



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of Dominican Republic WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023

October 2023

Round Table



WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP CSP IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 2019–2023

Five strategic outcomes

(% of needs-based plan as of September 2022 Budget Revision 5)

Beneficiaries

300,000 targeted 2019-2023.
304,994 reached in 2021
117,525 reached in 2022



4%

Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023

S01



27%

The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023

S02



31%

National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view of improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023

S03



37%

Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.

S04



1%

Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services including Humanitarian Air Services, support to logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis

S05

EVALUATION FINDINGS

Q1. To what extent is the CSP evidence-based and strategically focused to address the needs of the most vulnerable?



Evidence based; relevant to the country context, focused on inclusion; well aligned to national priorities and the SDGs



Aligned to UN frameworks, but overlap among Rome-Based Agencies in food-security related actions



Responsive to evolving priorities & well positioned as a broker for south-south and triangular cooperation




Clear comparative advantage in emergency responses and nutrition - but not considered as the leading agency on food security

Q2. Extent and quality of WFP's contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in Dominican Republic

 Significant contributions to strengthening health institutes capacity - national and local level - for nutritional assistance country wide

 National capacities for awareness raising and behavioural change campaigns to address zero-hunger and improve nutrition quality well established

 Nutrition status of key target groups increasing - though less among shock affected populations

 Enhanced national capacities to assess and manage climate risks for vulnerable communities - but less progress in enhancing resilience to climate change

 Cash transfer in emergency effective; Shock Responsive Social Protection still not widely disseminated and

 Operational capacities set up for a logistic corridor between Haiti and Dominican Republic

Q2. Extent and quality of WFP's contribution to cross cutting issues



Gender and inclusion mainstreamed – but limited to beneficiaries' targeting



Gender, Protection, AAP and environment indicators not systematically tracked. Targeting people with HIV, disabled and youth a challenge



WFP adhered to the humanitarian principles and paid attention to protection and AAP



Enhanced capacities and strong national ownership present good prospects for sustainability, though challenges remain



Humanitarian development nexus poorly developed in planning and implementation

Q3. Efficient use of resources



Some implementation delays – but technical assistance and response to emergencies helped expand coverage of Government interventions



Budget utilization impeded by delayed disbursements and slow recruitment



The short duration of donors' grants created efficiency challenges

Q4. Factors explaining WFP's performance



Resource gaps and high earmarking determined CSP scope and focus



Insufficient and inadequate monitoring and reporting to inform management decision-making



Partnerships with Government and WFP south-south network instrumental to achieving results



Staffing not matching CSP ambition



Lack of synergies between Rome-based UN agencies hindered development effectiveness

High-level Conclusions



The CSP was relevant to the country context & effectively combined direct assistance to beneficiaries with capacity strengthening of key partners



WFP is very well positioned as a trusted Government partner and made significant contributions to strengthening national capacities – though specific services still requested



Less progress has been made in resilience-building & strengthening the humanitarian development nexus



Factors impeding coherence, efficiency and results included: programme design, management structure, human resource capacity, funding structure and gaps; limited UN coordination

Recommendations

1

Ensure stronger alignment of the next CSP to the upper-middle income country context of the Dominican Republic; stronger coordination with Rome-based Agencies

2

Strengthen the overarching intervention logic and strategy of the next CSP for improved internal synergies

3

Develop a transition strategy from capacity strengthening support to national partners; move towards demand-based technical assistance service delivery

4

Develop a specific approach & strategy, including appropriate partnerships, to strengthen Humanitarian-Development nexus

5

Continue mobilizing humanitarian assistance to Haiti; explore stronger positioning of WFP Dominican Republic in the Caribbean region

6

Increase attention to GEWE, inclusion & AAP in planning, programming & M&E; pay more systematic attention to empowerment processes and to differential effects for target groups