



**WFP EVALUATION**

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



**World Food  
Programme**

**SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES**

December 2022

Informal consultation

# 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 sub-national 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%

# 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 disparities



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



**SO4 Capacity strengthening:** partial implementation, limited significant 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



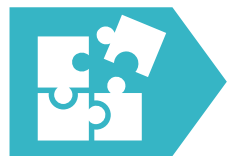
# CONCLUSIONS



**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

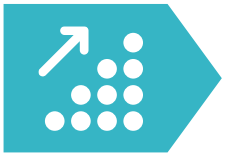
# CONCLUSIONS (CONT.)



**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**