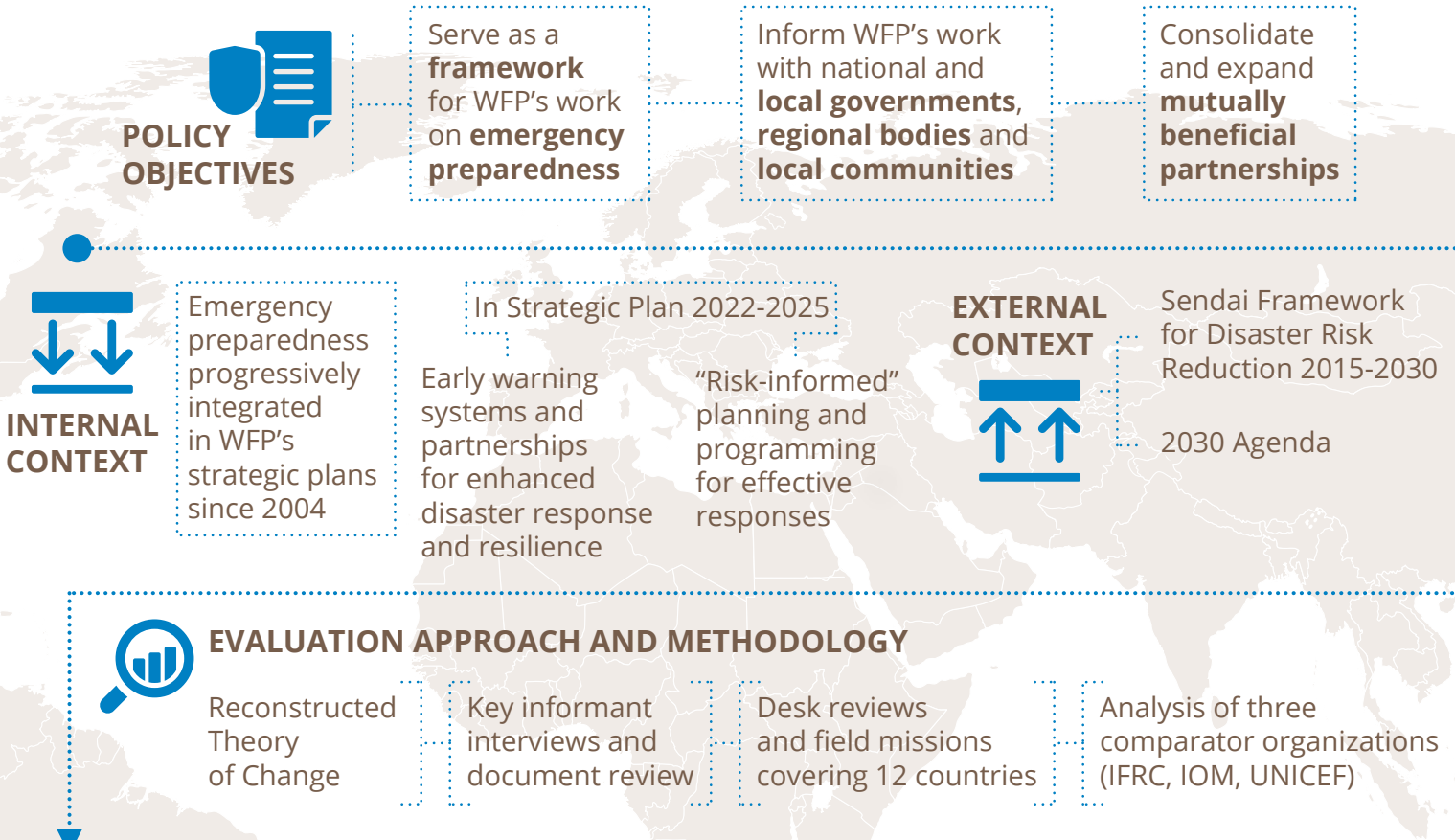


GENERAL CONTEXT



2017

EVALUATION

mid 2024

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

QUALITY OF THE POLICY



Provided framework and guidance for WFP's work on emergency preparedness



Evidenced-based and widely consulted upon, aligned with WFP's strategic plans and global commitments



No arrangement for internal and external coordination



Insufficient commitments to evidence generation and resource mobilization and allocation



Limited conceptual clarity, weak alignment with other relevant WFP's workstreams

RESPONSIBILITIES AND LEADERSHIP



Responsibilities for emergency preparedness duly met across WFP



Insufficient senior management leadership and accountability hindered results



Lack of coordination led to fragmentation; support to COs improving thanks to the HQ-based Preparedness Cell

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND STAFFING



WFP's ability to implement the policy limited by overstretched resources



Corporate Alert System enabled prioritization of funding; other mechanism improved timeliness and flexibility but resulted in lack of coherence and oversight



Staffing capacity increased; effectiveness of surge capacity is mixed and calls for stronger coordination and oversight

COUNTRY CAPACITY STRENGTHENING



Substantial efforts made by WFP to strengthen governments' capacities



Limited use of Emergency Preparedness Capacity index prevented a comprehensive assessment



Successes in capacity strengthening at community level reported but framed as components of resilience building

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

WFP's achievements in preparedness are the result of:

- Deep knowledge of infrastructure, distribution systems and technology
- Context-specific risk analysis
- Strong partnerships
- Solution-driven staff focused on enhancing the capacity of others



More flexible funding and stronger internal prioritization needed to scale up emergency preparedness

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS



WFP's investments in preparedness led to more timely responses



Persisting delays in responses due to preparedness gaps at national or sub-national levels, absence or tardiness of donor resources or WFP advance financing



Need for robust evidence on the effects of preparedness to strengthen the case for greater investments

INCLUSIVENESS



Some good practices of engaging women's organizations and persons with disabilities in preparedness activities contributed to inclusive strategies



Limited efforts to systematically integrate gender and disability inclusion into WFP emergency preparedness activities



A better understanding of underlying inequalities is required to fully integrate a gender-sensitive approach and disability inclusion

PARTNERSHIPS



WFP contributed to collective preparedness efforts, through support to national governments and work with global clusters



WFP's common and on-demand services are a valuable contribution to system-wide emergency preparedness



Partnerships with private sector, cooperating partners and development actors lacked clear direction



Local partnerships to strengthen community-level preparedness received less strategic attention

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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Summary Report

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