

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

WFP Office of Evaluation

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World Food Programme

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



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Evaluation Findings

Q1: Alignment and strategic positioning



Portfolio Realignment

2012-13

- Long term chronic food insecurity and education needs

2014

Responding to north and eastern regions

2015-17

- Gradually moving to more recovery-oriented spheres

CSP
2018-2020

Q2: Quality of Strategic Decision Making



Influenced by

1

Context in Far North and Eastern Regions

2

WFP's mandate and role in humanitarian and development coordination platforms

3

Resource availability

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.



COMMUNICATION

Information flows were impressive but lacked targeting



SUSTAINABILITY

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

Conclusions



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

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Recommendations

Recommendations



1

Continue refocus programming on nutrition approach

3

Deepen collaboration with the Rome based agencies

2

Expand the use of cash-based transfer modalities

4

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

Recommendations



5

Develop evidence-based operational strategy to integrate gender in programming

7

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

6

Systematize and design an effective communication framework