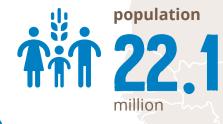


COUNTRY CONTEXT

World Food

Programme





Humanitarian access limited by poor roads, insecurity and rains



Emergency situation attacks by armed groups + emergency declarations since 2018

in the total population

valance of undernourishment

8%

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



Food and nutrition assistance to IDPs, refugees and host populations (73.9%)



Improved access to food for vulnerable households and school-aged children (4.1%)



Improved nutritional status of infants, PLWGs and ARV patients (3.5%)



Smallholder farmers and communities have more resilient livelihoods (11.8%)



CCS on preparedness, food security, gender, nutrition and social protection (0.7%)

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

Diversification and localisation of cooperating partners



UN partnerships variably effective and coherent



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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.



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

PERFORMANCE FACTORS



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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

PARTNERSHIPS

Continue to invest in preparedness for future shocks

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

Adopt a more structural approach to localising partnerships

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

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

Brief

Further invest in human

resource management & structure to facilitate operations at scale

KNOW MORE







Full Report

