WFP’S CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

SO1 Unconditional food/cash transfers effective in saving lives and improving food security among populations in IPC levels 4 and 5 but insufficient to offset the impact of recurrent shocks

SO2 Effective in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition but insufficient coverage of nutritional preventive activities

SO3 Resilience-building interventions contributed to improve self-reliance, food security and nutrition, and reduce tensions and violence

SO4 UNHAS and common services were key enablers for a successful collective humanitarian response
CONCLUSIONS

WFP leading provider of humanitarian assistance but stronger engagement with national and state government is needed to enhance focus on sustainability and country capacity strengthening.

ICSP initial useful overarching framework for WFP interventions - shift in thinking over time towards a more forward-looking approach to sustainable resilience building.

Targeting strongly informed by evidence but a huge challenge given scale of needs and available resources. WFP assistance is perceived to be spread too thinly and insufficient to fully address all needs.

Good programme adaptations. Need to better integrate Research, Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation systems with decision-making processes.
CONCLUSIONS (CONTINUED)

Strong consideration for protection, AAP, humanitarian principles, conflict-sensitivity, and gender but WFP needs to continue building on its work

South Sudan’s extremely challenging context undermines potential to deliver sustainable results

Timely delivery hindered by external factors with unintended consequences for beneficiaries and cooperating partners

Good programme adaptations. Need to better integrate Research, Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation systems into decision-making processes

Due attention to cost-efficiency measures including through cost sharing with other agencies. Further efficiency gains would require early funding

Funding shortfalls have been a major issue in the ICSP delivery calling for a deeper consideration of new funding streams
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Avoid spreading resources too thinly in the next CSP and focus on priority areas which will deliver longer-term impact in coordination with other actors.

2. Consider opportunities to maximize the longer-term and sustainable impact of WFP interventions, ensure greater coherence and synergies across the portfolio and support transition of beneficiaries from unconditional assistance to resilience-oriented activities.

3. Take steps to deliver ambitions to increase the focus on resilience building in the next CSP (long-term vision and approach, research, integrated teams).

4. Enhance the efficiency of beneficiary registration and verification processes and better integrate Research, Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation data with decision-making structures.

5. Continue to strengthen approaches on a number of cross-cutting themes, including AAP, conflict sensitivity and gender equality.