervise WFP partners: DRIPAD, PAN & PAE. ▪ A UN map of activities has been elaborated to provide a baseline to improve co-ordination of UN agencies' efforts, reduce duplication and increase impact. The process is still new, and the presence of more than one UN agency does not yet indicate co-ordination. ▪ WFP plans to expand PAE in partnership with GTZ. ▪ Partnerships are particularly effective in Bolivia, given the strategy of decentralisation and the preferential transfer of resources to poor municipalities, as well as a highly developed level of civil society organization and a popular culture of community work, organization and solidarity.
	Ethiopia	▪ WFP CO has paid great attention and has invested resources in building partnership at all levels: at government level there is a strong ownership from the national authorities, at local level WFP works closely with the woreda and CBOs. ▪ At national level, a "Pilot Proposal for a UN Collaborative Programme to develop and implement Integrated livelihoods opportunities" with WB, FAO and UNDP, has been prepared. ▪ WFP has actively contributed to the elaboration of strategic documents, such as the "Coalition for Food Security" and the "Joint Government Multi-Donor Strategic Framework for Safety Nets". These initiatives seem to provide an adequate framework for enhanced partnership and the adoption and implementation of more structural and long term approaches to food security. ▪ At project level some limited results have been attained for school feeding projects (in 2003, the MoE, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and WFP signed a MoU for a pilot School Health Initiative to be undertaken in Afar Region to cover schools' basic needs. The MoU was followed by specific Letters of Understanding with WHO and UNICEF for a joint programme in a limited number of schools). ▪ Some local partnership agreements with a few NGOs have bee signed.
	Honduras	▪ In the wake of the Mitch emergency and post-Mitch recovery operations, and in view of the 2002-2006 CP, the WFP CO has demonstrated a commendable capacity to enter into short-term project oriented partnerships as well as long term EDP-based strategic alliances. ▪ Notable progress has been recorded across the overall framework of the Development Forum for collaboration between the GoH and the donor community. WFP interventions are fully in line with various recently formulated initiatives aimed at reducing chronic poverty and providing a framework for future collaboration extending beyond a project-based partnership. ▪ Both at national and at local level, a strong ownership of WFP education and health supported activities has been developed. ▪ In the education sector, strategic alliances have been established aimed at extending social accessibility to WFP food aid to other vulnerable groups. Alliances have been formed with UNDAF agencies (PAHO/WHO/UNICEF), NGOs (World Vision, CCF, CRS, CHF, Action Aid, Plan International) and the private sector (national banks, a coffee producer association, a milk processing company) and were advantageous to SFP beneficiary children (nutritional complements and variety). ▪ Several main thematic and sectoral areas were identified within the UNDAF Food Security Working Group, led by WFP. In rotation

SECTION 4 / E: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTNERSHIP		
CHANGES INTRODUCED / RESULTS ATTAINED (cont'd)		with the FAO, WFP also chaired the Gender and Equity Working Group, and actively participated in discussions on environmental and natural resource sustainability, prevention, risk management and disaster mitigation, health and nutritional education, and proactive employment and income. ▪ With respect to UN system representation offices in Honduras, the mission identified two groups of WFP's partners, based on very different interaction levels: one very proactive in thematic development issues going beyond institutional collaboration (e.g. UNICEF), the other (e.g. WB, IDB, FAO, UNAIDS) with limited interactions (e.g.: joint participation in development fora or GoH programme co-ordination/review meetings).
	Mali	▪ WFP is a very active member of the UNDAF process, playing a dynamic role not only in the thematic group "food security and rural development," but also in groups dedicated to education and health, two new areas of intervention compared to the past, where WFP was recognized mainly for its skills in emergency operations and rural development. ▪ Collaboration has been promoted by WFP to harmonise several data and vulnerability bases in SIGMA project so as to create a common data base on food insecurity.
	Mozambique	▪ WFP played an important role in the creation of a Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC). The VAC is owned by the GoM and its presence entails that there is only one published assessment of the current food insecurity situation and that the GoM, donors and NGOs all share its conclusions. ▪ WFP remains active in the implementation of the UNDAF (i.e. by chairing the joint UN committee on disaster management). The Basic Activities of the CP - in particular the School Feeding (SF) and the Community Safety Net (CSN) projects - are important integral parts of the UN response under the relevant UNDAF Strategic Objectives. ▪ There is a recent partnership framework agreement between WFP and UNICEF to enable joint approaches to support women and children, primarily in the contexts of the SF and the CSN projects. A partnership with FAO to provide support to school gardens is under discussion.
	Pakistan	▪ Under the impulse of EDP policy, more efforts have been made to diversify and improve partnerships needed to increase the effectiveness of the education and health programmes. In particular, MoUs have recently been signed with UN agencies (WHO and UNICEF, plus initial meetings with IFAD) and a multinational company. ▪ Partnership with local governments, which have assumed an important role in the management of basic services following the introduction of devolution, is still incipient. WFP has planned to train local representatives in project implementation and has invited, with not much success so far, line departments to keep the local representatives informed and share reports with them.
CONSTRAINTS TO PARTNERSHIP	Desk Phase	▪ Collaboration with NGOs has been strengthened but tends to be limited by lack of resources and capacities.
	Bangladesh	▪ Within the Local Consultative Groups (LCG), partnerships are strengthened in the sub-groups, but the outcome did not meet expectations in terms of cost-sharing and co-ordinated efforts. ▪ Local GoB agencies usually lack appropriate decision-making capacities, and their accountability is often low. ▪ Insufficient real commitment from GoB and local governments on certain key issues: sustainability, maintenance of infrastructure schemes (now phased out by WFP' Country Programme). ▪ The EU supports important WFP programmes, but has mentioned partial dissatisfaction with WFP over reporting and resource management. ▪ Lack of management skills by NGOs.
	Bolivia	▪ The presence of more than one UN agency working in the same municipality does not yet indicate co-ordination. ▪ While the programme benefits from the strengths of its partners, it also suffers from their weaknesses. ▪ PAN has not managed to become fully institutional and, according to the IBD, it is unable to solve its institutional problems or properly spend its budget. While some steps have been taken, its role and capacity as a counterpart after December is still unclear. ▪ With the phasing out of monetization, WFP became more reliant on partnership for training and non-local material components. It

SECTION 4 / E: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTNERSHIP		
CONSTRAINTS TO PARTNERSHIP (cont'd)		is sometimes difficult to find appropriate partners in some of the most distant and food insecure communities where WFP should be working, and the scope of WFP actions depends to some extent on the resources of the partner. ▪ Significant swings in the commitments of food donated may have an impact on ability of the CO to form stable partnerships, especially medium to long term.
	Ethiopia	▪ General budgetary constraints reduce government participation, in particular, for the School Feeding project (despite the strong political commitment of the central government, the Regional Education Bureaux and Woreda Education Offices are unable to cover recurrent costs and necessary investments). This situation may gradually improve with the resumption of donors' support to the Education Sector Development Programme. ▪ The Government equity preoccupations have the effect of spreading donor support too thinly over the country, with a consequent reluctance to encourage joint interventions focusing on a particular area. ▪ The approach to partnership essentially based on the expectation that, due to successful results of MERET, other donors will 'join' the project with their resources, created some kind of 'institutional resistance' from potential partners to get involved in it. ▪ Other constraining factors include: i) the lack of resources at the disposal of several donors and development agencies as it emerges from Official Development Assistance (ODA) allocations at country level and from direct interviews; ii) Agencies view on food aid: the reluctance of Agencies to accept the idea that food aid (and WFP) could play a role in development and the consequent refusal to engage on a partnership dialogue.
	Honduras	▪ Due to serious budgetary problems at central level, and severe organisational problems within the COHDEFOR (the IP), the GoH could no longer respect its initial commitment with regard to Basic Activity 3 (Sustainable Livelihoods and Prevention/Mitigation of Natural Disaster), which was officially terminated. ▪ WFP and other UN partners don't seem to proactively collaborate with each other in order to push forward an agenda addressing food security, thus creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the EDP.
	Mali	▪ Activities effectively implemented with other UN agencies are limited given the financial constraints of these partners. Projects implemented with FAO and UNICEF are small scale. ▪ Human and financial resources of most local NGOs are too limited to ensure continuing co-ordination, concertation and monitoring of activities. Local NGOs can very rarely complement WFP's supported activities with non food activities. ▪ Although regularly collaborating with local authorities, WFP is not associated in the important donor meetings and discussions on the decentralisation process.
	Mozambique	▪ The WFP CO has been more attuned to collaborate with agencies in the UN family than with bilateral donors. The participation and commitment of bilateral agencies and major NGOs so far appears to be small. ▪ The CO doesn't have a partnership strategy nor does it have a comprehensive list of all existing partnerships established within the EDP framework. ▪ Partnerships with bilateral donors and NGOs in rural development or education are problematic since most of their support to these two sectors is channelled through sector support programmes where the destination of their funds is not earmarked. Few of the bilateral donors have any significant "loose money" to allocate at the discretion of local missions, and their support to WFP is generally decided at headquarters level. ▪ Representatives of the donor community raise the controversy on food aid for development. In addition, very little is known of the WFP development activities among bilateral donors. ▪ The MWCAS's capacity to evaluate/supervise IPs may become a bottleneck given the envisaged expansion of the CSN project.
	Pakistan	▪ Lack of co-ordination with more partners limits the creation of "supportive conditions" in the education project, as demanded by the EDP, and consequently its impact. ▪ WFP has planned to train local representatives in project implementation and has invited, with not much success so far, line departments to keep the local representatives informed and share reports with them.

SECTION 4 / E: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTNERSHIP		
EFFECTS OF PARTNERSHIP (LACK OF) IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES / ON PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS	Desk Phase	N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ Despite the broad and successful level of partnership with the local GoB agencies, in some cases, the continuation of important maintenance programmes was at risk due to a lack of decision-making capacities and an accountability deficit of GoB agencies. GoB lack of financial assistance to some components of the IFS project negatively affects the value and the functioning of the sustainability of the project (credit-scheme). ▪ The partnerships between WFP and NGOs were found to be effective for the implementation of the WFP Programme. In the Integrated Food Security (IFS) project, detailed and specific operational guidelines and implementing partner contracts were developed together with and disseminated to the IPs at all levels (Central Government, NGOs, Local Government etc.) during workshops. Training, in general, is an area in which functioning partnership chains can be observed: while WFP provides food to encourage and enable poor women to undertake skills training, the training itself is usually provided by NGOs. After skills training has opened the way to microcredit, such credits may be provided by NGOs again, such as BRAC (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee). ▪ WFP's VAM system is used by other donors to identify target areas.
	Bolivia	▪ Partnership and participation are key to sustainability, where WFP interventions provide short term, intensive support to otherwise longer processes of community and municipal development. For ongoing partners, WFP provides resources that allow communities to take on larger projects and commitments than a subsistence population would otherwise be able to do. ▪ Operating on an annual basis and prioritizing DRIPAD projects according to where emergencies have occurred has to date provided significant flexibility in the allocation of resources, and WFP has been able to meet its commitments. ▪ Although the co-ordination with UNICEF is strong in School Feeding activities, WFP and UNICEF have agreed not to work in the same zones in the case of training literacy activities for women, since UNICEF's strategy does not include FFT (food for training).
	Ethiopia	▪ Capacity building activities at all levels (national, regional, district and communities) for IPs, namely the Ministry of Agriculture staff and community members, are a fundamental component of MERET. ▪ In the HIV/AIDS project, owing to an overall resource scarcity, food aid tends to be used as a stand-alone resource by IPs rather than as a complement to other measures. ▪ In most cases, WFP supported activities are still not complemented by additional measures supported by other stakeholders (e.g. support to the quality of primary school education or provision of rural credit for livelihoods diversification) as foreseen by the EDP. This is affecting the full achievement of the different projects objectives. ▪ The lack of resources for transport and supervision on the part of local counterparts influence the targeting process: the most vulnerable communities are not always targeted (MERET and School feeding projects).
	Honduras	▪ WFP was instrumental in getting the GoH to increase its financial contributions, which more than quadrupled in a single year. The GoH has declared the School Feeding Programme as an official government initiative supported by WFP, rather than a WFP initiative supported by the GoH, as was previously the case. ▪ The GoH decided in 2002 to withdraw from LTSH and to mandate WFP, as its authorized agent, to carry on with all logistical aspects of commodity supply and distribution, based on WFP's low costs, efficiency and transparency in its operations. ▪ WFP partners in Activity 1 'Integrated Assistance for Vulnerable Women and Children' - Ministry of Health, Care, World Vision, CCF- have effectively contributed to the correct use of the food aid by providing the required counselling and training to the beneficiaries. ▪ Through its partnerships with the MoH and well-established NGOs (pilot projects), WFP could efficiently provide its food assistance targeted and programmed for HIV/AIDS victims without stigmatizing or marginalizing them. NGO training and beneficiary guidance played also a positive role.

SECTION 4 / E: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTNERSHIP		
EFFECTS OF PARTNERSHIP (LACK OF) IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES / ON PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS (cont'd)	Mali	▪ There is a strong implication of partners and local authorities in the implementation of the programme. However, WFP is too dependant on its implementing partners for the targeting of the beneficiaries. It is not sure that by relinquishing control of this key issue to its partners WFP's food supported activities always reach the most vulnerable people. ▪ WFP works with a fair number of local NGOs in education and nutrition activities and several international NGOs in assets creation activities, with satisfactory results. Small local NGOs recognize that their partnership with WFP is dynamic and that they have acquired new skills (particularly the NGOs following the school feeding and health/nutrition activities). ▪ The monitoring performed by partners in the field within the framework of support for basic education is steady and reports are systematically provided to WFP. ▪ Though committed to the WFP's programme, Malian authorities assume rather poorly their responsibilities in monitoring and evaluation tasks. ▪ Exit strategies even on a long term basis are not discussed with IPs in assets creation.
	Mozambique	▪ For implementation of the Food for Development Fund, WFP is dependent on its partnership with MADER. Only in rare cases has it been possible to establish partnerships with NGOs. ▪ The implementation of CSN project relies on a large number of IPs (operating on behalf of WFP under the formal tutelage of MWCAS), mostly NGOs and CBOs. ▪ On the whole, GoM line ministries express a sense of ownership of the WFP projects, though somewhat weaker in the case of MWCAS for the CSN project. District administrators also expressed a sense of ownership of WFP food supported activities that they are implementing with CBOs. ▪ The WFP support for School Feeding is an integral part of the education sector support programme (ESSP). ▪ In the School Feeding activities, so far there are few examples of partnership with bilateral donors able to provide non-food inputs to schools suffering from shortages of basic requirements, but some are said to be under way (impact study on THR for girls, environment, school gardens, and technical assistance in agriculture).
	Pakistan	▪ IPs' involvement in the programme is good. Relevant Government departments at all levels seem committed to it and share WFP's main approach. However, the involvement of other partners, necessary to ensure non-food inputs, is insufficient at present for the education and health projects, even if steps have been taken to improve the situation. ▪ The presence of strong and experienced partners is an additional targeting criterion that could be applied below the district level. ▪ As far as the NRM (natural resources management) activities are concerned, WFP has a longstanding partnership with government administrations and a history of joint ventures with some UN agencies and bilateral organizations.
ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION / CHALLENGES AHEAD	Desk Phase	▪ The availability of partners able and willing to undertake food-aid-supported activities in accordance with the established principles or that can also provide development opportunities, to participate in which food assisted beneficiaries could 'graduate', may be considered as the most crucial assumption of the EDP. ▪ As highlighted in EDP policies, food aid alone cannot foster development. Partnership is a prerequisite for this aid to support a real process providing access to the desired transformations. The issue of partnership is thus key to the implementation of EDP principles.
	Bangladesh	▪ In order to fully exploit the potential for enhanced collaboration with multilateral and bilateral donors WFP needs to be more pro-active, within different fora, in terms of resource mobilization through cost-sharing with the bi-laterals and should improve reporting on the resource utilization. ▪ To further improve ownership of the GoB and other partners of the principles and achievements of WFP interventions and to mobilize resources from other donors, WFP may want to elaborate a special communication strategy. ▪ Lines of cooperation could be established in order to promote synergies with other programmes (e.g. the EC-assisted Food Security for Vulnerable Group Development – FSVGD). ▪ NGOs are important catalysts of successful implementation of WFP programmes at the grassroots level, and they can

SECTION 4 / E: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTNERSHIP		
ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION / CHALLENGES AHEAD (cont'd)		considerably contribute to the sustainability of achievements. Some big NGOs have integrated EDP principles but they still lack ownership of these principles to assure sustainability of the initiatives. ▪ To be replicated, expanded and sustained WFP's EDP-related activities require solid ownership by relevant GoB agencies (MWCA and its affiliated institutions, MLGRD & CO, BWDB and the DRR) and major NGOs.
	Bolivia	▪ Considering that the programme is indirectly implemented through partners, the role of WFP monitors in the field is important for programme and food monitoring. ▪ All WFP agreements are "subject to availability of resources", due to the funding structure. While WFP has been able to meet all its commitments, the funding limitations probably discourage longer term, stable partnerships. ▪ A weakness of partnership is that WFP is only as strong as its partners. While WFP's mandate is to reach the most at risk, it is often difficult to find partners who have the resources to work with these far-flung, isolated populations and with the most vulnerable population, such as infants. Furthermore, following the phasing out of monetization, WFP became more reliant on partnership for training and non-local material components. ▪ The PAN programme is fairly resource intensive, and to date there are no solid plans as to how and with what resources it will continue to function, following the IDB's withdrawal at the end of this year. ▪ Given its expertise in food security, WFP can play an increasingly important and credible role as advocate for anti poverty strategies and policies at national level that contribute to addressing the causes of food insecurity (essentially poverty, inequity and social exclusion).
	Ethiopia	▪ Partnership with GoE can be considered as satisfactory. On the other hand, partnership with the donor community is below expectations despite the considerable efforts undertaken by WFP CO. While some results have been recorded at project level, these are far below the EDP's directives requirements and the necessity to meet beneficiary needs in a comprehensive manner. ▪ A sound partnership strategy should go beyond the search for cash resources to complement ongoing WFP interventions, which appear to have been the main focus of WFP CO partnership efforts in the recent past. Efforts should seek to integrate WFP initiatives within a broader framework for collaboration. WFP's contribution to the definition of an overall framework for collaboration between Government and multi and bilateral donors, with respect to actions to reduce chronic food insecurity such as the safety net strategy, seems to be a step in the right direction. ▪ In order to strengthen WFP's contribution to address the longstanding food security problems of the country, a programming approach is needed. This should be based on longer-term commitments by donors and an enhanced level of resource predictability (both food and non-food items), with an appropriate balance and the necessary synergies between social protection, recovery and development activities.
	Honduras	▪ It would be beneficial for WFP: i) to enhance the sharing of information and knowledge with UN agencies dealing with food aid: and ii) to seek more partnerships within the UN system based on each partners' specific "valued added" in support of GoH-UN development programmes in Honduras. ▪ Mixed perceptions of the efficiency and relevance of WFP development activities and on WFP's capacity to swiftly share information are expressed by other UN partners. ▪ With respect to Activity 3, WFP and COHDEFOR should at a minimum identify the most vulnerable areas and/or groups where the sustainability of results is not ensured, and assist in developing a strategy, potentially with other partners, to preserve these key and precious assets.
	Mali	▪ WFP's level of co-ordination of its interventions with local authorities within the framework of communal development is insufficient. Its partnership and collaboration with local authorities will have to be strengthened in the context of decentralisation. ▪ Major donors don't view WFP as a development agency and most often ignore WFP's activities. WFP should develop – together with its governmental and implementing partners - a more strategic vision/communication strategy to better highlight its role in the development process.

SECTION 4 / E: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTNERSHIP		
ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION / CHALLENGES AHEAD (cont'd)		▪ The wide number of IPs (mostly local NGOs and some international NGOs) is together a strength and a weakness in WFP's partnership agreements: it reveals a real participation and ownership process in the identification and implementation of the activities by the IPs; although it also leads to scattered interventions without strong focus on some key development issues and leads to the dispersion of the already scarce resources of the Mali CP. ▪ The limited human and financial resources of local NGOs raise the issue of WFP's continuity and gradual withdrawal. Some larger programmes which, conversely, dispose of significant means, seem to "ask too much of WFP" without the latter necessarily having its own intervention strategy to provide its opinion on their requests. ▪ The methods used to implement WFP activities seem too highly dependent on those used by partners.
	Mozambique	▪ Few major donors or NGOs are active in agriculture and rural development in the food deficit districts targeted by the FDF, since most have opted to channel their support to the agriculture sector through PROAGRI, a situation similar to that in education. ▪ There is a need for the CO to proactively seek to involve other partners than GoM agencies and local NGOs, principally donors able to provide non-food support to complement WFP food aid. The supply of such non-food support to development operations is an issue of quality and it makes the difference between relief and rehabilitation on the one hand and development on the other. ▪ The WFP participation in the regular consultation meetings between GoM and the donors active in different sectors (notably education) has not been very influential or active. Among other reasons for WFP being somewhat anonymous in the donor community, there are: i) the support to WFP is decided by the bilateral donors at headquarters level; and ii) the poor demonstration of results by WFP. ▪ An enhanced district focus by WFP would fit well in two different contexts now present in Mozambique: i) the process of decentralisation to district level now under way with support from the donor community; and ii) the way toward building the synergies (if coupled with a programmatic focus by other UN agencies on the same districts).
	Pakistan	▪ In order to extend the success of its interventions to a larger scale or over a longer term, WFP should build on the lessons learnt from project implementation and its good relationship with the GoP to advance some policy dialogue on strategies for the education and health sectors, as well as on issues such as agricultural development and food security, off-farm economic opportunities, water conservation and positive discrimination in gender targeting. Otherwise, WFP interventions are likely to remain limited rather than furthering positive action for the establishment of an enabling development framework. ▪ Partnership should be improved, especially in the education and health projects. Efforts to co-ordinate with other UN agencies and donors working in the same sector should continue and also include the project environment (extend beyond awareness-raising to female beneficiaries); co-ordination with literacy and employment creation projects; and exploring the possibility of co-ordination with a project for dedicated transport for women and schoolgirls. ▪ Partnership to upgrade, equip and staff facilities (schools and health centres) would also facilitate access for the poorest and most remote communities. Examples of this 'creative' partnership already exist, for example in Sindh where WFP assists an NGO health centre.

SECTION 4 / F: KEY FINDINGS ON TARGETING		
APPROACH TO TARGETING	Desk Phase	▪ Global level: at least 90% of resources to LIFDC. ▪ Country level: concentration on food-insecure areas.
	Bangladesh	▪ 75% of assistance to highly food-insecure, 25% to moderately food-insecure areas. ▪ WFP follows the government policy of targeting individuals in reproductive age and able to work; gender, land ownership and income level are other selection criteria. ▪ Communities are involved in targeting through a participatory process.
	Bolivia	▪ Main target group are the chronically food insecure in line with national policies; marginalized and isolated indigenous people are by the interventions targeted. ▪ VAM is the basis of geographical targeting of WFP-supported activities. At a lower level, communities are involved in targeting.
	Ethiopia	▪ Main targets are the chronically food insecure in line with national policies; the urban food insecure are also targeted. ▪ Resources' allocation shows some bias in favour of regions where WFP has an historical presence and towards agricultural rather than pastoralist areas; ▪ Regional and district targeting is based on VAM analysis. ▪ Targeting of communities is based on equity and potential criteria. ▪ At community level the community itself is involved in targeting, based on poverty and capacity to work.
	Honduras	▪ Main targets are the chronically food insecure in line with national policies; marginalized and isolated indigenous people targeted. ▪ Activities are concentrated in 96 municipalities in a contiguous area covering 19% of population. ▪ Targeting is based on VAM.
	Mali	▪ Interventions are concentrated in the most vulnerable areas, identified on the basis of SAP system (national early warning system) that regularly updates food security information. Displaced people are included in targeting. ▪ Communities' selection depends on local authorities and partners; selection criteria included in the official agreements with government. ▪ Participants' selection inside the community is managed by community organizations.
	Mozambique	▪ WFP focuses its activities in the regions with highest food insecurity (south and central). ▪ Incentives to girls' education targets areas with worst gender imbalance (north). ▪ Procedures for targeting are based on VAM; district administrations and local leaders are associated to selection.
	Pakistan	▪ Highly and moderate food insecure districts are targeted on the basis of VAM analysis. ▪ Positive discrimination towards women. ▪ In asset creation projects, communities' organizations are involved in targeting
CHANGES INTRODUCED / RESULTS ATTAINED	Desk Phase	▪ Tendency to increase allocation to LIFCD and to Sub-Saharan countries. ▪ The use of VAM has been mainstreamed: i) VAM staffing and training has been strengthened; ii) VAM guidelines have been reviewed; and iii) VAM approach, methods and products have been consolidated in a Standard Analytical Framework. ▪ VAM mentioned in CPs as basis of geographical targeting
	Bangladesh	▪ VAM has been introduced and food insecurity and vulnerable analysis arrives to the sub-district level. ▪ Participatory tools used to promote the need-based approach. ▪ VAM has been endorsed by the government and adopted by the donor community.

SECTION 4 / F: KEY FINDINGS ON TARGETING		
CHANGES INTRODUCED / RESULTS ATTAINED (cont'd)	Bolivia	▪ VAM has been adopted by the government, UN agencies and other development agencies (EU, CARE).
	Ethiopia	▪ VAM provided further analytical base for criteria already in place and for coverage reduction due to decrease of resources.
	Honduras	▪ The establishment and institutionalization of a VAM unit has contributed to relevant targeting. ▪ VAM has been adopted by the government and other development agencies (World Bank, FAO, UNICEF, Save the Children, World Vision)
	Mali	▪ VAM exercise carried out and used to expand coverage and re-include two more areas and identify household profiles for targeting in the asset creation project; exclusion of schools in urban areas.
	Mozambique	▪ VAM is institutionalized in the Vulnerability Assessment Committee at government level. ▪ Community and household surveys are regularly carried out.
	Pakistan	▪ A VAM unit established, food security analysis updated with new indicators. ▪ Results adopted by government. ▪ The number of districts has been scaled down following food-security criteria; areas selected just for environmental reasons were phased out. ▪ Community and household survey ongoing.
CONSTRAINTS IN IMPROVING TARGETING OF INTERVENTIONS	Desk Phase	▪ In-depth, local level collection and analysis of specific complementary information for fine-tuned targeting available only in a few countries. Limiting factors are partners' availability, logistics, resources, political and cultural considerations.
	Bangladesh	▪ The age limit as a minimum pre-condition to qualify as a beneficiary, marginalizes old people who are often the poorest. ▪ Community targeting is sometimes spoiled by jealousy and conflicts.
	Bolivia	▪ Community participation to the asset creation projects depends on the community's capacity to get its project included in the Municipal Development Plan; in most cases. ▪ Communities often share all rations without further internal targeting. ▪ Self-targeting is also applied.
	Ethiopia	▪ Additional issues to be taken into account for asset creation projects include: technical considerations in soil and water conservation activities; access to land and capacity to work; women's stronger interest in low labour-intensive activities; ▪ Additional issues to be taken into account for education projects include: logistic considerations; targeting based exclusively on geographical criteria. For HIV/AIDS project: cultural stigma.
	Honduras	N.A.
	Mali	▪ VAM analysis for one of the selected regions is missing; there is an ongoing health project in an area that falls outside VAM targeting. ▪ Regional resource sharing does not correspond to need, depending also on partners' availability and presence of other programmes; ▪ Political equity criteria and other social and economical considerations influence communities' selection. ▪ At community level, land availability, capacity to work, membership in CBOs and/or participation to a credit scheme influence targeting. ▪ Most asset creation activities are adapted to male labour more than female.

SECTION 4 / F: KEY FINDINGS ON TARGETING		
CONSTRAINTS IN IMPROVING TARGETING OF INTERVENTIONS (cont'd)	Mozambique	▪ VAM methodology does not allow the identification of pockets of vulnerability as data does not go below the district level. ▪ Boarding schools are actually assisted throughout the country and not only in vulnerable districts; communities sometimes adopt rotation system to ensure that everybody gets assistance.
	Pakistan	▪ Lack of data below the district level; criteria for under-district targeting include: security, access, cost-effectiveness, female mobility; ▪ Health and education facilities have to respond to minimum quality criteria; in asset creation projects, partners' priorities and assessment also influence communities' selection. ▪ At community level, cash contribution, capacity to work, membership in CBOs and/or participation to credit schemes influence assistance ▪ Insufficient gender-sensitive indicators.
ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION / CHALLENGES AHEAD	Desk Phase	▪ Trade-offs and implication of targeting in relation to partner availability, political will, cultural attitudes, cost-efficiency, sustainability. ▪ Inclusion of VAM indicators in the M&E system. ▪ Use of VAM to adjust targeting and decide phasing-out.
	Bangladesh	▪ In a diminishing resources perspective, WFP could phase out from less food insecure areas. ▪ Specific schemes for old people should be considered.
	Bolivia	▪ Adaptation of VAM to urban and peri-urban areas is ongoing.
	Ethiopia	▪ Inclusion of remotest areas. ▪ Stronger focus on particular categories such as school girls, out of school children, and HIV-AIDS people and their families.
	Honduras	▪ Application of VAM to improve targeting of HIV/AIDS interventions.
	Mali	▪ Improve targeting of most vulnerable households and women.
	Mozambique	▪ Enhance district focus to better fit into the decentralization process and concentrate resources on a limited number of districts.
	Pakistan	▪ A series of community and household surveys is planned to improve targeting of the most vulnerable households. ▪ More gender sensitive indicators required; new partners to reach remotest areas.

Project-specific targeting issues are dealt with in the 'Beneficiaries and other targeting considerations' section included in the tables presenting the 'Key findings for each area of focus'. See Annexes 3.A, 3.B, 3.C.

SECTION 4 / G: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTICIPATION		
TYPES OF PARTICIPATION (PARTICIPANTS AND TOOLS)	Desk Phase	▪ Policy document Participatory Approaches: beneficiaries, communities, poorest and most marginalized people (2000). ▪ Guide on participatory concepts and tools Participatory Techniques and Tools (2001).
	Bangladesh	▪ Government's commitment and contribution ensured by the frame of the Five Years Plan. ▪ Strong participation of the implementing NGOs. ▪ Beneficiaries of Food for Assets participate through Users' Committees. ▪ Training for awareness raising
	Bolivia	▪ Log-frame workshops with national and local stakeholders. ▪ Projects are integrated in the Municipal Development Plans; ▪ Projects respect, incorporate and strengthen the traditional organizations at community level. Food distribution committees formed; cash and in-kind contribution by beneficiaries.
	Ethiopia	▪ CP consultations at national and regional level. ▪ Projects placed under control of local institutions and partners through Project Committees (formed at site level); school feeding committees manage and contribute to food storage, preparation and distribution. ▪ Use of Local Level Participatory Plans; annual participatory assessment of project's performance. ▪ Extensive training; guidelines and tools
	Honduras	▪ Committees for transportation, preparation and distribution of meals. Municipalities in poorest areas cover distribution costs; complementary provisions contributed by beneficiaries in cash and in-kind. ▪ Mechanisms to monitor food collection from municipal warehouses in place; ▪ Training and capacity-building initiatives for IPs and beneficiaries;
	Mali	▪ Large consultations for CP preparation at national, regional and local level. ▪ Involvement of local NGOs and community organizations; cash and in-kind contributions by beneficiaries also for long-term projects; PTA and women's organization contribute to school feeding project.
	Mozambique	▪ Government and NGOs participate as IPs; District administration chair Food Development Fund committees; School committees not always involved and active. ▪ Community action plans are being formulated with the support of UNICEF.
	Pakistan	▪ Large consultations at national and regional level to prepare the CP. Good collaboration with central and regional authorities. ▪ Common analysis and integration of NGOs as IPs. ▪ Asset creation projects apply participatory approaches through social mobilizers by conducting participatory community profiles and by promoting the creation of community organizations.
CHANGES INTRODUCED / RESULTS ATTAINED	Desk Phase	▪ Implementation tools put in place. ▪ Participatory approaches reflected in CPs and project documents.
	Bangladesh	▪ Adoption of participatory techniques improves targeting and improves responsiveness to target groups' priorities. ▪ Participatory approaches improve the flow of feedback from the grassroots level.
	Bolivia	▪ The support provided to the national policies of decentralization and popular participation ensures local ownership. ▪ Training of IPs and women's groups enhance their participation

SECTION 4 / G: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTICIPATION		
CHANGES INTRODUCED / RESULTS ATTAINED (cont'd)	Ethiopia	▪ Participation approach already implemented in the asset creation project extended to the education project. ▪ School management as a catalyst for more community involvement and to identify and solve related problems of school access.
	Honduras	▪ Local institutions and project partners are assuming more implementation and supervision responsibilities. ▪ Positive evolution in terms of participation and ownership by members of the committees
	Mali	▪ The CSO promoted participation built on the decentralization process but no clear links with local governments were witnessed during the field work. ▪ School committees have taken responsibility for implementation.
	Mozambique	▪ Adoption of participatory techniques improves targeting and improves responsiveness to target groups' priorities. ▪ Participation mechanisms are built around the decentralization process to increase involvement and ownership by local stakeholders.
	Pakistan	▪ Adoption of participatory techniques in asset creation projects improves targeting, increases responsiveness to target groups' priorities, and facilitates sustainability.
EFFECTS OF PARTICIPATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS	Desk Phase	▪ N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ Beneficiaries committees and participatory tools greatly contribute to improve the responsiveness of project activities to the needs of marginalized people and greatly contribute to their empowerment.
	Bolivia	▪ Strong beneficiaries' participation ensures sustainability of assets created: school committees serve as valuable training ground for parents, especially women, in organizational and administrative roles, and promote the involvement of parents in monitoring the nutritional status of their children.
	Ethiopia	▪ The use of participatory approaches has strengthened local capacities (planning and technical).
	Honduras	▪ Government endorsement and contribution, and grassroots level contribution are key factors to sustainability.
	Mali	▪ The strong mobilisation of community organizations is a key factor of success for asset creation projects.
	Mozambique	▪ Participation has reinforced the tradition of working together, and encouraged beneficiaries to continue their efforts and sometimes to extend them to other projects; farmers have formed associations or cooperatives. ▪ Successful initiatives inspire neighbouring non-beneficiaries to formulate projects
	Pakistan	▪ Participatory approaches constitute one of the main factors of success for the asset creation projects; community organizations and training contribute to women's empowerment.
CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION / ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION & CHALLENGES AHEAD	Desk Phase	▪ Factors limiting participation include: Governments' and partners' capacities; targeting of remote areas with destitute people ▪ The following factors will have to be closely analysed given the great influence they bear on the promotion/hindering of participation issues: i) staff and local capacities for actual implementation of the participatory approaches; ii) actual governments' and partners' commitment; iii) implications in terms of resourcing and other EDP principles as partnership, gender, targeting.
	Bangladesh	▪ Beneficiaries have no clear information on the duration of the WFP/NGO assistance and on the need for sustainability. ▪ In some instances, transparency and awareness of community targeting and asset selection is not sufficient and may engender conflicts. ▪ Need of comprehensive information and capacity building for beneficiaries in order to ensure successful participation as well as the identification of innovative economic activities.

SECTION 4 / G: KEY FINDINGS ON PARTICIPATION		
CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION / ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION & CHALLENGES AHEAD (cont'd)	Bolivia	▪ Lack of mechanisms aimed at promoting women's participation to project activities by ensuring that their participation does not interfere with their workload (domestic activities, childcare, …). Need to take into account women's workload when planning beneficiaries' participation/contribution.
	Ethiopia	▪ School committees should broaden their scope of work. ▪ No system in place to ensure participation in HIV/AIDS project.
	Honduras	▪ N.A.
	Mali	▪ Health project beneficiaries are just consumers. ▪ Need to strengthen the collaboration with local governments
	Mozambique	▪ PTAs sometimes view assistance from a rent seeking perspective; in health and education projects participation is lower. ▪ Need to strengthen the collaboration with local governments.
	Pakistan	▪ Women are not yet involved in the entire project cycle because of cultural constraints and low literacy. ▪ Health and education projects have a top-down approach and school and health committees are practically non-existent or not active in food distribution. ▪ The adoption and streamlining of participatory approaches could greatly improve the impact of the health and education projects.

SECTION 4 / H: KEY FINDINGS ON GENDER		
APPROACH TO GENDER ISSUES & CHANGES INTRODUCED	Desk Phase	▪ The EDP principles are providing a potentially decisive contribution to facilitating the implementation of WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women. Indeed, it may be considered that the EDP is a policy in which gender considerations have been fully mainstreamed. ▪ Following the 1999 mid-term review report on the implementation of WFP's Commitments to Women, an important consultation process took place and led to the formulation and adoption in 2002 of the WFP's Gender Policy for 2003-2007. Three major corporate initiatives aim at facilitating implementation of the WFP Gender Policy over the period 2003-2004: implementation of baseline surveys on the Enhanced Commitment to Women (ECW); preparation of ECW guidelines and preparation of ECW training modules; and a related corporate training initiative for staff and partners.
	Bangladesh	▪ Gender mainstreaming is a priority of the Bangladesh CO. Nearly all activities target women and in particular the poorest ones. ▪ The CO's comprehensive effort to mainstream gender issues in all its activities has brought about visible results within the organization. ▪ A CO gender team was installed in 2002 with a clearly defined programme, workshops to promote sensitivity for gender-related issues for all staff members have been carried out and a generally sensitive staff policy has been put in place; gender issues are addressed in key documents (e.g. project agreements, CP) and within the M&E system; participatory measures at project implementation level and formal requirements in agreements with IPs on the representation of women in local bodies have been introduced. ▪ The CO is currently undertaking a baseline study in the framework of the 'enhanced commitments to women policy', which is going to provide data for future reviews.
	Bolivia	▪ The Country Strategy Outline of 2001 includes an analysis of the situation of women. Among others, this analysis provides guidelines for improved targeting, it proposes actions to improve opportunities for women, strengthen their citizen participation and protect their rights, and it suggests emphasising women's role in food security and promotion of their access to health, education and increased production. ▪ The CP has been developed and implemented within the guidelines of the EDP and in line with the Enhanced Commitments to Women. It incorporates strategies and activities to address women's strategic interests, such as leadership roles in committees, and literacy training (FFT) for women. ▪ WFP demonstrates a strong commitment to gender equity; the CP presents elements aimed to both mainstream gender and to promote women-specific interests. Gender is mainstreamed in planning and monitoring systems through the disaggregation of data by sex, the development of gender indicators and through efforts to address gender in all baseline data. ▪ Gender commitments and approaches are shared with counterparts and often create synergies. All agreements with counterparts are framed within WFP's commitments towards women. WFP, along with UNFPA, chairs the Gender Committee established through UNDAF, and expanded to include other bilateral and multilateral agencies. It has contributed to the incorporation of gender in UNDAF policies.
	Ethiopia	▪ The approach adopted in the CP and in the implementation of activities focuses on increased women's participation to project activities and benefits and not on gender issues, i.e., encompassing relations between women, men and children and the need for case-by-case understanding of these relations. ▪ Many efforts are made by the CO to mainstream gender in its activities; clear examples are provided by the set-up of a gender unit and the designation of a gender focal point in each unit. Each annual work plan includes an objective in terms 'of commitment to women'. ▪ Most of the national authorities met during the field visits knew about gender issues and were able to explain to team members the various related measures put in place at project level.
	Honduras	▪ Despite the absence of a clearly spelt out gender strategy WFP's CP 10074.0 and PRRO 10212 outline eight commitments to women and present individual strategies to achieve them.

SECTION 4 / H: KEY FINDINGS ON GENDER		
APPROACH TO GENDER ISSUES & CHANGES INTRODUCED (cont'd)		▪ Overall there is a strong commitment of the CO staff, although the approach followed seems to be more focused on the Women in Development than the Gender and Development approach. At the CO level, WFP has guidelines to achieve gender equity in hiring, but there are no guidelines for participation in decision-making. ▪ WFP staff generally acknowledge the need to strengthen women's participation in project activities.
	Mali	▪ WFP gender interventions concentrate on targeting rather than mainstreaming. ▪ Two gender studies were initiated prior to the development of the CPs, one in 1998 and the other in 2001, emphasizing the growing attention paid by WFP Mali to ensure women and gender issues. ▪ Both the 1999-2002 CP and the 2003-2007 CP focus most of the resources available on support to the social sectors of Education and Health/Nutrition, with particular targeting of women. Nevertheless, gender principles are still not very operational, even in the latest country programme.
	Mozambique	▪ The CO is very gender sensitive and gender mainstreaming is well attended to. ▪ The 2002-2006 CP introduced a set of policy principles aiming to ensure that its operations are gender sensitive (e.g. women should constitute at least 50% of those involved in decision-making processes on food distribution; gender issues are to be mainstreamed in all activities; at least 60% of beneficiaries of the CP should be women or girls; at least 50% of patients should be women; IPs are required to be gender sensitive, and WFP seeks to identify partners that provide community participation and leadership training to women) and a number of specific activities are designed to benefit women and girls in particular. ▪ WFP elaborated a guide called "Integrating Gender Issues into More Targeted Food Aid Interventions" to mainstream gender issues among WFP field staff. The guide, developed on the basis of information received from WFP HQ, constitutes a useful tool to inform and train staff, although further elaboration would enhance its effectiveness.
	Pakistan	▪ The overall objective of the CP Pakistan 2001-2003 is the social and economic empowerment of rural women in selected districts by enabling women and girls to take advantage of development opportunities. This is in line with the EDP, although the CP places greater emphasis on the targeting of women rather than mainstreaming gender. ▪ It also appears that the linkage between the objective pursued by the CP 'enhancing women's power and decision-making role leadership development and a voice for women's needs and concerns' and WFP's gender interventions is limited to the micro level and does not affect the policy level.
CONSTRAINTS IN PROMOTING WOMEN PARTICIPATION AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING	Desk Phase	▪ N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ Despite - or because of - the apparent gender imbalance in favour of women in CP's Activities, the potential to introduce sustaining changes is limited, as the almost exclusive concentration on women leaves out men, who are decisive partners for any mentality and gender role changes. ▪ Participatory approaches, introduced in the selection of participants and activities in order to ensure women participation in programme-related local bodies, demands more capacity building support for IPs and more resources in terms of time and field staff of the IPs in all phases of implementation.
	Bolivia	▪ The omission of reproductive activities from baseline information means that a large part of women's daily activity goes unregistered, reducing its capacity to be used as a planning tool and to measure broader social impact. ▪ Women often extended their work days by many hours to complete their normal domestic activities in addition to full days of literacy training. Women also report they often bring their younger children with them to training, where they inevitably distract them. ▪ Elements such as childcare or greater attention to encouraging men's participation in domestic roles, for example, may be mechanisms that can be used more extensively to support women's participation and empowerment in other spheres. PAN should work to free up time for training, but observed literacy programmes were all held on weekends when PAN does not operate. While weekends provide greater possibilities for husbands to take on more domestic work, this was not generally observed. ▪ The gender mainstreaming at the state level is particularly weak, with few resources and limited potential for joint interventions.

SECTION 4 / H: KEY FINDINGS ON GENDER		
CONSTRAINTS IN PROMOTING WOMEN PARTICIPATION AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING (cont'd)		Gender offices at departmental level in the Prefecture lack technical resources and materials, which hinders their operation. In addition, the instability of technical staff within Prefectures strongly limits the potential of capacity building activities.
	Ethiopia	▪ Though WFP's development unit staff are generally concerned about gender issues, they are constrained by other priorities linked to the day-to-day management of project activities.
	Honduras	▪ The CO has developed a social network composed mainly of women (school feeding and health committees), but has not achieved the training potential to promote genuine gender equity.
	Mali	▪ No guidelines have been elaborated on gender. ▪ The methodological tools allowing for gender monitoring—which are not solely the responsibility of WFP Mali—seem inadequate as well as not adapted to the context. ▪ There is no strategy to push forward gender principles and commitments to women among IPs. As in the Malian society women are very active in their own organisations, free to move and to participate deeply in the economic activities of all kinds, IPs are not encouraged by WFP to increase their efforts to further raise the gender issues: women's groups are backed as a routine activity.
	Mozambique	▪ N.A.
	Pakistan	▪ Although participatory approaches are implemented by IPs, women, who are the main target and beneficiaries of WFP activities, are not sufficiently involved in the entire project cycle. This limited participation is due to cultural constraints on women's mobility and on talking with men outside the family and also to women's low level of literacy. ▪ For a programme almost completely focused on women as the target, it is remarkable that VAM does not include specific indicators on gender aspects.
EFFECTS OF GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES / ON PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS	Desk Phase	▪ N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ The participatory approach pursued in the Integrated Food Security (IFS) project is the most promising one in terms of empowering participating women. However, according to the stakeholders consulted, gender equity is the least significant outcome of the IFS project, since the task of changing deeply entrenched culture, habits, social and religious taboos is perceived as too demanding to be accomplished with the project's means. ▪ Due to the almost exclusive concentration on women, even the inclusion in the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) activity of legal rights issues as part of its curriculum (awareness-training cycle) has a limited impact. Therefore, WFP is considering to partially include men into the projects (e.g. via family sessions). ▪ Aside from increased enrolment, SFP also yields qualitative benefits, such as reduced gender disparity with respect to access to primary education.
	Bolivia	▪ Within the FFT component of the Support to Food and Livelihood Security activity, an additional budget is designed primarily for literacy programmes for women, in order to help them to better participate in asset creation programmes and in community decision-making. ▪ DRIPAD (the main IP of the Support to Food and Livelihoods Security activity) has a gender officer in each regional office to put into practice the gender focus at a local level and promote appropriate partnerships with local specialized institutions, including gender units in each Prefecture, to create synergy in the projects. ▪ Some municipal counterparts have made an active commitment to improve the understanding (and capacity to address) women's problems. ▪ Some activities are showing clear results at community level in terms of increased women's leadership but additional attention should be paid to reproductive roles and the enormous time constraints these impose on women.
	Ethiopia	▪ Great attention is given to women's participation in school committees or in training activities at local level and to the gender composition of the direct beneficiaries of the various interventions.

SECTION 4 / H: KEY FINDINGS ON GENDER		
EFFECTS OF GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES / ON PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS (cont'd)		▪ Efforts are made within MERET to promote activities mainly designed to benefit women (e.g. water supply, small-scale income generation activities). ▪ Gender issues are tackled in the different WFP training programmes.
	Honduras	▪ The target population of Basic Activity 1 (Integrated Assistance for Vulnerable Children and Women) is primarily composed of women and children. In this activity, work continues in the traditional manner, giving women sole responsibility for their children's nutrition and health. Few fathers attend health centres information sessions on food security and/or health and nutrition. ▪ With respect to Basic Activity 2 (Investment in Human Capital through Education and Training), the majority of School Feeding committee members are women. Mothers play an important role in the SF Programme while there is little involvement of the fathers. Traditional roles continue to be followed in bringing food from the school, cooking it, carrying it to the school and distributing it to the children.
	Mali	▪ Many efforts are made by the CO to target women among the beneficiaries of its activities: in School feeding projects special oil rations are distributed to girls attending regularly school; the selection/implementation of assets creation activities takes into account specific women's inclinations /interests: natural resource activities and food for training is mostly devoted to them. ▪ With respect to the creation of productive assets, however, significant discrepancies can be observed in terms of correspondence of implemented activities to women's interests/priorities, because of the strong dependence of WFP to the priorities of its different executing partners. ▪ IPs mostly favour activities of FFW in the productive area where traditionally women play a major role. However women participation in committees for FFW is not sufficiently mainstreamed. Literacy training activities are not developed in the CP although they are very appreciated and asked by women. Very few IP are skilled in literacy training with women. ▪ WFP staff generally acknowledges the need to strengthen women's participation in project activities.
	Mozambique	▪ On the whole, gender mainstreaming is well attended throughout WFP operations in Mozambique. ▪ The School Feeding project introduced support to day schools as a means to reach more girls and provided take home rations to reduce their drop-out rate. WFP also works closely with MINED to ensure that half of all primary school students to whom WFP provides food assistance are girls. At beneficiary school level, the WFP support is implemented by two Conselho da Escola (PTA) representatives, one of whom has to be a woman. ▪ In the FDF project pre-delivery wards have been constructed to enable rural women to give birth within the reach of a health service. There are also said to be attempts at introducing improved stoves and firewood plantations to reduce the workload of women, but the mission did not see any evidence of this. ▪ Where the participant in FFW is a man, his household is encouraged to send a woman, wife or other female family member, to collect the food (since women are considered more reliable as distributors of the food within the household). ▪ The CSN project benefits primarily target women through prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, through home based care since a majority of victims are women, and through supplementary feeding activities of women (and children).
	Pakistan	▪ In the Safe Motherhood programme outcome data show that the distribution of the tins of oil works as an incentive for women to go to health centres in case of pregnancy, at least for the first contact. The drop out rate registered for the scheduled successive visits probably means that more should be done in terms of staff training and monitoring and in the presentation of the health communication package. ▪ In CARW Activity men implement most of the tasks even in the Women's Organizations (WOs), because of the low literacy levels among women and the restricted women's mobility.

SECTION 4 / H: KEY FINDINGS ON GENDER		
ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION / CHALLENGES AHEAD	Desk Phase	▪ N.A.
	Bangladesh	▪ The WFP CO team is aware that there are areas for further improvement with regard to expanding the view of gender beyond the programme targeting mainly women, and extending gender mainstreaming efforts beyond its own organization to NGOs and GoB partners. ▪ According to the stakeholders consulted, the gender issue should be addressed through a large-scale, concerted, long-term effort for socio-economic improvement and intellectual capacity building, in order to change deeply entrenched culture, habits and social and religious taboos.
	Bolivia	▪ The EDP requires that significant resources be invested in improving gender. However, the structure of WFP funding is tied to the volume of food handled, and level of food insecurity. Furthermore, as a graduate out of the category of LIFDC, Bolivia can expect not only fewer resources but also a lower percentage of DSC and ODOC per MT of food. ▪ Cultural and social resistance, prejudice towards equality between men and women make women's empowerment a complex and long-term process. ▪ Reproductive activities should be included in the base line, planning and monitoring aspects of the programme to provide a more integrated approach to gender equality. ▪ Elements such as childcare or greater attention to encouraging men's participation in domestic roles, for example, could be used more extensively to support women's participation and empowerment in other spheres.
	Ethiopia	▪ Gender mainstreaming is a worthwhile but very time-consuming process which requests individuals to change their attitude and mentality
	Honduras	▪ Serious attempts are made to strengthen the implementation of WFP gender equity and gender mainstreaming (GE/GM) commitments in project activities (and possibly in its own operations). However, in M&E terms, although the WFP CO has streamlined quantitative information (women participation/beneficiary), it is not possible to substantiate the same progress in the qualitative aspects of women in development or in the substantive matters of gender equality and gender mainstreaming. ▪ The concepts, principles and substance of GE/GM have to be mastered by CO professional staff and integrated in relevant processes (e.g. M&E). It is deemed worthwhile to analyse the value added that the appointment of a gender specialist at the National Programme Officer level would provide, to ensure continuous training to in house staff and outside partners, GE/GM content review of proposals and continuous M&E of results in terms of RBM performance.
	Mali	▪ WFP should elaborate a real gender strategy to be implemented with partners instead of limiting itself to women in development. ▪ More resources are necessary for the CO to be able to lead the process (guidelines, training of counterparts and IP, sensitization of local authorities, regional governmental services etc.).
	Mozambique	▪ In the field it would appear that, with respect to gender mainstreaming, circumstances are sometimes reversed. The mission visited FDF project activities where almost all, perhaps 90%, of the beneficiaries who had gathered for the occasion were women, while the men were reported to have died in the war or to be working in South Africa or in Maputo. On the opposite, most of the local government officials the mission talked to were men, and at that level men still seem to be taking most decisions (obviously a matter beyond the control of WFP).
	Pakistan	▪ Gender mainstreaming requires that all analyses include the specific socio-economic and political condition of women as well as the customs, traditions and institutional policy framework that inform the limits of their ability to accrue benefits from large-scale development policies and initiatives. For real mainstreaming, there is not enough attention to the policy and cultural environment that influences the results and impact of the CP. ▪ Limited participation of women in the project cycle is due to women's low level of literacy and to cultural constraints on women's mobility and on talking with men outside the family. The women's families (husbands and mothers-in-law in particular) seem to be an important but neglected target of sensitization, as women's mobility actually depends on them. ▪ Furthermore, WFP should exploit its good relationship with the Government with a view to contributing to the ongoing formulation of the new gender policies

SECTION 4 / I: KEY FINDINGS ON DEMONSTRATING RESULTS		
CHANGES INTRODUCED AND RESULTS ATTAINED IN THE APPROACH TO DEMONSTRATING RESULTS	Desk Phase	▪ Advances are being recorded both at HQ and CO levels where some interesting, although not systematic, experiences in assessing the 'developmental' results of WFP-supported interventions are becoming evident . Progress is however uneven. In 2001, an information system on school feeding programmes was set up. ▪ The measures that WFP is currently putting in place to mainstream RBM are likely to address some of the perceived shortcomings in demonstrating results (i.e.: measures aiming at addressing SPR's shortcomings. The new SPR format is expected to be tested during 2004.)
	Bangladesh	▪ A dominating focus on quantitative outputs has given way to a more comprehensive approach in which qualitative results and impacts are increasingly considered (establishment of a special unit to introduce systematic RBM; publication of a handbook; involvement of counterparts in monitoring and hiring of consultants to solve specific problems; monthly reports are planned to be published, and operational guidelines were put in place early this year), but the work is still in progress. RBM as practiced by WFP Bangladesh for development oriented activities is still limited and should be complemented. ▪ Compared to 2002, CO's monitoring visits in 2003 were increased (36% of the total sites). ▪ RBM is adopted and used by the institutions and organizations of the GoB, the communities, and donors. ▪ Suitable M&E Systems exist and are in use (but they are still to be complemented). ▪ WFP has begun to upgrade the data collection system and train specialists at all levels in order to process the data collected.
	Bolivia	▪ Great progress has been made in M&E systems and RBM (a RBM system has been incorporated into the most recent CP, including a LFA with clearly defined outputs, outcomes and impact, along with appropriate indicators; a user friendly M&E system of high technical quality, flexible and compatible with official systems of data collection is being implemented; significant advances have been made in integrating M&E systems across the programmes, and with VAM analysis and baseline information).
	Ethiopia	▪ At present, collection of data and information needed to allow the analysis of results, particularly at outcome level, is not systematic. Data are regularly and systematically collected (essentially by IPs) only at output level and are presented in the SPRs. ▪ However, one-off exercises conducted by WFP and IPs in the last few years provide clear indications of the attainment of results relating to the EDP strategic objectives. ▪ The CO has now embarked on a comprehensive effort to mainstream a RBM approach in all its projects. The overall exercise is well structured, and particularly interesting and promising are: i) the involvement of IPs in the exercise; and ii) the objective of mainstreaming the system within the counterparts' monitoring systems.
	Honduras	▪ RBM introduction was noticeable in the latest 2002-2006 CP by way of the Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) annexed to it. Nevertheless, LFA suffers from practical incoherencies and uneven definitions for major developmental result/performance component of the 'impact tree/result chain', thus limiting the systematic performance evaluation of WFP activities.
	Mali	▪ Currently, the existing data collection system does not allow for a systematic analysis of the results of WFP development interventions in Mali. The most systematically collected data regard outputs and are available in the SPRs. ▪ Since 2003, the format of the SPRs is much more readable. The data are systematically broken down by gender and show the difference between what was planned and what was achieved. Nonetheless, available data on outputs are not always reliable. ▪ A basic frame of reference still does not exist. According to WFP, a geographic information system for Mali (SIGMA) is being developed and should allow for the collection of results data.
	Mozambique	▪ The RBM system is being set up in the CO and should lead to noticeable improvements. The intention is to introduce RBM later in 2004. The expectation is that a first report on outcomes achieved during 2004 in terms of RBM can be submitted early 2005.
	Pakistan	▪ The 2001-2003 CP contains provisions for routine monitoring visits, Beneficiaries Contact Monitoring (BCM) and periodic studies to assess output and outcome. ▪ RBM work is still in progress. Recent efforts included preparation of: i) a "results and resources matrix summary" with performance indicators (output, outcome and impact) included in the 2004-2008 CP; ii) a log-frame for the CP; and iii) a "RBM chain matrix" (indicators, means of verification, use of information) to be filled in for each project.

SECTION 4 / I: KEY FINDINGS ON DEMONSTRATING RESULTS		
CONSTRAINTS IN DEMONSTRATING RESULTS **CONSTRAINTS IN DEMONSTRATING RESULTS**	Desk Phase	▪ Progress in demonstrating results linked to the application of EDP principles has been slower than expected. The delays are imputed mainly to the occurrence of other management and administrative priorities and to a lack of resources. ▪ The SPRs routinely prepared by COs present information that is generally useful and provides readers with a broad view on what is happening at project implementation level. Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement with respect to the quality of the information provided. Main shortcomings of the SPRs, include: i) exclusive focus (until 2002) on output indicators and little consideration of outcome indicators; ii) difficulties in aggregating information from different years given that the way in which information is presented often changes; iii) difficulty of understanding how food aid benefits are calculated, since the actual quantities/food ratio received per beneficiary is not reported. WFP is aware of these shortcomings and is putting in place a series of measures to address them. The new SPR format is expected to be tested during 2004. ▪ With respect to School Feeding Activities, a problem is the lack of demographic statistics on school-age population in many countries.
	Bangladesh	▪ In spite progress made, a systematic analysis of the qualitative impacts is still lacking. ▪ Bottlenecks occur in monitoring, when project staff is under-equipped in terms of non-food items such as means of transport. ▪ Suitable M&E systems are still to be complemented with additional questions and information, a suitable form and processing methodologies. Social and socio-economic data should be further elaborated and monitored. ▪ In order to enable government authorities and NGOs to properly use the introduced M&E systems, additional equipment and training is needed. NGOs reported that the lack of support for field supervision affected data collection and monitoring in the field. ▪ In the operational guidelines, quantitative outputs still dominate over questions of quality and impact.
	Bolivia	▪ Though extensive controls are in place throughout the system, WFP's field presence is weak and should be strengthened, through additional monitors, and increased resources. ▪ The SPRs still do not reflect the indicators incorporated in the LFA.
	Ethiopia	▪ Data are regularly and systematically collected only at output level. ▪ Poor institutional capacities by partners (particularly on HIV/AIDS and SFP) may hinder a more systematic collection of outcome indicators.
	Honduras	▪ So far, the collection by WFP of performance data and information necessary to allow for analysis and evaluation of the development results – particularly at outcome level – has been impaired by poorly defined RBM processes and tools and barely systematic performance oriented indicators. ▪ However, among IPs, international NGOs tend to master RBM principles and tools and to apply performance oriented processes more systematically, providing in recent years clearer indications of WFP results with respect to EDP strategic objectives.
	Mali	▪ Some confusion has been observed between the outputs and result indicators in the LF annexed to the 2003-2007 CP. ▪ Some data on outputs are not always consistent (as is the case of the basic education support). ▪ The monitoring checklists currently available do not allow for an analysis of the results. ▪ No basic frame of reference currently exists.
	Mozambique	▪ Demonstration of results on EDP projects has shortcomings, the data available are at times inconsistent and of low quality, and there is little information on impact. ▪ WFP reports on outputs and outcomes are not very user-friendly. The annual SPRs do not provide useful information on outcomes. ▪ Baseline studies are not systematically carried out.
	Pakistan	▪ Demonstrating the results of WFP's Pakistan activities is not easy (reporting by implementing partners is generally weak, notwithstanding extensive training in project implementation by WFP; monitoring tools and reports present inaccuracies and inconsistencies; and the "periodic studies to assess output and outcome" envisaged in the CP have not been carried out). On the whole, the monitoring system is complex, not user-friendly and not very transparent.

SECTION 4 / I: KEY FINDINGS ON DEMONSTRATING RESULTS		
		▪ In general there is a tendency to make sweeping and generalized statements in reports, briefs and presentations without supporting critical qualitative indicators or hard facts. Figures and projections on "what will be done" receive greater emphasis than data on "what has actually been done".
EFFECTS OF DEMONSTRATING RESULTS CONSIDERATIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIVITIES / AT PROJECT LEVEL	Desk Phase	▪ In relation to results achieved at project level, the analysis of the SPRs for the countries selected shows that most of the outputs achieved are in line with EDP principles and, at least partially, with its objectives. ▪ Some of the measures taken by COs to assess the impact and outcomes of WFP supported development interventions provide positive indications on how the different outputs achieved have been translated into outcomes in line with EDP strategic objectives. In more general terms, however, the information contained to date in the SPRs is insufficient for drawing preliminary conclusions on the actual results achieved in the context of EDP principles and strategic objectives, given the exclusive focus on output indicators (until 2002). ▪ First results of the information system on SFPs set up in 2001 confirmed a dramatic increase in girls' enrolment in some countries (particularly in Pakistan and Cameroon) in relation to the recently expanding take-home ration programme and the appreciation of school feeding by students and teachers as a means of enhancing the ability to concentrate in class.
	Bangladesh	▪ In the IFS pilot phase and after, continuous process monitoring was carried out to identify eventual weaknesses and to initiate necessary adaptations of the methodology and operational guidelines. ▪ Baseline surveys are urgently needed. They will be finished during this year and contribute to the elaboration of reliable programme and project studies and evaluations. The work will help strengthen the foundation of plans. ▪ Currently, the quantitative monitoring of the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), the School Feeding Project (SFP), Food for Assets (FFA), Community Nutrition Initiatives (CNI), Training and Nutrition Centres (TNC), as well as Food for Work projects is well-prepared and in line with EDP principles. However, gaps are still to be observed regarding qualitative results and impacts. ▪ Comprehensive impact monitoring is only in a state of inception. Therefore, its implementation success cannot be reliably gauged, and bottlenecks may still occur in practice. ▪ In January 2004 the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives issued "Operational Guidelines for the Planning and Implementation of the World Food Programme-assisted IFS Programmes", but there is no reference to questions of quality and impact in the form included in the Guidelines. ▪ In the first two years of the current CP the Project Implementation Unit of the FSVGD Project established a Management Information System. By the end of 2003, maintenance of the various databases was still required. ▪ The SFP does not yet supply health-related data, since in many cases the respective equipment is not available.
	Bolivia	▪ The Assessment and Monitoring System of Basic Activities (SIMEVEDA) is computerised and has been applied since 1996 to the activity of DRIPAD. However, the monitoring at the level of implementation suffers from limitations (it did not include project profiles or outcome indicators and its rigid structure restricted the emission of reports). The adjustment of DRIPAD to the monitoring system, in line with the EDP, is complex and time consuming because the program has a wide range of interventions, including a menu of eleven different types of projects and sub-projects. Project profile documents, technical files of physical monitoring and technical report files are being converted to standardised formats with appropriate indicators for every type of project so as to promote planning by results. The system has been on line since September 2003, and came into force as of January 2004. ▪ MOVALM is the computerized system of stores control used by DRIPAD at a national level. It is an effective instrument for the management and decision-making regarding foodstuffs: it can provide immediate balance reports, facilitating the optimum use of resources (example: loans between projects). ▪ Street Children: The institutional network constructed its M&E system called SISMEV with the support of WFP technical personnel. The adjustments done were minor. They have already started up the system articulated to SIMEVDA. ▪ The task of linking PAE and PAN with WFP's M& E system is under way. The PAE project compiles monitoring data provided by PAE monitors assigned to each municipality and supervision area by means of checklists. This system is being upgraded with the help of

SECTION 4 / I: KEY FINDINGS ON DEMONSTRATING RESULTS

EFFECTS OF DEMONSTRATING RESULTS CONSIDERATIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIVITIES / ON PROJECT LEVEL (cont'd)		the WFP into an integrated Database. PAN has a computerized system that is being revised and upgraded with WFP support. Monitoring of children attending pre-school centres is effective and has a high level of community participation.
	Ethiopia	▪ Although a systematic collection of outcome indicators is still lacking, a number of non-systematic actions to demonstrate results need to be highlighted. ▪ The Result-Based Monitoring & Evaluation (RBM&E) Work Plan concerns the three ongoing WFP development activities (MERET, School Feeding and HIV/AIDS). The overall exercise is well structured. The results chains prepared for the three projects are generally well prepared with outputs, outcomes and impact level results in line with the EDP principles (though lacking nutritional indicators in the case of MERET and School feeding). ▪ The envisaged plan to integrate the Participatory Evaluation Profiles (PEP) undertaken by the communities in MERET within the M&E global system is challenging and interesting and it is in line with the EDP principles. ▪ In 2002, WFP and MoA undertook the MERET impact assessment exercise. It is the opinion of the mission that the study does indeed contribute to demonstrating results achieved by MERET though it remains a one-off exercise. ▪ With respect to School Feeding, the two exercises undertaken at country level (a WFP baseline survey in 2001 with yearly follow-up and a MoE/WFP study in 2003) provide some solid and concrete indication of the results attained.
	Honduras	▪ At the project level, the two most recent project approval documents and following standardized project reports (Regional PRRO10212-2001 and Honduras 10074-2002) introduced references to "outcomes" and to a "results oriented monitoring and evaluation (M&E)" system. However, little evidence of full backing of RBM has been found. The basic approach remains dominated by the quantitative needs of the relief and recovery operations. In their current state, these M&E tools would barely and only partially capture the developmental results achieved to date as shown in the content of the monitoring tools in use.
	Mali	▪ The data available regarding outputs are not necessarily reliable. Thus, as regards education, significant variations in enrolment are observed from one year to the next. ▪ The general weakness of the M&E system is partially being addressed with the development of a monitoring system within the framework of the education and health projects. ▪ With respect to the creation of productive assets component, there is still no external monitoring system in place.
	Mozambique	▪ On the whole, demonstration of CP project results presents some weaknesses. ▪ An Education Survey was carried out in 2001 for the School Feeding project and updated in 2003. Although, the mission noted that no specific evaluations had been carried out to assess the impact of this large project. An interesting experiment is under way with the ARGOS satellite-based electronic reporting system from schools receiving WFP support. ▪ No information on impact of the other two Basic Activities (FDF and CSN) was provided, although they are yet so new that it would be premature to expect any comprehensive evaluations. In the case of the FDF project the need to develop indicators of outcomes and of the quality of the work carried in by each activity is recognized by the CO, and such indicators will be developed. For the CSN project the CO plans to engage a consultant to review the impact of food aid on those affected and infected by HIV/AIDS.
	Pakistan	▪ The absence of an effective M&E system, of baseline studies, and of qualitative case studies on the outcomes and impact of the programme has affected this evaluation exercise. Shortcomings in the M&E system hinder the possibilities for demonstrating results, especially in the education and health projects. ▪ Reviewed BCMs and mission field visits highlighted some cases of misuse, such as teachers or health staff asking for money to deliver the oil; fake records of attendance; beneficiaries - schoolgirls and women - not being informed of their entitlements. ▪ The CP-mentioned "periodic studies to assess output and outcome" have not been carried out. WFP and administration officials told the mission that these studies are planned for the near future and were considered untimely as it is too early to assess outcome and impact of programmes that started only two or three years ago. However this reason applies only to more recent CARW activities (in Sindh, for example) and to newly-added schools and health centres and not to the education programme for which the 1994-98 CP evaluation already recommended carrying out specific studies to highlight lessons learnt from what appeared a considerable success

SECTION 4 / I: KEY FINDINGS ON DEMONSTRATING RESULTS		
		story in terms of impressive increase of girls' enrolment in WFP-assisted schools. ▪ Pakistan is one of the countries which undertook the School Feeding Survey in 2001 with a follow-up in 2002. It confirmed the dramatic increase in girls' enrolment in relation to the education programme.
ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION / CHALLENGES AHEAD	Desk Phase	▪ The analysis of actual requirements in terms of resources (human and financial) needed for proper implementation of a RBM-based M&E in line with the EDP. ▪ The role of implementing partners in M&E, particularly in outcomes identification and monitoring.
	Bangladesh	▪ The necessary turn to qualitative results and impacts needs continuing emphasis throughout the process. It should gear the imminent process of adapting and fine-tuning indicators. ▪ Introducing RBM at grassroots level is still a slow process, as monitoring reports and interviews reveal. Though first steps are made, comprehensive training (capacity building) and supply of more technical equipment is needed. ▪ Monitoring of outputs should be performed over a protracted period, at least three years. In order to arrive at well-based conclusions, the monitoring process should exceed the time needed to perform the CP activities. ▪ WFP needs to monitor NGOs' capacity to fulfil their mandate (to ensure that beneficiaries are included into their mainstream activities, with a special emphasis on the female-headed households).
	Bolivia	▪ A significant remaining challenge is to integrate RBM indicators into the monitoring system. ▪ Efforts should be made to better integrate the analysis of women's reproductive activities into monitoring (and planning), in order to ensure that programming takes into consideration the extensive workload and the complexity of women's lives.
	Ethiopia	▪ Collecting of data and information needed to identify results at outcome (and impact) level remains a daunting task given the limited cash resources at the disposal of the projects and the difficulties of the exercise in a context such as that of Ethiopia. ▪ Result-Based Monitoring & Evaluation training activities and plans so far implemented are highly appreciated by IPs and the demand for this kind of capacity building activity clearly exceeds the supply capacities, since many IP staff would like to extend the approach to all their activities and not only to WFP-supported ones.
	Honduras	▪ Despite WFP's RBM corporate guidelines and policies, integration of the RBM approach in Honduras CO/field operations and procedures was limited and uneven, from project concept and design to M&E. It is the mission's opinion that, in addition to supervision of the food distribution, a comprehensive performance evaluation structure is needed to fully assess and monitor the adequacy, efficiency, relevancy and sustainability of the development results expected in EDP-related activities.
	Mali	▪ Progress still needs to be made to promote the systematic collection of data allowing for the analysis of the results or outcomes of WFP interventions within the framework of the CP. The implementation of a basic frame of reference is still missing; the full-fledged training sessions for IPs need to be better organised and methodological orientations (an implementation guide for the health component is being developed) need to be strengthened before they can become fully operational.
	Mozambique	▪ The mission noted shortcomings with regard to the quality of WFP appraisal reports. ▪ The system for narrative as well as financial reports is still in development and there is ample room for improvement in demonstration the results of FAAD in Mozambique. ▪ Conceivably, the insufficient demonstration of results contributes to donors being poorly informed and hence to problems with partnerships. WFP has at corporate level recognized shortcomings in this regard, and a RBM system is now being introduced.
	Pakistan	▪ 'Demonstrating results' is not implemented as recommended in the policy. Although work is in progress to establish a reference framework with outcome and impact indicators, it lacks an effective M&E built-in mechanism, which is the basis for all RBM. ▪ The ongoing efforts to prepare a framework for RBM (logframe and indicators) will be useless if the basic data are not correct or consistent. Good monitoring practices and periodic studies using qualitative techniques such as PRA should be integrated into the M&E system. Qualitative indicators should be included to assess outcome and impact and could be followed by an annual PRA. ▪ Monitoring activities are being undertaken on a limited scale. The integration of activities would also make M&E activities more convenient and cost-effective.