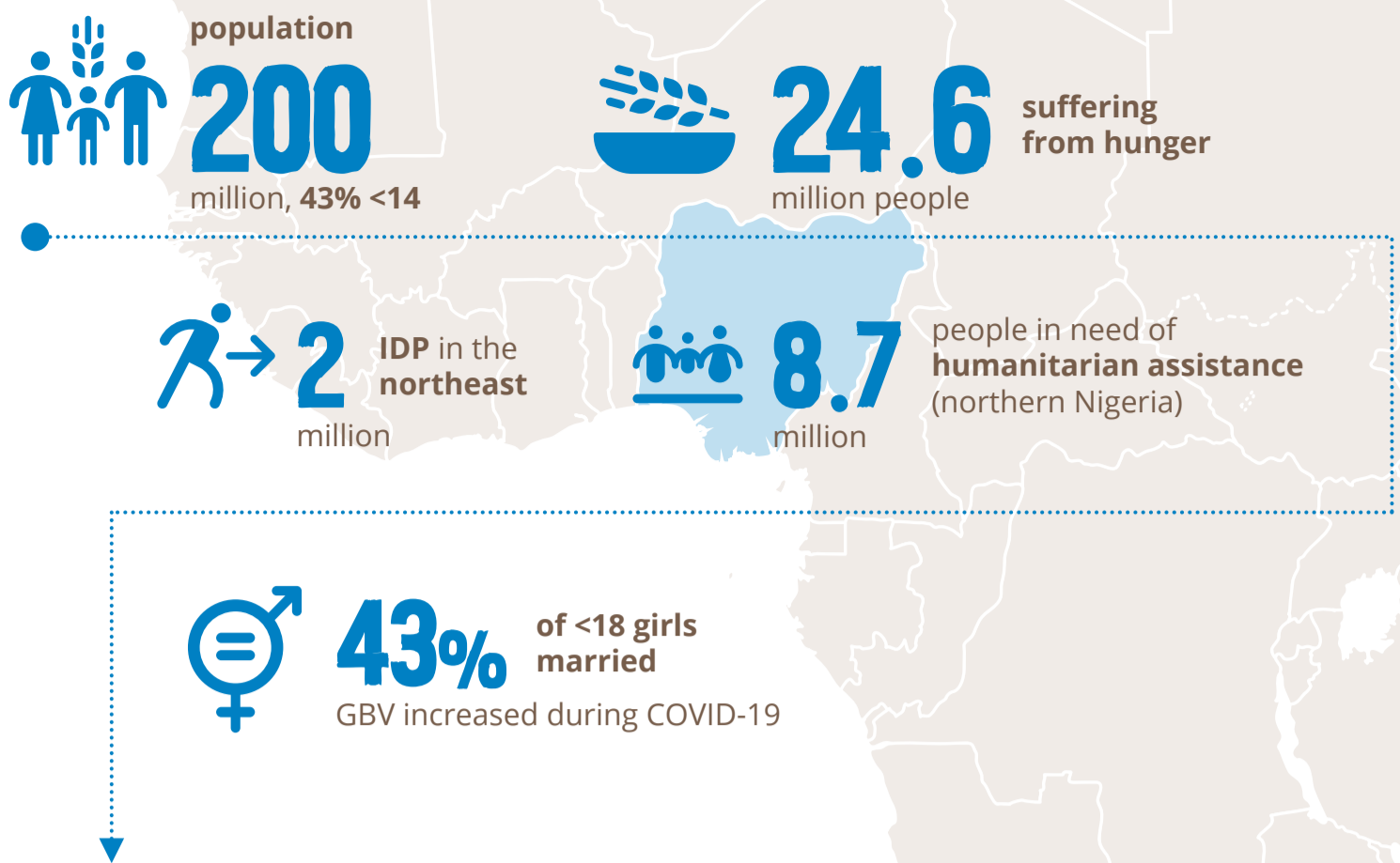


## COUNTRY CONTEXT



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

- 1 People affected by crises able to meet food and nutrition needs during and after shocks (72.8%)
- 2 Vulnerable people are more resilient to shocks and meet basic food needs (12.3%)
- 3 Nutritionally vulnerable enhance nutritional status in line with national and global targets by 2025 (4.3%)
- 4 Federal, state and local actors have strengthened capacity to manage food and nutrition security (1.1%)
- 5 Efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks (0.2%)
- 6 Humanitarian community able to reach and operate areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year (9.3%)



CSP budget USD **1.43** billion | 59% funded

May 2021

EVALUATION

April 2022

## KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

### RELEVANCE & STRATEGIC POSITIONING



WFP well aligned with national priorities and UNSDCF, and actively engaged in inter-agency coordination



WFP assistance targeted at and relevant to the most food insecure



Limited use of gender, protection and conflict analysis to more fully identify specific needs of most vulnerable groups

### RESULTS & PERFORMANCE



Progress on mainstreaming gender sensitivity, protection and accountability to affected populations in activities, though further efforts required



Capacity strengthening and policy coherence efforts contributed to enhanced public knowledge and policy development



Progress in livelihood support limited by COVID-19 restrictions and funding constraints



Food assistance successfully scaled up amid rising food insecurity and access challenges in the northeast

### RESOURCE MOBILIZATION & EFFICIENCY



Despite scale up, funding shortfalls led to gaps in numbers of people assisted compared to people in need



Most deliveries took place on time, also thanks to the Global Commodity Management Facility supporting local procurement



Cost-efficiency enhanced by biometric identification and corporate data visualization platforms



High staff turnover and many open vacancies on key positions adversely affected CSP implementation

### PARTNERSHIPS



Concerns on WFP's operational independence, due to close partnership with Government and reliance on army escorts



WFP efforts to operate in new areas outside the northeast hindered by lack of clarity among partners on division of responsibilities



Strategic partnerships created an enabling environment for CSP implementation, particularly for capacity strengthening

IDP: Internally displaced people | GBV: gender-based violence | UNSDCF: United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Design next CSP focusing on humanitarian challenges; continue paving the way for a more developmental approach
- 2 Develop a clear plan aimed at promoting full adherence to humanitarian norms and principles
- 3 Incorporate a broader and proactive approach to addressing protection and AAP issues beyond food distribution process
- 4 Continue to further develop a set of actionable measures to address gender inequality in next CSP
- 5 Improve targeting and monitoring mechanisms to further increase coverage and inclusion of vulnerable population groups

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