



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of South Sudan WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022

November 2022

EB.2.2022



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

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
- 6 Strengthen WFP partnerships with donors, cooperating partners, and Government