



**WFP EVALUATION**

# Evaluation of Burkina Faso WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023

October 2023

Round Table

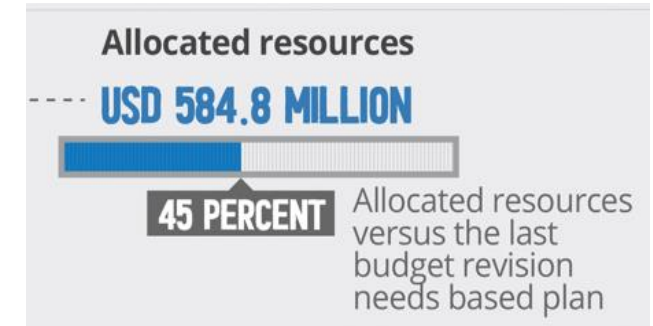


WFP  
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



# WFP CSP 2019-2023



# **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

# Q1. Relevance & strategic focus



CSP adapted to sharp increase in humanitarian needs



Solid vulnerability analysis supported targeting



Insufficient anticipation of crisis-induced challenges – not integrated into resilience support



Modifications (Budget Revisions) not discussed sufficiently with partners



WFP partners recognize value addition to emergency response, including humanitarian access

## Q2. Contribution to strategic outcomes



SO1: Good coverage against **emergency** food needs – but continued food and nutrition insecurity of crisis-affected populations.



SO2: 'Regular' **school feeding** programme results affected by conflict and adapted to the emergency context with some positive results



SO3: Mixed results on **nutrition**: prevention did not improve diets whereas blanket supplementary feeding gave positive results on Moderate Acute Malnutrition.



So4 and SO5: **Resilience-support** interventions expanded to 2021 and CCS remained in focus but both were negatively impacted by crises and had limited tangible results.



So6: Efforts to **facilitate access and services** to partners widely appreciated - but outcomes not measured

## Q2. Attention to cross cutting issues



WFP invested to strengthen the protection of populations and PSEA, and its accountability to affected populations



Diversified feedback mechanisms are established, and awareness amongst populations still needs to increase



Gender lacked dedicated action plan for more transformative results



Some concrete steps to operationalize Triple Nexus - though effectiveness still unclear

# Q3. Cost Efficient use of resources to contribute to CSP results



Growing use of cash-based transfers supported efficiency and reduced delays



Timely assistance to crisis-affected areas – supported by internal financing mechanisms



Delays from slow Internally Displaced Person registration and targeting misalignment with stakeholders



Targeting efficiency increased - digitalisation

# Q4. Factors explaining performance



Initial supply and resourcing challenges largely mitigated through HQ/Regional Bureau capacity support



Resource mobilization efforts largely effective



Wealth of monitoring data – but not fully utilised to inform decision-making. Capacity strengthening efforts insufficiently monitored



Crises and insufficient dialogue on CSP changes impeded state institution partnerships



Diverse and localized Co-operating partners increased effectiveness; UN cooperation met diverse operational capacities



HR needs expanded – challenges for staff recruitment and retention



# Conclusions



- CSP enabled strategic shift to emergency response.
- Since 2021, WFP a major player implementing emergency response at scale and supporting humanitarian community.
- Targeting key to WFP effectiveness - but wealth of evidence still under-utilized.
- Setbacks on resilience building – questions validity in context
- Strategic shift insufficiently communicated to national partners.
- WFP ambitions re: accountability, protection, conflict sensitivity, gender mainstreaming need more investment for results.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Continue investing in preparedness for future shocks
- 2 Promote triple Nexus approach, with priority to operational and technical support
- 3 Invest in partnerships and localization, with proactive communication and increased intra-UN consistency
- 4 Further Community Engagement efforts and gender and inclusion focus
- 5 Increase use of data, evidence and analysis for decision-making
- 6 Invest in human resources to facilitate implementation at scale