

COUNTRY CONTEXT

population **22.1** million

18% Prevalence of undernourishment in the total population

Humanitarian access limited by poor roads, insecurity and rains

Emergency situation attacks by armed groups + emergency declarations since 2018

from **8,665 (2018) TO 1.9** million (2022) Internal displacements (IDPs) due to violence and conflict

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on six strategic outcomes

- 1** Food and nutrition assistance to IDPs, refugees and host populations (**73.9%**)
- 2** Improved access to food for vulnerable households and school-aged children (**4.1%**)
- 3** Improved nutritional status of infants, PLWGs and ARV patients (**3.5%**)
- 4** Smallholder farmers and communities have more resilient livelihoods (**11.8%**)
- 5** CCS on preparedness, food security, gender, nutrition and social protection (**0.7%**)
- 6** Partners benefit from common services that improve their access and operations (**6%**)

CSP budget 1.3 USD billion | **44.9%** funded

April 2018 • **EVALUATION** • July 2022

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

PROGRAMMATIC ADAPTATION & EMERGENCY SCALE-UP



CSP provided a flexible policy framework to adjust to the rapidly evolving and volatile crisis



Medium-term crisis-related challenges not sufficiently integrated into resilience programming



WFP value-add in emergency response appreciated by partners

PARTNERSHIPS



Diversification and localisation of cooperating partners



UN partnerships variably effective and coherent



Partnership with Government affected by the crisis, and limited communication of programmatic shifts

RESULTS



WFP met rising emergency needs and helped expand humanitarian access



Crisis continued to negatively affect food security; nutrition results mixed



Change in context impacted resilience results, though effort was sustained



Increased attention to AAP and protection. Lacking transformative strategy on gender.

PERFORMANCE FACTORS



Effective targeting supported by SCOPE. Humanitarian access increased but insecurity constraints/slow IDPs registration



Data gathering increased, but insufficient measuring of results or use of data



Rising use of cash supported efficiency, though exclusive use of mobile money limited coverage

HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES



Efficient resource mobilization supported by internal financing mechanisms and proactive donor relations



Evolving human resource needs faced recruitment and retention difficulties

RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Continue to invest in preparedness for future shocks

2 Develop a triple nexus approach giving priority to providing operational and technical support

3 Adopt a more structural approach to localising partnerships

4 Communicate more: programme composition, targeting and complaints & feedback mechanisms; invest in gender & inclusion

5 Better support programmatic and strategic decisions with evidence, analyses and data

6 Further invest in human resource management & structure to facilitate operations at scale

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