
WFP Office of Evaluation

November 2020 Executive Board
Q1 To what extent are WFP’s strategic position, role and specific contributions based on country priorities and people’s needs, as well as WFP’s strengths?

- Good **alignment** with national policies and SGDs
- Food assistance **well-targeted** to areas affected by conflict or other serious shocks
- Adequate **flexibility** to respond to new crises
- Good **coherence** with United Nations system in-country
Q2 What is the extent and quality of WFP’s specific contributions to ICSP strategic outcomes?

- Successful expansion of **emergency assistance** in response to growing number of crises
- **Selective reduction of rations** to meet increasing beneficiary targets
- Focus on moderate acute **malnutrition treatment**
- **Expansion of resilience interventions** and some **peacebuilding** initiatives
- Effective support to **humanitarian logistics and telecommunications**
Cross-cutting issues

- **Gender equality and women’s empowerment** well integrated in resilience activities
- People suffering from **illness or disabilities** sometimes left behind
- Lack of risk analysis, monitoring and budget to fully ensure **protection** of affected populations
- Mechanisms to ensure **accountability to affected populations** have limitations
Q3 To what extent did WFP use its resources efficiently in contributing to ICSP outputs and strategic outcomes?

**Food and cash distribution costs** comparable with countries with similar, challenging contexts

**Significant delays** on the ground due to:

- logistical challenges
- late arrival of food and funding from key donors
Q4 What are the factors that explain WFP’s performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the ICSP?

**ICSP** provided *single frame of reference* for dialogue with donors → increased funding in line with needs but earmarking remained high

- **Weak political links** with national government

- Measures being taken to better manage the *considerable fraud and security risks* to operations

- **Disconnected information systems** inadequate to support decision-making and adaptive management
Conclusions

WFP was able to respond to consecutive and increasing emergencies in DRC

Growing food assistance needs only partially met, and not always on time

WFP’s operations sometimes stretched to the limit

Stronger strategic partnerships required to help address structural food security and nutrition vulnerabilities
Recommendations

1. Upgrade WFP’s emergency response capacity

2. Support partners engaged in the development and peacebuilding components of the Triple Nexus

3. Engage more strategically with donors, the Government and cooperating partners

4. Strengthen M&E, internal management and control systems to reduce risks to operations

5. Create a single ‘risk to populations’ framework better balanced with risks to operations

6. Increase the focus on gender