



World Food Programme



Evaluation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018-2020

WFP Office of Evaluation

November 2020
Executive Board

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

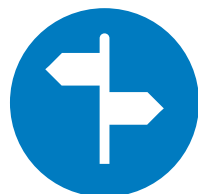
Q1 To what extent are WFP's strategic position, role and specific contributions based on country priorities and people's needs, as well as WFP's strengths?



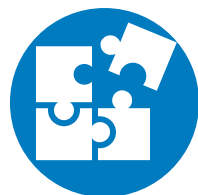
Good **alignment** with national policies and SGDs



Food assistance **well-targeted** to areas affected by conflict or other serious shocks



Adequate **flexibility** to respond to new crises



Good **coherence** with United Nations system in-country

Q2 What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contributions to ICSP strategic outcomes?



Successful expansion of **emergency assistance** in response to growing number of crises



Selective reduction of rations to meet increasing beneficiary targets



Focus on moderate acute **malnutrition treatment**



Expansion of resilience interventions and some **peacebuilding** initiatives



Effective support to **humanitarian logistics and telecommunications**

Cross-cutting issues



Gender equality and women's empowerment well integrated in resilience activities



People suffering from **illness or disabilities** sometimes left behind



Lack of risk analysis, monitoring and budget to fully ensure **protection** of affected populations



Mechanisms to ensure **accountability to affected populations** have limitations

Q3 To what extent did WFP use its resources efficiently in contributing to ICSP outputs and strategic outcomes?



Food and cash distribution costs comparable with countries with similar, challenging contexts



Significant delays on the ground due to:

- logistical challenges
- late arrival of food and funding from key donors



Q4 What are the factors that explain WFP's performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the ICSP?



ICSP provided **single frame of reference** for dialogue with donors → increased funding in line with needs but earmarking remained high



Weak political links with national government



Measures being taken to better manage the **considerable fraud and security risks** to operations



Disconnected information systems inadequate to support decision-making and adaptive management

Conclusions



WFP was able to respond to consecutive and increasing emergencies in DRC



Growing food assistance needs only partially met, and not always on time



WFP's operations sometimes stretched to the limit



Stronger strategic partnerships required to help address structural food security and nutrition vulnerabilities



Recommendations

- 1 Upgrade WFP's emergency response capacity
- 2 Support partners engaged in the development and peacebuilding components of the Triple Nexus
- 3 Engage more strategically with donors, the Government and cooperating partners
- 4 Strengthen M&E, internal management and control systems to reduce risks to operations
- 5 Create a single 'risk to populations' framework better balanced with risks to operations
- 6 Increase the focus on gender