In northeast Nigeria, violence since 2009 has caused terror, migration and food insecurity.

2 million people displaced by June 2015

Famine alert sounded in December 2016

3 million people in chronic food insecurity in 2016-17

WFP RESPONSE

Level 3 emergency activated

August 2016

2.1 million people targeted

September 2018

USD 600 million funding

WFP EVALUATION covers all activities run by WFP from 2016 to 2018

21 Focus group discussions with affected populations

1 Field visit and desk review of data

112 Key informant interviews

CONCLUSIONS

WFP ability to rapidly scale up was impressive, credibly associated with food security improvements.

Frequent changes in senior leadership led to lack of programmatic oversight.

In common with UN, WFP struggled to adhere to all humanitarian principles.

A more robust approach needed to provide beneficiaries with sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Opportunities to strengthen coordination and partnership approaches.

Greater investment needed to strengthen national capacities.

Life-saving assistance is a continuing priority.

Scale up underpinned by national staff recruitment and effective supply chain.

Scale up came after famine-like conditions occurred.

WFP was slower to deliver a high-quality response.

Greater investment needed to strengthen national capacities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Build preparedness in non-presence countries

2 Strengthen corporate deployment capacity

3 Strengthen national capacity

4 Provide life-saving assistance

5 Promote humanitarian principles and access

6 Mainstream gender

7 Better target people in need

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