

March **2022** 

#### **EVALUATION**

lanuary **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





**RESULTS & PERFORMANCE** 

improved tood 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

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

CSP outputs delivered on

time, despite COVID-19

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

COST EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES



Modest contribution to peace through strengthening social cohesion



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



Ю	<b>)</b>

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

_	-	-
		F
Ξ		

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

## RECOMMENDATIO

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



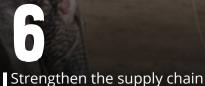
Strengthen capacities to engage

Enhance the contribution of specialized units: nutrition and gender equality



Strengthen the M&E function to improve learning and reporting

Strengthen organizational cohesion, human resources management and programme integration



in governance analysis and clarify responsibilities for country capacity strengthening

function and the overall approach to food systems and resilience



www.wfp.org/independent-evaluation



