

## COUNTRY CONTEXT

population **4.9** million



economy largely based on **agricultural** sector

**2013**

coup d'état

prolonged crisis, violence and displacements

**188<sup>th</sup>** in the 2018 **Gender Inequality Index** (out of 189 countries)

**117<sup>th</sup>** in the 2020 **Global Hunger Index** (out of 117 countries)

**42%** under -5 **chronic malnutrition**

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on five strategic outcomes

**1**

Food and nutrition security for crisis-affected people (**62.3%**)

**2**

Improve nutritional status of vulnerable groups (**4.1%**)

**3**

Enhanced livelihoods for food insecure women and men (**4.2%**)

**4**

National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities (**0.3%**)

**5**

Humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to reach and operate (**17.9%**)

*Note: Data refer to ICSP revision 6 approved in October 2021*



CSP budget **964.9** USD million | **49.95%** funded

April 2021

EVALUATION

March 2022

## KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

### RELEVANCE



**Strategic positioning: WFP valued for its emergency response.** Transition from crisis response to early recovery assistance below expectations



Good examples of **adaptation and flexibility**



Key role in the 2017-2021 **UNDAF**



**SO1:** Good coverage, lower than planned distribution volumes



**SO2:** nutrition activities affected by supply shortages. School retention achieved



**SO3:** caseload increased; post-harvest losses reduced. Activities affected by insecurity

✓ = SO4: partial implementation, limited progress



**SO5:** humanitarian access to remote regions supported

### CROSS-CUTTING THEMES



**Gender, protection and equity:** modest progress in integration and promotion



**Security:** interventions dependent on access; need to integrate stabilisation and conflict analyses



**Sustainability** of WFP actions remained limited



**Capacity strengthening:** stronger planning and links with operational issues needed



**Triple nexus** is poorly documented and operationalised



Delays in **food distributions**, enhancements with the shift to Cash Based Transfer



**Targeting and coverage:** issues with geographical prioritization and individual targeting

### FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE



**Funds mainly focused on crisis response.** Fluctuations and earmarking affected flexibility and medium-term approaches



**Partnerships:** opportunities for improved synergies with public institutions and UN agencies



**Monitoring system** strengthened, quality and use could improve



**Contextual needs and opportunities:** investments in cash transfers and digitalization



**Other limiting factors:** insecurity, logistical challenges, staff turnover

## RECOMMENDATIONS

**1**

Streamline WFP activities in next CSP, with attention to context-specific and transition-focussed approaches

**2**

Increase the prevention focus of its crisis response and enhance resilience mechanisms and related targeting

**3**

Support a revision of monitoring and HR internal processes

**4**

Strengthen joint actions and partnerships in the various sectors of intervention

**5**

Strengthen the integration of gender and protection considerations into programming

**6**

Support the links with conflict and stabilization dynamics, within the triple nexus framework

## KNOW MORE

Brief

Summary Report

Full Report