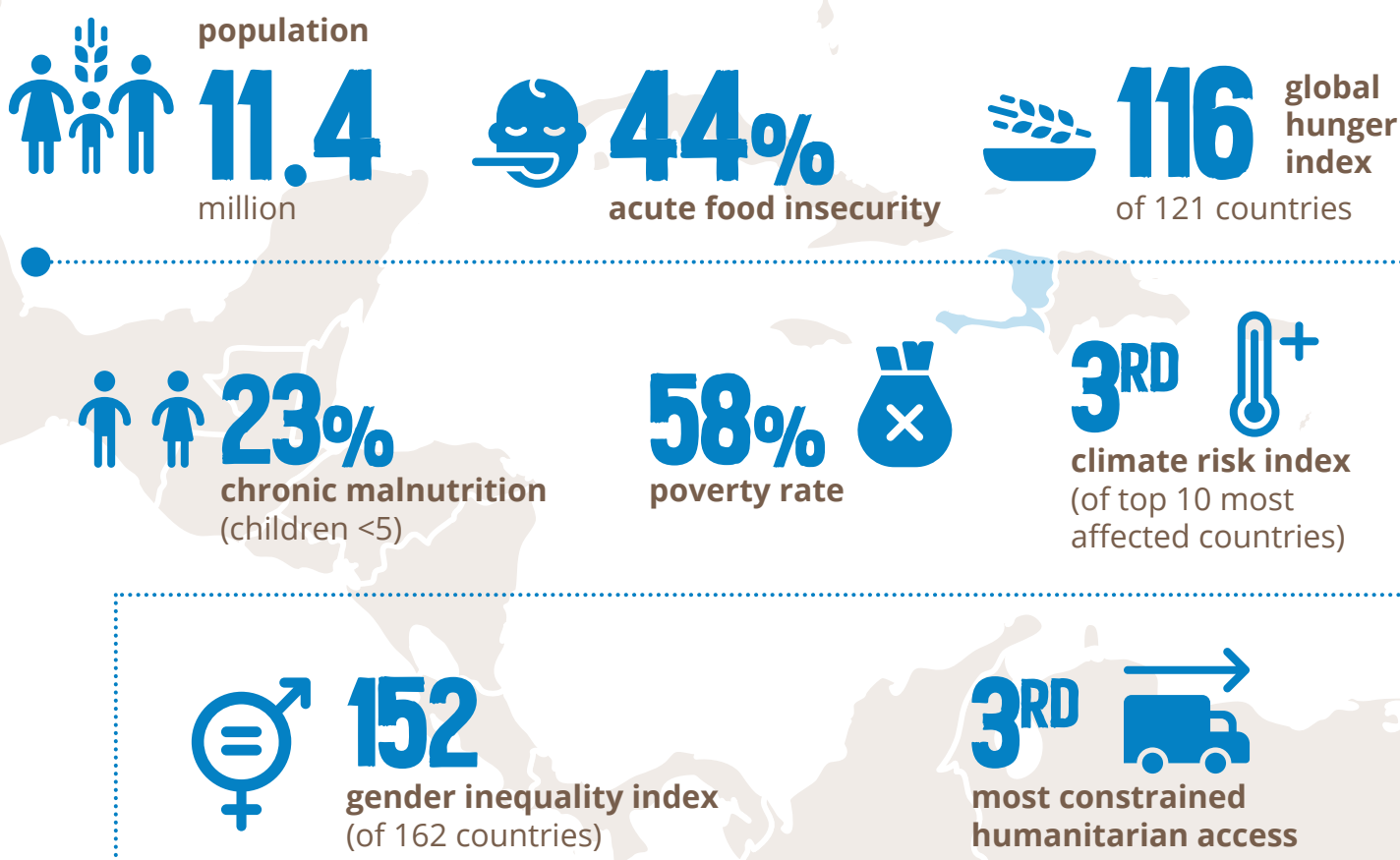


COUNTRY CONTEXT



COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on seven strategic outcomes

- 1 Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis (54%)
- 2 Vulnerable populations benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year (19%)
- 3 Smallholder farmers and their communities have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023 (4%)
- 4 Vulnerable communities can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt and recover from shocks and manage climate related risks by 2023 (13%)
- 5 Centralized and decentralized institutions and national stakeholders have increased capacity to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030 (3%)
- 6 The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year (1%)
- 7 The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year (5%)

CSP budget USD 469 million | 77% funded (August 2022)

October 2021 • EVALUATION • August 2022

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

STRATEGIC POSITIONING AND ADAPTATION TO NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND NEEDS



WFP offered strong technical collaboration with government and alignment with external partners



Relevant response to needs but targeting challenges at household and individual levels



WFP showed organizational agility to collaborate, mobilize resources and respond to emergencies

CONTRIBUTION TO CSP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES



Resilience activities contributed to improved assets and food security but were under-resourced



School feeding improved learning, retention rates and nutrition of schoolchildren



Unconditional transfers and mixed modalities satisfied both food and other needs but their coverage was insufficient

CROSS-CUTTING AIMS



Limited contribution to gender equality and women empowerment



Strong adherence to humanitarian principles



Attention to dignity and well-being of beneficiaries; community feedback mechanisms need strengthening

EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES



Delivery was cost-efficient with efforts to reduce costs and losses



Difficult context-affected timeliness of non-emergency interventions



Major shift in funding towards emergency food assistance but expenditure rates quite low

FACTORS AFFECTING CSP PERFORMANCE



Effective use of assessments; monitoring focused on implementation



Substantial donor contributions but earmarking towards emergency response limited flexibility and affected sustainability



Human resource capacities affected by high staff turnover and burnout

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Give greater attention to the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity
- 2 Ensure that all necessary financial and human resources are mobilized
- 3 Expand partnerships with Haitian state institutions and strengthen their capacities
- 4 Enhance targeting and adjust modalities to changing needs and circumstances
- 5 Ensure that cross-cutting dimensions are all CSP activities