Evaluation of Dominican Republic
WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023

July 2023
Informal Consultation
WFP CSP in Dominican Republic 2019–2023

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

- **SO1**: 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.

- **SO2**: 27% - The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023.

- **SO3**: 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.

- **SO4**: 37% - Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.

- **SO5**: 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.

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

- Theory based
- Mixed Methods approach
- Attention to gender equality and inclusion, human rights and ethical standards
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 & 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 & 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 & 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

- 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 & paid attention to protection & AAP

Enhanced capacities & 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 & response to emergencies helped expand coverage of Government interventions

Budget utilization impeded by delayed disbursements & slow recruitment

The short duration of donors’ grants created efficiency challenges
Q4. Factors explaining WFP’s performance

- Resource gaps & high earmarking determined CSP scope and focus
- Insufficient and inadequate monitoring & reporting to inform management decision-making
- Partnerships with Government & 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 & to differential effects for target groups