Cameroon: An evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2012 – mid 2017)

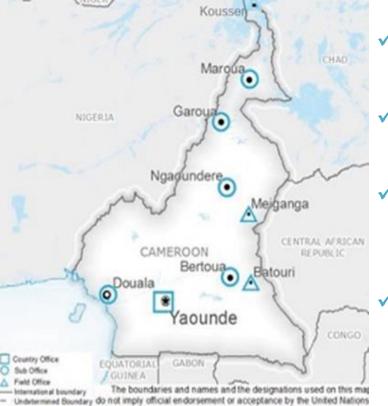
WFP Office of Evaluation

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Overview of Evaluation





- Covered WFP portfolio of operations 2012 to mid 2017
- Assessed strategic positioning, quality of strategic decision-making and results
- Provide evaluative evidence inform implementation of the new country strategic plan
 - Contribute to future enhanced collaboration and synergies among the Rome-Based Agencies

Cameroon Context





- 23 million people
- 37.5% of the population living below the poverty line
- National stunting rate of 31.7%
- 230,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- 325,000 CAR and Nigerian refugees

Evaluation Findings

Q1: Alignment and strategic positioning



CSP

2018-2020

Portfolio Realignment







Responding to north and eastern regions

2014

 Gradually moving to more recoveryoriented spheres

2015-1

Q2: Quality of Strategic Decision Making





Q2: Quality of Strategic Decision Making





Strong partnerships (UNHCR and UNICEF) enabled complementarity and synergy RBA collaboration was limited



Increasing prioritization of gender in targeting and design



Shift in the context: CO adhered to humanitarian principles and protection policy

Q3: Performance and Results





Effective response to life-saving and recovery needs of 2.5 million beneficiaries

Portfolio reorientation left unmet longer term food security needs

Q3: Performance and Results





EFFICIENCY

Supply chain and timeliness of deliveries were negatively impacted by funding shortfalls.

UNHAS was timely in facilitating humanitarian responses.





Information flows were impressive but lacked targeting

SUSTAINABILITY

Shift towards emergency responses constrained effective hand-over to national partners



Conclusions – Part 1





Long-term presence and leadership position supported flexible approach and facilitated shift from development to humanitarian assistance



Innovative approaches demonstrated appropriate and shown initial positive results



Opportunities for an integrated approach and synergies for RBA collaboration were missed

Conclusions – Part 1



High relevance and effectiveness of portfolio results

Limited context-specific gender analysis



Limited communication appropriately tailored to the needs of different users

Systematic strategy to guide WFP's contribution to national capacity strengthening in food security was needed

Recommendations

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Continue refocus programming on nutrition approach



Deepen collaboration with the Rome based agencies



Expand the use of cash-based transfer modalities

4

Continue to focus on the northern and eastern regions while gradually moving towards reestablishing early recovery activities

Recommendations





Develop evidence-based operational strategy to integrate gender in programming



Develop a strategy for supporting national and local capacity development for food security monitoring, early warning and response



Systematize and design an effective communication framework