

COUNTRY CONTEXT

population **53** million

24% prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (% children < 5)

HOSTING OVER HALF A MILLION forcibly displaced people

54% employment in agriculture

climate change arid and semi-arid lands cover **89%** of the country.

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on four strategic outcomes

- 1 Vulnerable populations have access to food and meet nutrition needs (57% funded)
- 2 Vulnerable populations benefit from food systems and increased resilience (27%)
- 3 National and county institutions have strengthened capacity and systems (2%)
- 4 Government, humanitarian & development partners have access to logistics services (3%)

Beneficiaries planned vs actual:

- 2018 → 99%
- 2019 → 45%
- 2020 → 84%
- 2021 → 62%
- 2022 → 54%
- 2023 → 105%

CSP budget 1.09 USD billion | 56% funded (July 2022)

March 2022 • EVALUATION • January 2023

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

RELEVANCE & STRATEGIC POSITIONING

Aligned with national priorities and relevant to needs of most vulnerable people

Good cross-agency collaboration but opportunities missed for greater internal synergies in programming

Shift from saving lives to changing lives yet to be realised due to emergency-heavy budget

Improved food access linked to community asset creation and livelihoods activities, but limited progress on self-reliance

Contribution to national systems and policies in social protection and Emergency Preparedness and Response despite lack of comprehensive strategy for capacity strengthening

RESULTS & PERFORMANCE

Supply chain services delivered effectively during COVID-19, but comprehensive food systems approach needed

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Adherence to humanitarian principles, and integration of protection, accountability to affected populations

Good progress on gender equality indicators and partnership with government to enhance sensitization around GBV, including in refugee camps

Environment and climate change integration constrained by limited internal capacity

Modest contribution to peace through strengthening social cohesion

COST EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES

CSP outputs delivered on time, despite COVID-19 disruptions

Efficient food distribution overall but more strategic use of cash could improve sustainability

Additional resources mobilized in 2022 and funds secured for country capacity strengthening

FACTORS EXPLAINING PERFORMANCE

Funding constraints and increased needs, but WFP mobilised additional resources in 2022

CSP performance affected by limited cross-programme linkages and coordination, with recent efforts to improve

Partnerships instrumental to achieving intended results. WFP proximity to centres of national and county-level decision-making and governance has implications

Large and complex portfolio of interventions placed high demands on M&E function

Prolonged and challenging realignment following CSP adoption linked to the expected shifts in staffing profiles

RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Invest in self-reliance and include hard-to-reach populations

2 Enhance the contribution of specialized units: nutrition and gender equality

3 Strengthen organizational cohesion, human resources management and programme integration

4 Strengthen capacities to engage in governance analysis and clarify responsibilities for country capacity strengthening

5 Strengthen the M&E function to improve learning and reporting

6 Strengthen the supply chain function and the overall approach to food systems and resilience

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