



World Food
Programme



Mali: An evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2013 - 2017)

WFP Office of Evaluation

November 2018

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

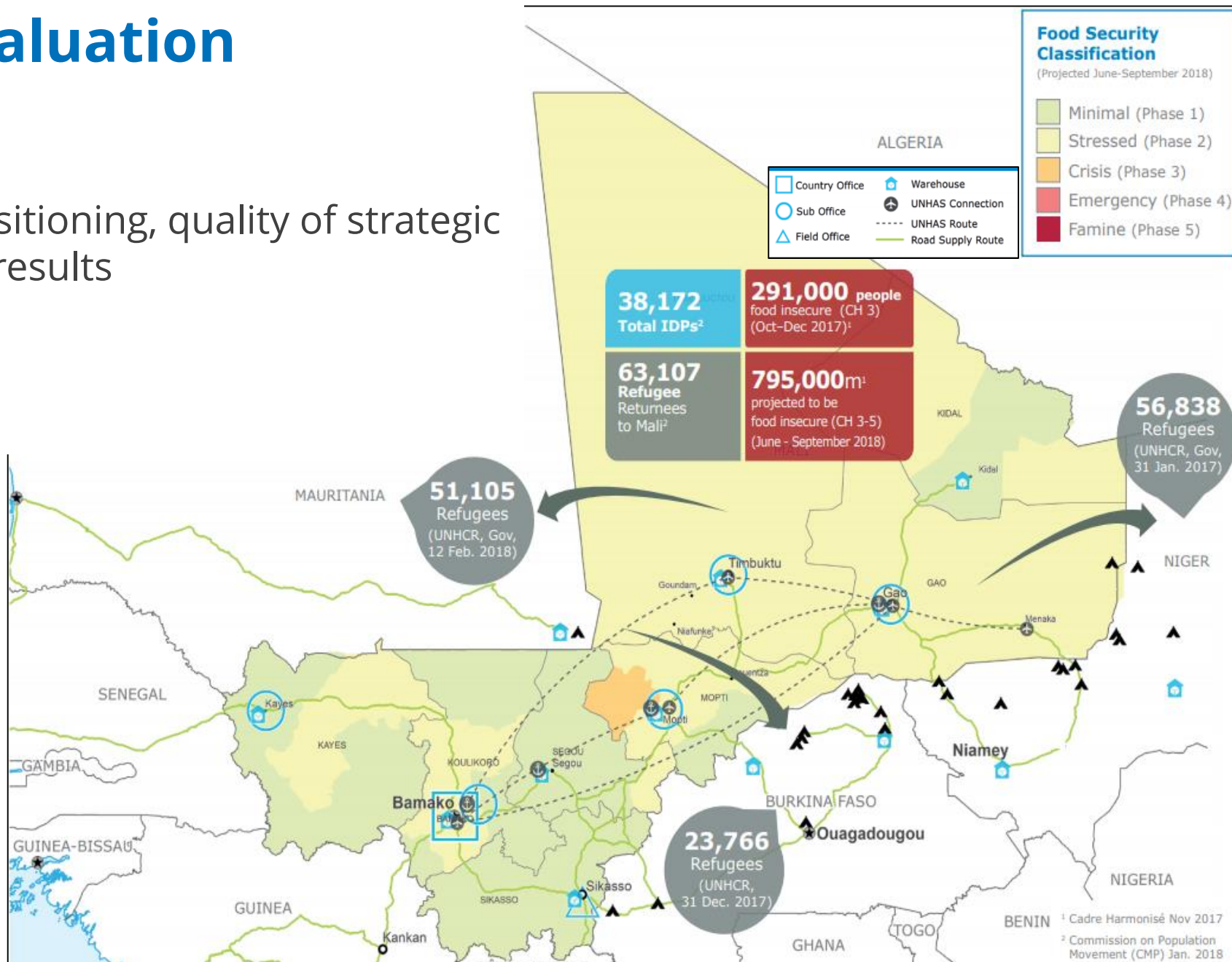
Overview of Evaluation

WHAT

- Assessed strategic positioning, quality of strategic decision-making and results

WHY

- Inform design of the CSP
- Learning from WFP work in complex security contexts



WFP Portfolio – 7 operations (2012-2017)

OCHA APPEALS

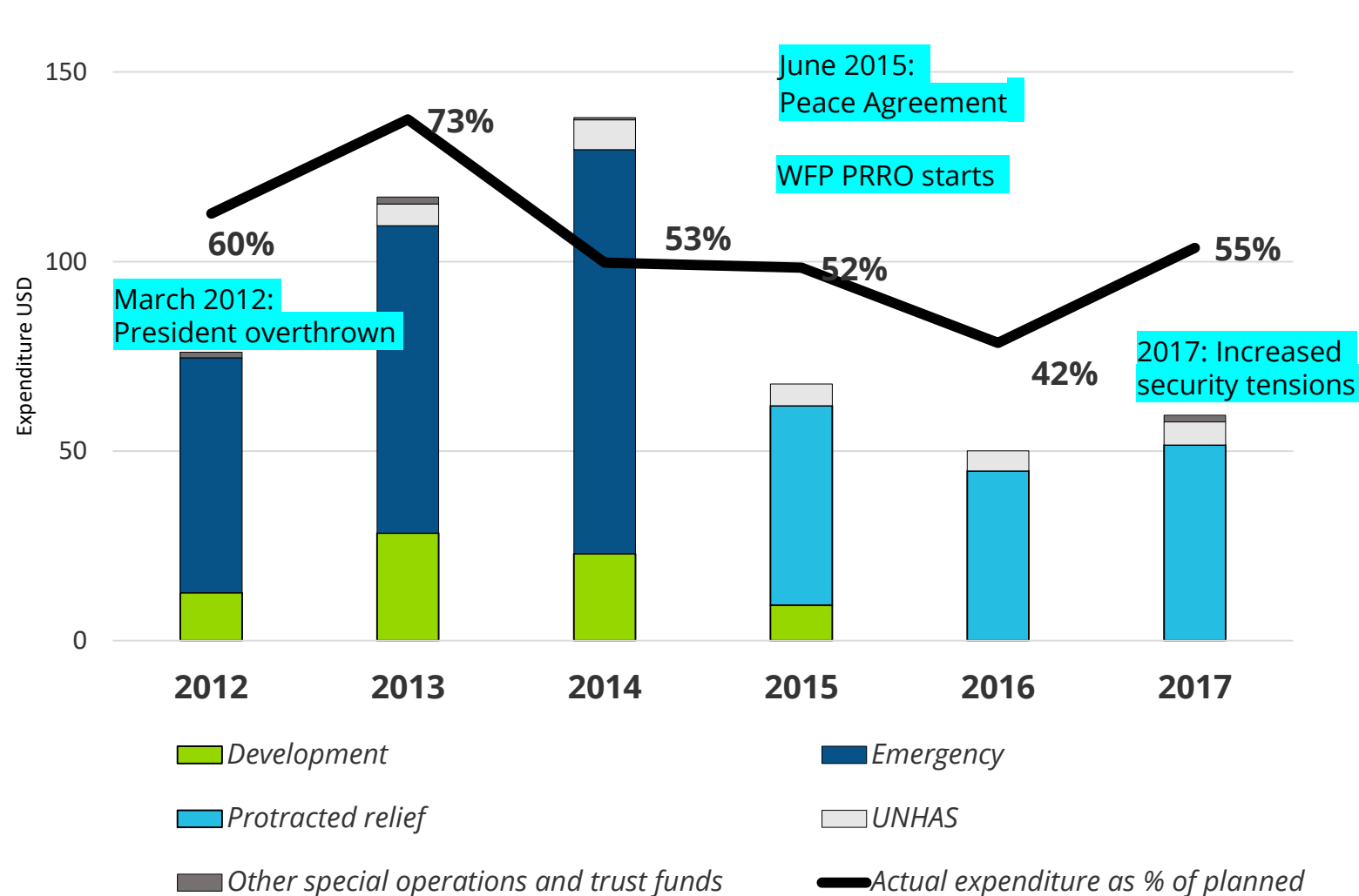
46%

average funding received

WFP FUNDING

51%

required USD 829 m
received 425 m



Q1 Strategic Alignment

- Some delays in emergency response - 2012
- Aligned with needs; relevant and appropriate reactive approach

Q2 Quality of Strategic Decision Making

- Analysis of needs (with government and partners)
- National priorities, capacities and infrastructure
- Level of funding and donor preferences



Q3 Performance and Results



WFP delivered to over 80 percent of planned beneficiaries, in spite of funding shortfalls

Achieved by:

- Increased local procurement
- Increased use of CBT
- Reduction in level of assistance to beneficiaries



General Food Assistance

2.3 m beneficiaries.
2017, 79 percent of beneficiaries in the North (67 percent in 2015)



Cash-Based Transfers

Appreciated by beneficiaries. Number of beneficiaries doubled to 350,000. Used in GFA, school feeding and FFA.

Q3 Performance and Results



School Feeding

Significant increase in school attendance



Nutrition

High success rate for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition



P4P, FFA and **Capacity Building** reduced due to funding constraints

Q3 Performance and Results

Areas for attention



Gender



Humanitarian Principles and Protection



Accountability to Affected Populations

Q3 Performance and Results

Efficiency

- Good use of the Global Commodity Management Facility
- High proportion of local purchases
- Reduced delivery costs through increased use of CBT
- New technologies could reduce costs further



Sustainability

Funding and security remain a challenge

Conclusions – Part 1



Overall, the “reactive” approach was relevant and appropriate



Good working relations with the government and other humanitarian and development partners supported the delivery of assistance

Conclusions – Part 1



Funding levels and donor preferences influenced geographic location and types of activities and modalities
Funding shortfalls risk jeopardizing results achieved in nutrition and school feeding



Root cause of needs and the geographic prioritization need attention



Changes in activities or modalities need to be carefully planned and monitored

Recommendations

Zero Hunger Challenge



**Efficient and Effective
Delivery**