



World Food
Programme

Central African Republic: An evaluation of WFP's Portfolio (2012 – Mid 2017)

WFP Office of Evaluation

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Annual Consultation on Evaluation
28 May 2018

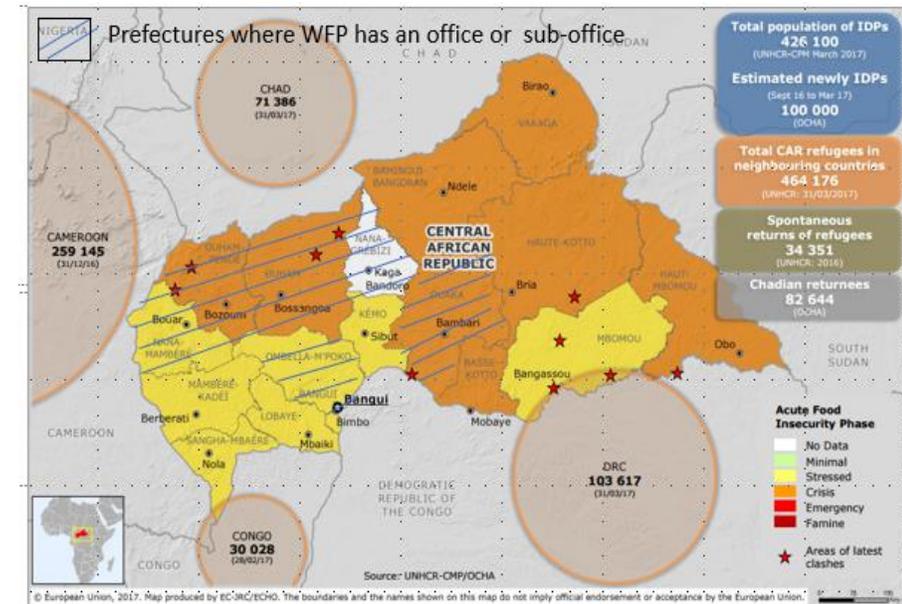
Overview of Evaluation

WHAT

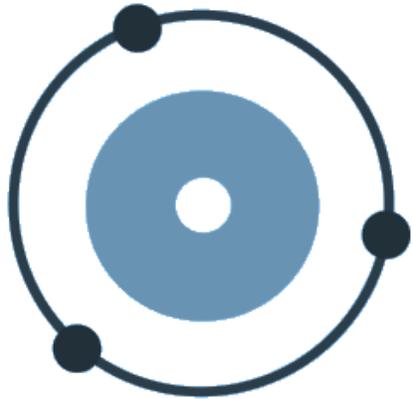
- Covered WFP operations 2012 to Mid-2017 and Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2020)
- Assessed strategic positioning, quality of strategic decision-making and results

WHY

- To inform design of the Country Strategic Plan
- Provide learning on WFP's work in complex security contexts



Context



- Continuous emergency since December 2013. UN mission MINUSCA since 2014
- UN and WFP Level 3 until May 2015. Currently WFP Level 2
- 4.6 million people
- 48% food insecure (2016)
- 2.5 million in need of humanitarian aid (2018 – OCHA)
- Landlocked, with poor infrastructure and security issues limiting movement
- Ranks #188 out of #188 in Humanitarian Development Index 2016
- High Gender Inequality

Funding

OCHA APPEALS (2012-2017)

51%

average funding
received

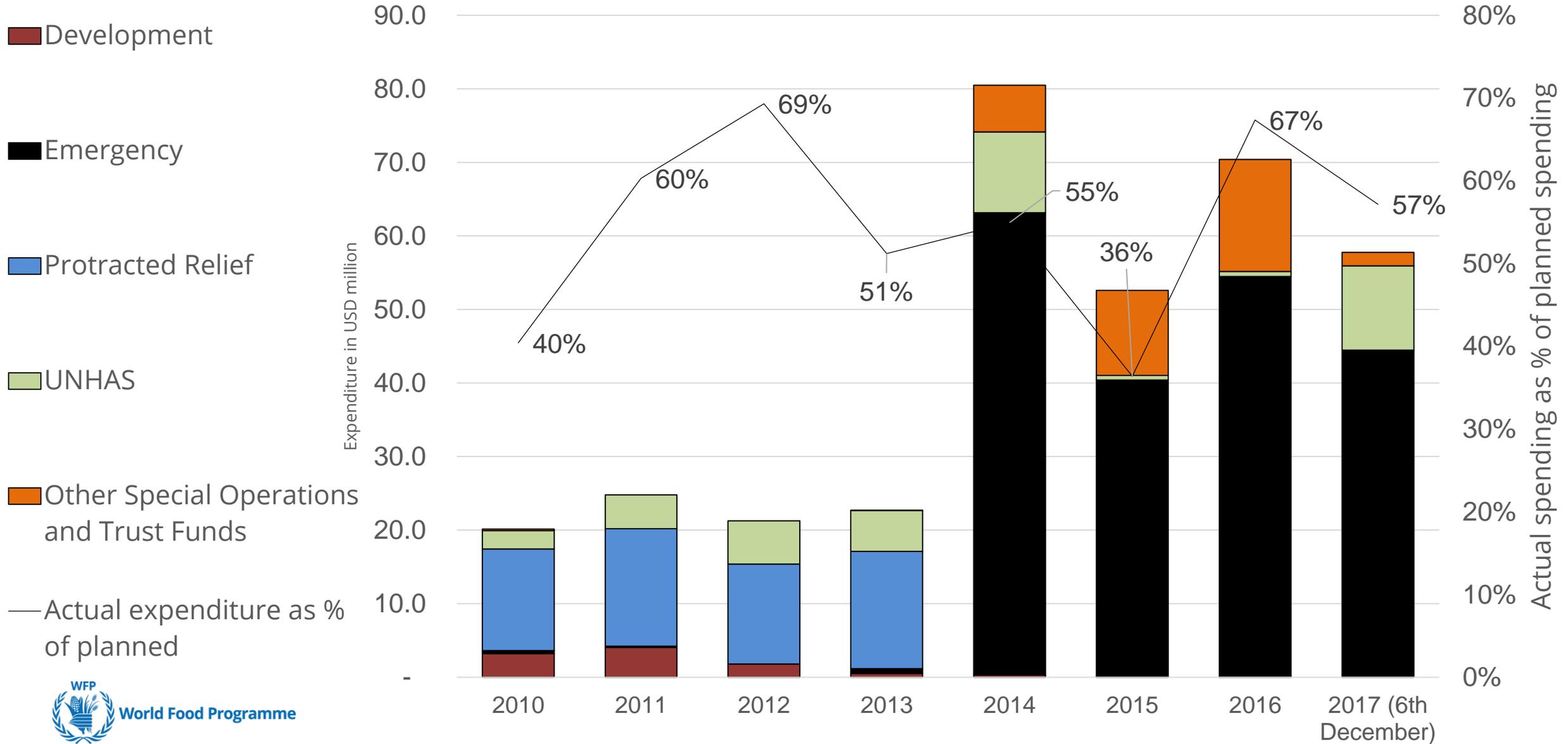


WFP FUNDING (2012-MID 2017)

64%

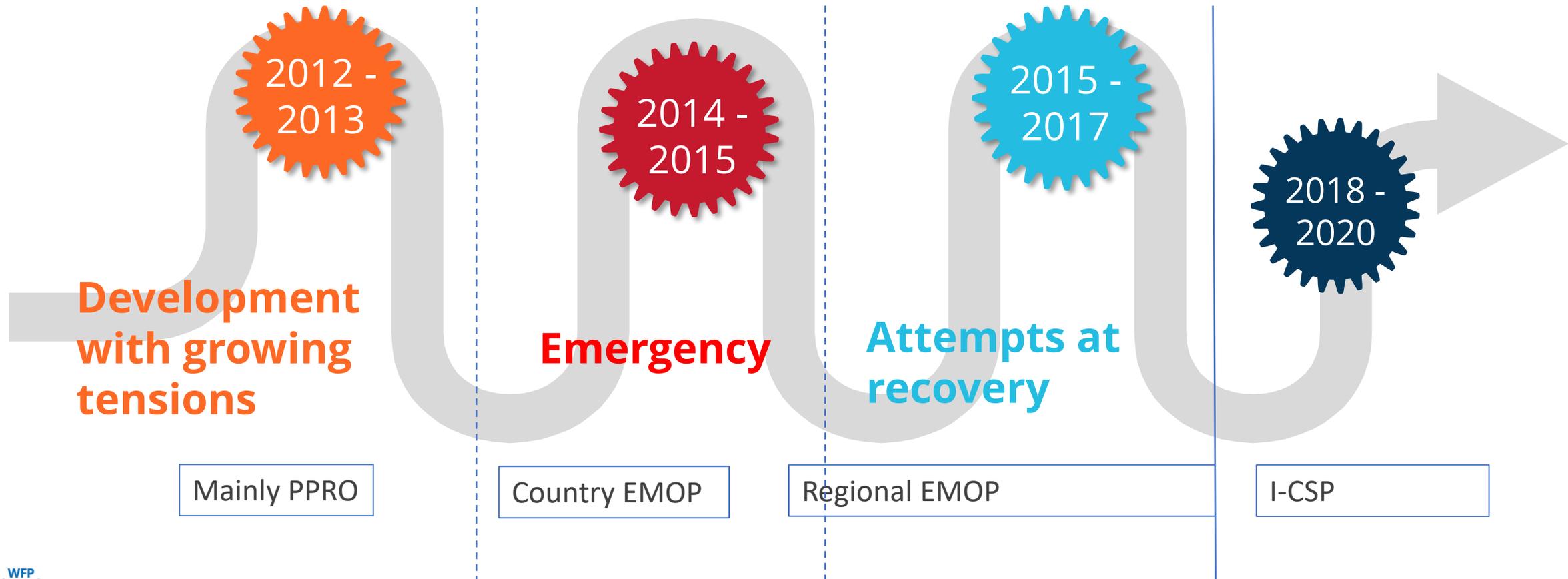
required USD 869 million
received 553.3

WFP Portfolio – 18 operations (2012-mid 2017)



Q1 Strategic Alignment

Relevant and appropriate reactive approach



Q2 Quality of Strategic Decision Making

Influenced by

- WFP's mandate, strategy and policies
- Analysis of needs (within existing data limitations)
- National priorities, capacities and infrastructure (affected by conflict)
- UNDAF Framework
- WFP's comparative advantage
- Security and accessibility
- Funding shortfalls

Q3 Performance and Results



WFP often delivered to more than 100% of planned beneficiaries

However, because of funding shortfalls:

- **Reduced rations**
- **Reduced duration**
- **Reduced frequency**

Q3 Performance and Results



General Food Assistance. WFP tried to reach as many beneficiaries as possible, reaching 1/3 of population in 2014



Cash-Based Transfer. Introduced in 2015.
Challenging to implement

Q3 Performance and Results



School Feeding. Significantly contributed to food security and a sense of normality

2012 and 2017, 20-25% of primary school children were WFP beneficiaries



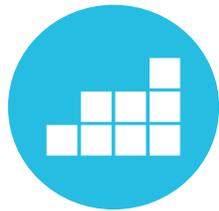
Nutrition. Implemented, but not in line with the high level of needs

Some inconsistencies between WFP MAM and SAM interventions from other partners

Q3 Performance and Results

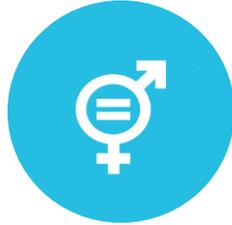


Increase of **FFA** and **P4P** over time – highly relevant given direct impact on food security and income (and indirectly on “peace”). But scale is still small



Capacity Development activities focused on short-term training with limited longer-term initiatives and lack of evidence regarding impact

Q3 Performance and Results



GENDER

Good balance in beneficiaries by gender, but lack of evidence on real impact



HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES AND PROTECTION

Risks inherently high
Evaluators unable to conclude on implementation

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Q3 Performance and Results



LOGISTICS

Complex and expensive logistics

Some areas for improvement were identified in the management of the Doula corridor and in management of WFP's fleet of trucks



STAFFING

High turnover and lack of capacity, especially in sub-offices



SUSTAINABILITY

Funding and security are and a challenge

Conclusions – Part 1



CAR was (and still is) a complex, multi-year, unpredictable emergency with recurring funding issues and significant practical challenges



The “reactive” approach was relevant and appropriate. Over time, WFP is complementing in-kind distributions with FFA, P4P and CBT



The new I-CSP constitutes an important step in recalibrating the balance between emergency response and support for early national recovery



Good working relations with the government and other humanitarian and development partners supported the delivery of assistance

Conclusions – Part 2



Data collection was difficult and decisions were affected by access limitations and the need to prioritize as a result of funding shortfalls



Evidence on Gender, Humanitarian Access, Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations and Capacity Building proved to be a challenge



Areas of improvement in logistics and human resources

Recommendations

Supporting the conditions for peace



Responding to the Zero Hunger Challenge

2 ZERO HUNGER



Efficient and Effective Delivery

