

WFP EVALUATION



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Country strategic plan evaluations in RBB

Afghanistan, India, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Tajikistan

EB.2/2022

KEY CONTEXTUAL FEATURES OF THE SIX COUNTRIES

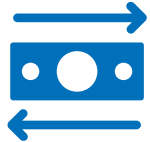


- A group of low (2) and lower-middle income countries (4)
- Wide-ranging levels of development
 - Human Development Index ranking ranging from 72 to 169
 - Gender Inequality Index ranking ranging from 82 to 157
 - Global Hunger Index ranking ranging from 40 to 109
- Mixed levels of fragility and conflict
- Common high vulnerability to natural risk disasters, including climate-related shocks

SNAPSHOT OF 6 CSP OUTPUTS: % SHARE IN TOTAL REGION (2021)



76% of total food distributed by WFP



23% of total CBT distributed by WFP



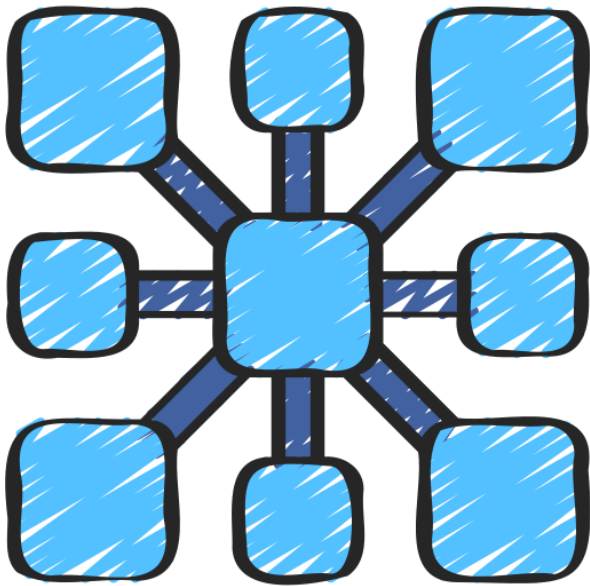
70% of total beneficiaries reached by WFP



52% of total WFP expenditures

CONCLUSIONS

STRATEGIC POSITIONING, SUSTAINABILITY AND ADAPTABILITY



- WFP seen as a long-term trusted government partner and responding adequately to needs of the most vulnerable
- WFP adjusted well its programmes and scaled up assistance to address growing humanitarian needs
- WFP well-positioned to facilitate a triple nexus approach; but some challenges in operationalization
- Sustainability challenges include limited government capacity and ownership, standalone activities; new shocks undermining food security gain

PERFORMANCE OF COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS



WFP's emergency response considered to be essential and effective



Beneficial effects of resilience-building but issues of scale, duration and level



Effective treatment of moderate acute malnutrition but more efforts needed on stunting



Varying degree of engagement in country capacity strengthening



Good progress on gender mainstreaming; but more in-depth gender analysis needed for gender transformative programmes



Attention paid to protection, accountability to affected populations and adherence to humanitarian principles

EFFICIENCY OF OPERATIONS



Mixed results in terms of timeliness; delays due to COVID-19, funding shortfalls, capacity limitations and administrative processes



Overall cost-efficient use of allocated resources across activities



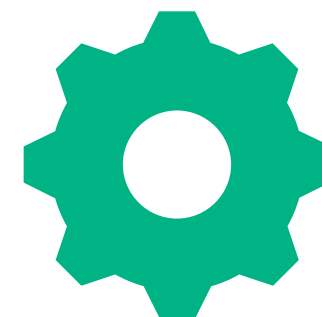
Generally, adequate targeting of beneficiaries (tailored to context and activity) but challenges in reaching all the most vulnerable



WFP scaled-up coverage in response to COVID-19

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FUNDING, HUMAN RESOURCES AND PARTNERSHIPS



Inadequate and uncertain funding a major challenge for undertaking activities and achieving outcomes



Donor earmarking mostly at activity level, limiting flexibility for WFP



Strong partnership with governments and UN agencies helped implementation; overall, strategic partnerships need further developing



Staff capacity in some country offices adequate, but in some others, some need to match staff skillsets with technical areas

RECOMMENDATIONS

OVERALL ORIENTATION OF THE NEW CSP



Design the next CSP based on robust context analyses that provide the country office flexibility to adapt its response to changing needs



Focus on supporting the government in developing strategies to enhance food and nutrition security while maintaining the ability to respond to crisis



Build on WFP's core mandate and its comparative advantages that align with government priority needs



Ensure deep interlinkages between humanitarian and development interventions



Consolidate, build on successes and develop medium-term strategies and approaches based on capacity needs assessments for each strategic outcome

PARTNERSHIPS

- Build on existing good practices to continue strengthening strategic partnerships with the government, other UN entities and civil society
- Strengthen WFP's strategic and operational partnership with the government both at the national and sub-national levels
- Develop long-term collaboration and coordination with other partners to support efforts to address food security and nutrition challenges and "leave no one behind"
- Review fundraising, partnership and advocacy plan for mobilizing additional resources and diversifying WFP's donor base



OTHER THEMES



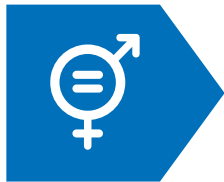
Country capacity strengthening: In consultation with government counterparts, conduct more systematically comprehensive capacity gap assessments to inform WFP's country capacity strengthening strategy



M&E: Strengthen WFP monitoring systems in continuously changing circumstances and invest further in evidence generation either through WFP-led studies or by supporting government capacity to track long-term contributions to development outcomes



Targeting: Review coverage and targeting, and ensure alignment with the latest evidence, to better reach extremely vulnerable or potential new beneficiary groups



Gender: Conduct in-depth gender analysis to inform a clearer articulation of WFP ambitions in relation to gender transformation and social inclusion