## **OPERATION EVALUATION**

Philippines, PRRO 200296, Support for Returnees and Other Conflict Affected Households in Central Mindanao, and National Capacity Development in Disaster Preparedness and Response, 01 May 2012 to 30 April 2014: An evaluation of WFP's Operation (May 2014) **Management Response** 



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Management response cleared by:

Country Director: Praveen Agrawal, 3 June, 2014

	Management	Management - Action to be taken			
Evaluation Recommendations	Accepted, partially accepted or not accepted and COMMENT on the Recommendation, providing clear reasoning for partially accepted and not accepted	Action	Responsible CO unit	Timeframe	Further funding required (Y or N)
<b>Recommendation 1:</b> A more targeted approach to the treatment of acute malnutrition would now be more appropriate, moving away from blanket feeding to targeting children with MAM. At the same time, mechanisms should be found to improve outreach work and enhance access for remote communities to the programme; delivery of supplies needs to move beyond the RHU and reach the targeted barangay level.	<b>Partially accepted</b> – While the recommendation to move away from blanket supplementary feeding to targeted supplementary feeding is well noted, the recommendation to move beyond Rural Health Units for delivery of supplies will be difficult to implement. In a Middle Income Country like Philippines, it is important to strengthen the capacity of grassroots institutions of the government for sustainability rather than creating a new structure. RHUs should work closely with the barangay officials. However, WFP will also continue to engage capable NGOs as cooperating partner	The new PRRO (2015-17) will primarily focus on addressing stunting. Outreach will be ensured through Provincial Health Offices, RHU and NGOs.	Programme (Nutrition)	By Jan 2015	Y
<b>Recommendation 2:</b> WFP should continue its high quality upstream work, advising and advocating with the Government at a national level and with local government units (LGUs) to improve the nutrition policy framework, including consideration of the underlying causes of undernutrition, and to ensure this work results in improved programming on the ground. With the Philippines recently joining the SUN movement, WFP should consider, through multisectoral engagement, enhancing its supportive collaboration with the Government and other agencies to focus on the prevention of stunting as well as acute malnutrition. Future engagement with Government bodies	Accepted	Capacity building, especially on nutrition would be one of the priority interventions of the CO under its new PRRO, e.g., promoting a national protocol on management of Acute Malnutrition, Nutrition in Emergencies, integration of nutrition in national social protection, fortification etc.	Programme (Nutrition)	2015-17	Ŷ

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should include capacity building initiatives whenever possible or necessary, particularly at LGU level.					
<b>Recommendation 3:</b> Increase training and capacity development of local health unit staff, together with their counterparts at the local and provincial government levels, to ensure a complete understanding of nutritional support needs and practices, in terms of rationale for and modalities of WFP programming to address acute malnutrition, and to improve reporting systems for collection and analysis of performance data.	Accepted	A number of training has already been implemented, such as growth monitoring, TSFP, Nutrition in Emergency trainings etc. Further training and capacity strengthening will be implemented under the subsequent PRRO, with particular focus on reporting, data collection and analysis of performance data.	Programme (Nutrition)	2015-17	Y
<b>Recommendation 4:</b> FFA projects need to be more targeted to the most vulnerable communities and integrated with DPR activities, being based on local contingency plans and hazard profiling results. FFA projects in communities should not be limited to one, but should reflect community needs, while	<b>Partially accepted</b> FFA activities do target interior vulnerable communities. While Municipality centres may be accessible, several barangays of FFA target locations are indeed very remote with limited or no vehicular access. Several FFAs have integrated DPR (e.g., flood control dykes, soil erosion control etc.) and hazard profiling. However, there are several FFAs	Establishing Gender Marker in project identification and implementation Delegating PRC to sub office level, with SOPs and standard checklist for project approval process.	Programme Unit and Sub-offices	August 2014	Ν

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increasing women's participation in the project identification and design. Delays in the project approval system need to be addressed. The finalisation of cash for work programming procedures should be agreed as a matter of urgency as this will enable flexibility in beneficiary support and the revival of local markets.	whose objectives are not linked to disaster risk reduction or hazard mitigation, but to strengthen agricultural practices or for livelihood diversification. Point on participation of women is well noted. CFA issue has already been accomplished with the signing of agreement with a Financial Service Provider on 2 May 2014 and CFA activities are currently being implemented.				
<b>Recommendation 5:</b> Working with the education authorities WFP should help schools develop their resource mobilisation capacity, kitchen gardens and logistical practices to ensure the continuation of the benefits gained from the on-site feeding programme as WFP hands over the schools it currently supports into the Government's own school feeding initiative.	Accepted WFP is already engaged with the Parent Teacher Associations and has also been supporting the National School Gardening programme to promote home grown school feeding. However it should also be noted that the school feeding that the national government launched in 2013/14 has a different approach.	WFP is working closely with the national government and FAO to link small farmers to government funded institutional feeding that includes school feeding.	Programme Unit	2015-17	Y
<b>Recommendation 6:</b> WFP needs to increase follow up support within the DPR programme to ensure cooperating partners make community/barangay level contingency plans and hazard mapping available in the targeted	<b>Partially accepted</b> While this point is well noted, please note that most of the DPR target areas are outside of Central Mindanao where WFP is implementing FFA.	As recommended, WFP is drafting a new strategy for DPR as part of its new PRRO that is planned to start in January 2015. DPR component will have greater focus on community based mitigation activities and community based training/capacity	Programme Unit	2015-17	Y

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communities to enable better linkages with future FFA interventions. A greater emphasis on mitigation and training activities should be incorporated into the programme, which needs to be integrated and mainstreamed into the overall operational response.		building, while there will be reduced emphasis on hardware support.				
Recommendation 7: Programmatic reporting and data management needs to improve in terms of its timeliness, accuracy and regularity, becoming more analytical, and with outcomes measured against identified impact-related objectives and indicators.	Accepted	The CO is hiring a trained and experienced Database Manager and CPs and WFP field monitors and programme assistants will be provided with appropriate training on results management, data gathering and analysis. Moreover, under a new organigram for the CO, M&E service is centralised in Manila and the CO will roll out a series of trainings on M&E.	Programme	August 2014 – April 2015	Y	