



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of Central African Republic WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

February 2023

Round table on evaluations

CONTEXT

Instability, poverty, chronic malnutrition:

- **Prolonged crisis** since the 2013 coup d'état, violence and displacements
- Economy largely based on the **agricultural sector**
- 188th out of 189 countries in the 2018 **Gender Inequality Index**
- 117th out of 117 in the 2020 **Global Hunger Index**
- Under-5 **chronic malnutrition**: 42%



ICSP 2018–2022

FIVE STRATEGIC OUTCOMES (% of budget after BR06 of October 2021)

SO1

Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their **basic food and nutrition needs**, both during and in the aftermath of crises

76%

SO2

Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and malnourished anti-retroviral treatment patients living in targeted regions, have an **improved nutritional status** in line with national targets by 2022

4.8%

SO3

Food-insecure women and men living in targeted areas have **enhanced livelihoods** to support the food security and nutrition needs of their households and communities by 2022

5.3%

SO4

National and subnational institutions have **strengthened capacities** to establish an adequate social protection system and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2022

0.4%

SO5

The **humanitarian community** (partners and donors) has **enhanced capacity to reach and operate** in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round

13.5%

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY



- **Utilization-focused and consultative approach** using mixed-methods
- **Gender, protection, and humanitarian principles** integrated
- **Access** and **data availability** challenges

FINDINGS

Q1 TO WHAT EXTENT ARE WFP'S STRATEGIC POSITION, ROLE AND SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION BASED ON COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND PEOPLE'S NEEDS, AS WELL AS WFP'S STRENGTHS?



WFP valued for its **emergency response**. More to be done to strategically position itself in **resilience**



WFP **sectoral strategies** and **international commitments** guided WFP action



Adaptability efforts, including during COVID-19, and through adoption of large-scale cash-based transfers



Key role in the **2017-2021 UNDAF** and humanitarian response plans.
Partnerships in resilience limited

Q2 WHAT IS THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF WFP'S SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION TO ICSP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES?



SO1 Emergencies: good coverage, lower than planned distribution volumes.
Food security outcomes stable



SO2 Nutrition/School Feeding: prevention and treatment performance affected by supply shortages. School retention achieved, with gender disparities



SO3 Smallholder farmer support: caseload increased; post-harvest losses reduced. Activities affected by insecurity levels



SO4 Capacity strengthening partial implementation, limited progress



SO5 Common services: humanitarian community's access to remote regions strongly supported

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES



Gender and protection: mainstreaming improved; risk analysis, partners' capacity, awareness-raising to be enhanced



Access: significant achievements; security management challenging



Sustainability of WFP actions remain limited; need to enhance institutional capacity strengthening



Triple nexus: poorly documented and operationalised, anecdotal evidence exists of decreased inter-community violence

Q3 TO WHAT EXTENT DID WFP USE ITS RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY IN CONTRIBUTING TO ICSP OUTPUTS AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES?



Timeliness: Food distributions suffered delays. Enhancements with the shift to CBT



Targeting: issues with the shift from status- to vulnerability-based approach



Resource optimization: efforts to improve the efficiency of its activities. Monitoring improved with expanded WFP presence in the country

Q4 WHAT ARE THE FACTORS THAT EXPLAIN WFP PERFORMANCE AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT HAS MADE THE STRATEGIC SHIFT EXPECTED BY THE ICSP?



Funding improved, fluctuations and earmarking affected flexibility and medium-term approaches



Partnerships: mainly with international NGOs. Opportunities to enhance partnerships with public institutions and UN agencies



Monitoring system strengthened, quality and use could improve



Other limiting factors: insecurity, logistical challenges, staff turnover

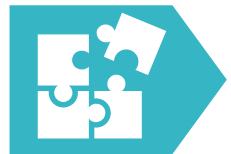
CONCLUSIONS



Strategic positioning: transition from crisis response to early recovery assistance below expectations



Resilience: low funding, partnerships opportunities to be explored



Contextual needs and opportunities: investments in cash transfers and digitalization



Security: interventions dependent on access; need to integrate stabilisation and conflict analyses



Targeting and coverage: issues with geographical prioritization and individual targeting

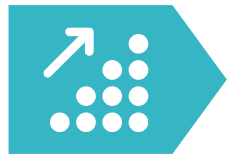
CONCLUSIONS (CONT.)



Gender, protection and equity: some modest progress in integration and promotion



Funding: funds mainly focused on crisis response. Good examples of adaptation and flexibility



Capacity strengthening: stronger planning and links with operational issues needed



Partnerships: opportunities for improved synergies and joint approaches



Monitoring: system strengthened; quality and use could improve

RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Streamline next CSP, context-specific adjustments and transition-focussed approaches

2

Increase the **prevention focus of crisis response**, enhance resilience mechanisms, and related targeting

3

Review **monitoring and HR internal processes**

4

Strengthen **joint actions and partnerships** in the various sectors of intervention

5

Strengthen the **integration of gender and protection** into programming

6

Support the links with **conflict and stabilization dynamics**