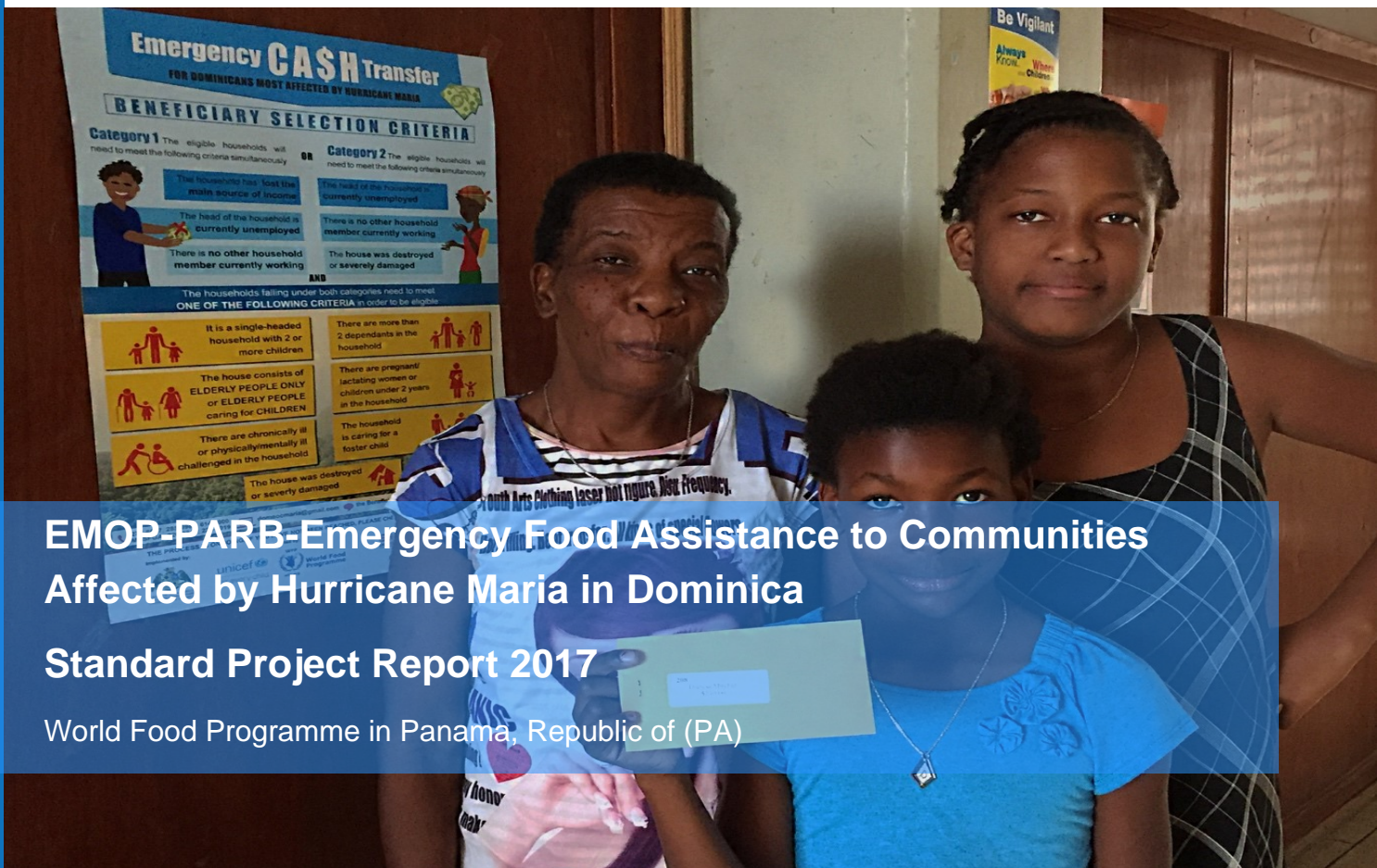


Project Number: 201109 | Project Category: **Single Country IR-EMOP**
Project Approval Date: October 27, 2017 | Planned Start Date: October 30, 2017
Actual Start Date: October 01, 2017 | Project End Date: March 29, 2018
Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info
Regis Chapman
Regis.Chapman@wfp.org

Country Director
Miguel Barreto

Further Information
<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



EMOP-PARB-Emergency Food Assistance to Communities Affected by Hurricane Maria in Dominica

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Panama, Republic of (PA)

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Story Worth Telling

Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Project Indicators

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Achievements at Country Level

On 18 September 2017, Hurricane Maria made landfall on the island after having rapidly intensified to a category five hurricane. The storm caused severe damages to housing and infrastructure as well as to crops and other livelihoods.

In the immediate aftermath of the hurricane, WFP provided logistics and programmatic support to the Government through the simultaneous launch of the Special Operation 201106 and the regional immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 201105). In order to address multifaceted food security and vulnerability challenges, WFP provided **immediate in-kind assistance** to the most vulnerable population living in the less served and remote areas of the country by complementing government rations and, thus covering food needs until the end of November 2017.

At the end of October, WFP also launched an Emergency Operation to continue providing support to the Government and the population, based on the results of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). WFP, in partnership with UNICEF, supported the Government of Dominica to design and implement an **emergency cash transfer programme** aimed at meeting the basic needs of the most vulnerable households over three months. The emergency cash transfer programme piggybacked on the largest national social protection programme, the Public Assistance Programme. This allowed for significant gains in terms of timeliness and cost-efficiency of the response.

In addition, the emergency response set the stage for **strengthening national capacities and tools for multi-sector emergency assessments**. WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, IOM, UNDP and OCHA provided technical assistance to the government for the design and implementation of the Vulnerability and Needs Assessment (VNA), the results of which were used by the Government and other humanitarian actors for targeting emergency relief and early recovery projects.

WFP also **strengthened the partnership with FAO** to jointly provide support to the Government and assist the most vulnerable smallholder farmers, fishermen and their families affected by Hurricane Maria. This partnership resulted in the design of a food assistance for assets project using cash based transfers that will be launched in early 2018.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The Commonwealth of Dominica is an upper middle-income country and part of the Windward Islands in the Lesser Antilles archipelago in the Caribbean Sea. Dominica ranks 96th of 188 countries based on the UNDP Human Development Report with a Human Development Index value of 0.726. The total population is approximately 73,000 of which 70.1 percent are classified as urban. The population has shown steady decreases due to emigration to other Caribbean Islands, the United States, and Canada.

The agricultural sector significantly contributes to socio-economic development in Dominica. Over the past five years, the sector contributed 15 percent to the GDP on average and is a major source of employment in the country. The agricultural sector is dominated by men: women account for just under 20 percent of farm workers.

Since the 1980s, measures to diversify the economy have been introduced such as encouraging a shift from traditional crops to new crops and developing export-oriented small industries. They have also encouraged the development of tourism and especially eco-tourism.

Poverty and vulnerability to poverty of the population and inequality remain concerns. The poverty rate is estimated at 28.8 percent[1], whereas the vulnerability rate (share of population with an income below the vulnerability line, but above the poverty line) is estimated at a further 11.5 percent. However, improvement in the living conditions among the poorest is confirmed by the decline of the indigence rate[2] from 10 percent in 2003 to 3.1 percent in 2008/09. There are no significant differences in the prevalence of poverty between men and women. Dominica has a Gini coefficient of 0.44, with the wealthiest decile of the population accounting for 37.2 percent of total consumption expenditures, compared to 2 percent for the poorest decile.

The Government of Dominica addresses the prevalent issue of poverty through the national Public Assistance Programme, co-ordinated by the Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs (MSSFGA), which provides support to indigent individuals and households unable to satisfy their essential needs (indigent elderly, single-headed households, people unemployed due to illness and physically challenged condition).

As a Small Island Development State (SIDS) Dominica is particularly prone to natural and manmade hazards, including those related to climate and its variability.

A National Disaster Plan (NDP) was initially developed in 1988 and subsequently revised, most recently in 2006. This plan includes policy documents to guide prevention, mitigation and response. Together with the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy and the National Hurricane Disaster Management Plan and Disaster Preparedness Plan for the Agriculture Sector, these documents guide disaster mitigation, management and response by assigning specific responsibilities and procedures within a policy framework for disaster risk management and reduction.

Nonetheless, during the past three years natural disasters have caused severe damages to the country's economic wellbeing and to the food security of the population. Already heavily affected by Tropical Storm Erika in 2015, Dominica suffered the catastrophic impact of Hurricane Maria in September 2017.

On 25 September, the UN estimated that up to 65,000 people had suffered direct damage to their housing and livelihoods. Hurricane Maria caused at least 31 deaths and 37 people were reported missing. More than 450 people were displaced from their homes and took refuge in temporary accommodation while other affected persons stayed with friends or family, in makeshift housing, or on rooftops or upper floors of inundated houses.

Hurricane Maria was one of the worst recorded storms to ravage the country. Poor informal settlements and dilapidated housing were especially hard hit, exposing already vulnerable people to the risk of food insecurity. Following Hurricane Maria, the Government distributed food and other relief items. WFP complemented the Government's efforts with additional in kind food assistance to increase the population targeted and also provided technical assistance to the government to strengthen their response.

Hurricane Maria decimated Dominica's agricultural sector and fishery, affecting the income, food security and nutrition of a large proportion of the island's population and caused widespread damage and destruction to buildings, roads, communications, and the power supply. Food production has been particularly affected on the island causing a shortage of food and an increase of food prices.

WFP took part in the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), conducted in mid-October under the coordination of the World Bank in conjunction with United Nations (UN) partners, the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the European Union (EU). The PDNA estimated that 24,000 people were vulnerable to food insecurity as a result of the shock.

In addition, the VNA - a joint effort led by the Government of Dominica with support from WFP, UNICEF and other UN agencies - covering 17,200 households across the country, revealed that 57.3 percent of the households had lost their main source of income and 68 percent of household heads were unemployed. Furthermore, findings confirmed that food was one of the greatest needs.

[1] Country Poverty Assessment 2008-2009, The Caribbean Development Bank.

[2] The indigence line provides the estimated level of expenditure for an average adult to meet the minimum food requirements necessary to maintain a healthy existence (2,400 Kcal).

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

All activities under the Emergency Operation in Dominica directly contribute to SDG2 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture" by ensuring access to food for hurricane-affected people.

In Dominica, WFP supported the Government to achieve national priorities identified through the needs assessments conducted in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria.

Since the very beginning of the emergency, WFP provided logistics coordination support to the Government and other partners through Special Operation 201106, crucial in ensuring the smooth handling and dispatch of humanitarian cargo. In addition, WFP provided immediate relief assistance complementing government efforts.

Under the IR-EMOP 201105, WFP implemented a first phase of in-kind distributions to cover immediate food needs until markets would be gradually reactivated. Subsequently, WFP partnered with UNICEF to provide support to the Government for the design of the emergency cash transfer programme. The programme targets the most vulnerable people who have lost their main source of income and it leverages the Public Assistance Programme, the Government's largest social protection programme to efficiently meet beneficiaries' basic needs. This programme builds on other recent examples in the region of employing a shock-responsive social protection approach. It was the first time this was done in partnership with UNICEF, which allowed for a higher transfer value to cover the

households' essential needs as well as additional expertise provided to the Government.

The strategic coordination of humanitarian efforts, led by the line ministries, took place through an organized system of sectoral and inter-sectoral groups. WFP supported the government by leading the logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters and co-leading the food security and livelihoods sector together with the Ministry of Planning and FAO. In addition, WFP co-led the Cash Working Group with UNDP, which coordinated and harmonized the activities of national and international actors involved in cash-based programming.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

This Emergency Operation was fully funded through generous contributions from UKAID, USAID, Canada, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and MasterCard. This allowed WFP to respond to the Government's request to support the most vulnerable populations in meeting their daily food and nutritional needs and to support capacity strengthening of the Government.

Leveraging the Government's pre-existing Public Assistance Programme allowed WFP and UNICEF to avoid duplication of efforts and reduce transaction costs that would have derived from the set-up of a new parallel system for the distribution of emergency entitlements. As a result, more resources have been allocated to transfers to beneficiaries and to capacity strengthening activities.

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country IR-EMOP	200,966	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	200,966	-	-

Supply Chain

Hurricane Maria severely damaged Dominica's infrastructure. This affected logistics facilities and supply chains. While access to roads as well as warehouses was limited and the port was damaged, large amounts of relief cargo were arriving in Roseau port. In the framework of Special Operation 201106, WFP provided mobile storage units strategically located in the logistics hubs of Roseau seaport, Portsmouth and Douglas-Charles/Melville Hall airport, trucks, forklifts and jack panels to relieve congestion at the port and in the warehouses. Upon request from the Government, WFP hired a Senior Logistics Officer to strengthen the logistic capacity of the Government and provide overall advice. WFP provided assistance not only to the Government, but also to 14 other partners including UN agencies and NGOs with the facilitation and management of the storage of humanitarian relief cargo.

The use of the existing Public Assistance Programme platform for the disbursement of entitlements to the beneficiaries significantly simplified and reduced supply chain processes and allowed for a smooth setup of the cash-based intervention.

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

No internal or external evaluations were conducted of this still running operation. However, a stock-taking exercise with the participation of relevant national and regional stakeholders will take place in March 2018 in order to look back and identify best practices and lessons learned that will inform future emergency preparedness and response initiatives.

Three months after the implementation of this operation, some lessons have been learned on how to improve emergency response capacity by future investments:

- An emergency communication plan is crucial to ensuring better disaster management and coordination.
- The timeliness of the emergency response could be improved by investments in information management systems as well as tools for data collection about affected populations and damages.
- An integrated process of information gathering, analysis and planning improves the targeting of the most vulnerable, thus enhancing the ability of government safety nets to respond to emergencies.
- Gender should be considered and mainstreamed into all aspects of the emergency response including programming and capacity building.

Story Worth Telling

Aneesha's (8) house was destroyed by Hurricane Maria in September 2017, and since then Aneesha and her family have stayed in a small dark shelter in Roseau, Dominica's capital. One day Aneesha heard about the emergency cash-transfer programme through the local radio station: "I was listening to the news yesterday and heard that the government and some organizations were going to give money to families really affected... and well... we are. So, I took my mother to the Ministry to get the money right away".

Aneesha not only made her parents register, but also collected the cash transfer. With a mentally ill mother and sister, Aneesha has taken matters into her own hands since Hurricane Maria.

On the way from the Ministry to the shelter, and then to the food market, Aneesha kept the envelope with the money. "The cash is for eating today. Anything else can wait", Aneesha explained.

Aneesha and her family have had many challenges to face, but with the help of the Dominican Government and WFP and UNICEF at least they do not have to worry about meeting their dietary and nutritional needs.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Activity 1: Food assistance intervention with unconditional cash-based transfers

The activities carried out under this Emergency Operation were: 1) a vulnerability and needs assessment (VNA), 2) targeted emergency cash transfers for the most vulnerable food-insecure households, based on the VNA, and 3) communication with the affected population.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs (MSSFGA), UNICEF, IOM, OCHA and UNDP, the VNA was conducted from 10 November 2017 to 15 January 2018. The beneficiary selection committees - established at local level under the coordination of the MSSFGA – were equally represented by males and females. Together with male and female volunteers at community level, they were involved in the assessment and conducted 17,200 surveys across the entire island. The results of the VNA provided the Government and the humanitarian partners with data on the post Hurricane Maria situation and allowed them to identify the most vulnerable people, thus serving as a beneficiary targeting tool for the emergency cash transfer programme and other interventions.

WFP and UNICEF signed a Collaboration Agreement specifying roles and responsibilities in the framework of joint support to the Government of Dominica for the design and implementation of the emergency cash transfer programme.

The selection of households eligible for assistance was done by building upon the national Public Assistance Programme (PAP) that already targets the most vulnerable populations, i.e. the indigent. PAP beneficiaries were automatically selected as beneficiaries of the emergency cash transfer programme, thus ensuring a rapid response that reached first those who had been already vulnerable before the shock. Based on the results of the VNA, the beneficiary list was further expanded by including additional households affected by the hurricane and at risk of food and nutrition insecurity. This expansion of the programme was based on agreed eligibility criteria, among others the loss of the main source of income as a result of the hurricane, severe damage to housing and household unemployment rates. Existing studies on poverty and vulnerability informed the selection of the most vulnerable households: single-headed households with children and/or dependents, households with pregnant/lactating women and/or elderly and physically/mentally ill—were prioritized.

The emergency cash transfer was designed as an unconditional three-month transfer to cover food and other basic needs provided by the government to the most affected and vulnerable population through its social protection mechanisms. Each household eligible for the emergency transfer received a monthly transfer of USD 90 covering a significant proportion of the costs of a locally purchased nutritious food basket. The households with children also receive a top up of USD 50 per child up to three children, with funding and technical assistance provided to the government's response by UNICEF. Regular monitoring of market prices ensures that the transfers do not lead to a rise of basic commodity prices and beneficiaries can thus maintain their purchasing power and meet their needs. The implementation of the programme also piggybacked on the administrative structure and the payment platform of the Public Assistance Programme with the emergency transfers (cash in envelope, cheques or transfers to bank accounts) issued by the national government and the local village councils.

Populations have been informed about the programme through radio programmes, press briefings, posters and pamphlets explaining the targeting methodology, and the form and duration of assistance.

The use of the Public Assistance Programme and its structures for the emergency cash transfer was an innovative and forward-looking approach to supporting the Government in enhancing the response ability of its social protection programmes in case of an emergency. The joint cash transfer between the Dominican Government, WFP and UNICEF ensured the most vulnerable households were able to meet their basic needs, while at the same time allowed for Government ownership and leadership of the response. This will help to improve the sustainability of the approaches employed and it will lay the groundwork for investments in preparing the Government's main social protection programmes to be more shock responsive to ensure improved responses to future emergencies.

Activity 2: Food assistance intervention with conditional cash-based transfers

A Collaboration Agreement was set up between FAO and WFP for the joint emergency rehabilitation of damaged agricultural and fisheries infrastructures in Dominica from January to March 2018, whereby the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Cooperative Division of the Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs were appointed joint partners of FAO and WFP. Thus, a cash-based programme to support vulnerable smallholder

farmers and fishermen is designed and will be implemented in 2018.

Activity 3: Capacity Development & Augmentation of Shock-Responsive Social Protection

WFP, in collaboration with other UN partners, provided technical support to the Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs (MSSFGA) to speed up the emergency needs assessment process with an improved tool for data collection (the VNA) and additional human resources for data entry and analysis. In addition, during the design of the Emergency Cash Transfers programme, WFP and UNICEF provided support to the MSSFGA to enrich the quantity and type of information contained in the registry of the Public Assistance Programme. WFP support will continue throughout 2018, in order to further strengthen the Government's capacity and make the national social protection system more shock-responsive.

Activity 3: Logistics Technical Advice and Augmentation

Furthermore, WFP provided technical support to strengthen the Government of Dominica in disaster and risk management by setting up strong specialized logistics teams who could lead future emergency responses more effectively and efficiently. This also included the reorganization of government warehouses, storage facilities in addition to the capacity building/training in the areas of supply chain (downstream and upstream), warehouse & port management and stock management. The capacity strengthening activities with government departments are still going on.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Although initially an in-kind ration was planned as a continuation to the food distribution under the IR-EMOP 201105 within this Emergency Operation, a rapid market assessment conducted in mid-October showed that markets were gradually reactivating and would resume their full delivery capacity sooner than expected. Therefore, WFP switched to a cash-based transfer approach.

Activity 1: Food assistance intervention through unconditional cash-based transfers

Having ensured proper empowerment of the local authorities in charge of the payments and appropriate communication to the affected population, the cash distributions to beneficiaries started in mid-December 2017 and will continue into 2018.

To ensure a broader coverage of the VNA while preparing the system to absorb the increased caseload and volume of payments, transfers were scheduled in tranches in order to not overwhelm the local authorities. By December 2017, 93 percent of the beneficiaries already enrolled in the Public Assistance Programme received their first cash transfer. The remaining beneficiaries will receive their transfers in January and February 2018.

Activity 2: Capacity Development & Augmentation of Shock-Responsive Social Protection

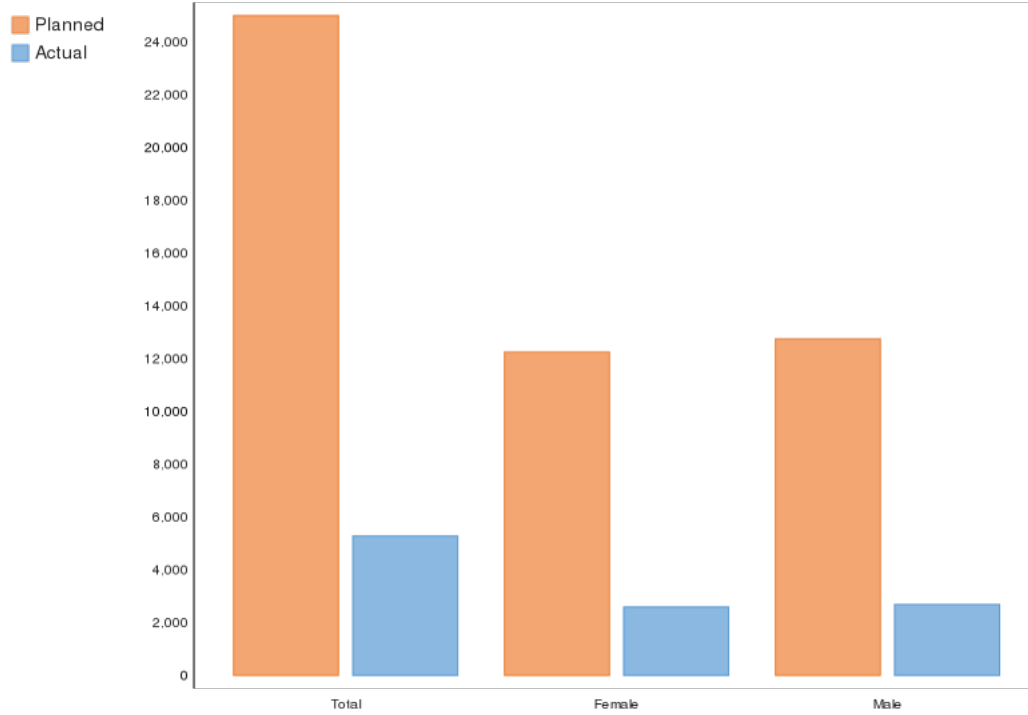
The VNA survey was used to collect data at household level - broken down by gender and age - and to provide a clear picture to the Government and other humanitarian actors of the post-hurricane priority needs at community level. The results of the VNA were analysed by WFP and shared with the Government and the other partners. They represented a valuable resource for the design and targeting of relief and early recovery projects.

Activity 3: Logistics Technical Advice and Augmentation

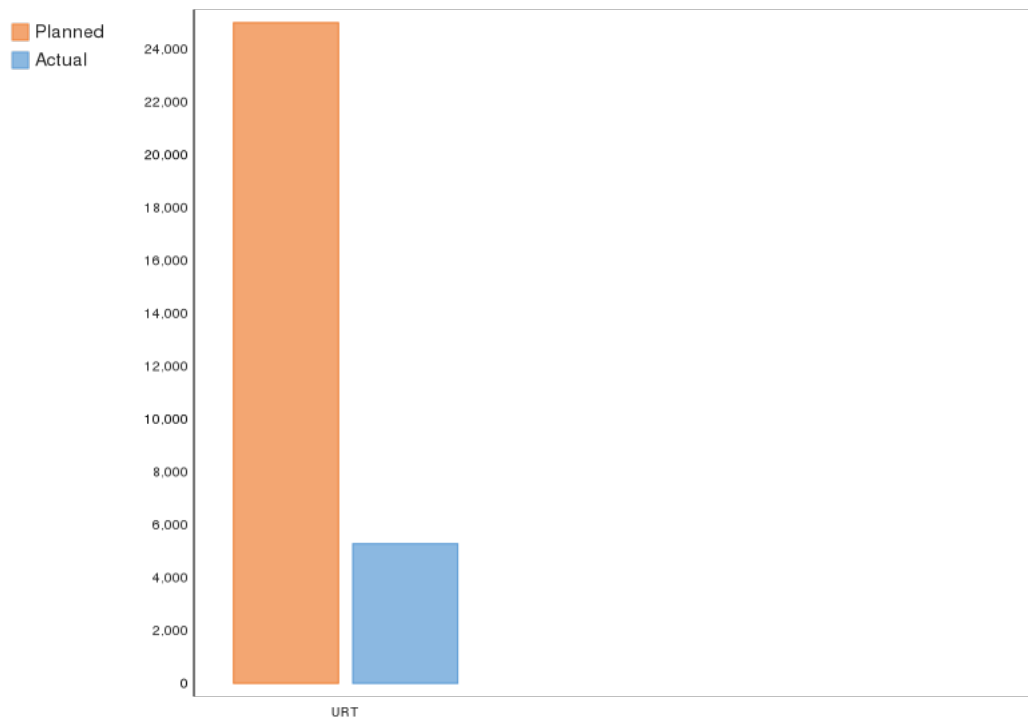
The hurricane required the Government to engage in natural disaster logistics management planning and prepare to handle large amounts of relief cargo arriving to the island. Thus, upon request, WFP provided logistical technical advice and augmentation to the Government. WFP facilitated and managed the storage of humanitarian relief cargo for 15 partners including UN partners, NGOs and the Dominican Government at Roseau seaport and dispatched 760 mt of relief items of which 375 mt were in-kind food and 385 mt non-food items.

Deliverables also included the reorganization of government warehouses and storage facilities in addition to capacity building in the areas of downstream and upstream supply chain as well as warehouse, port and stock management.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

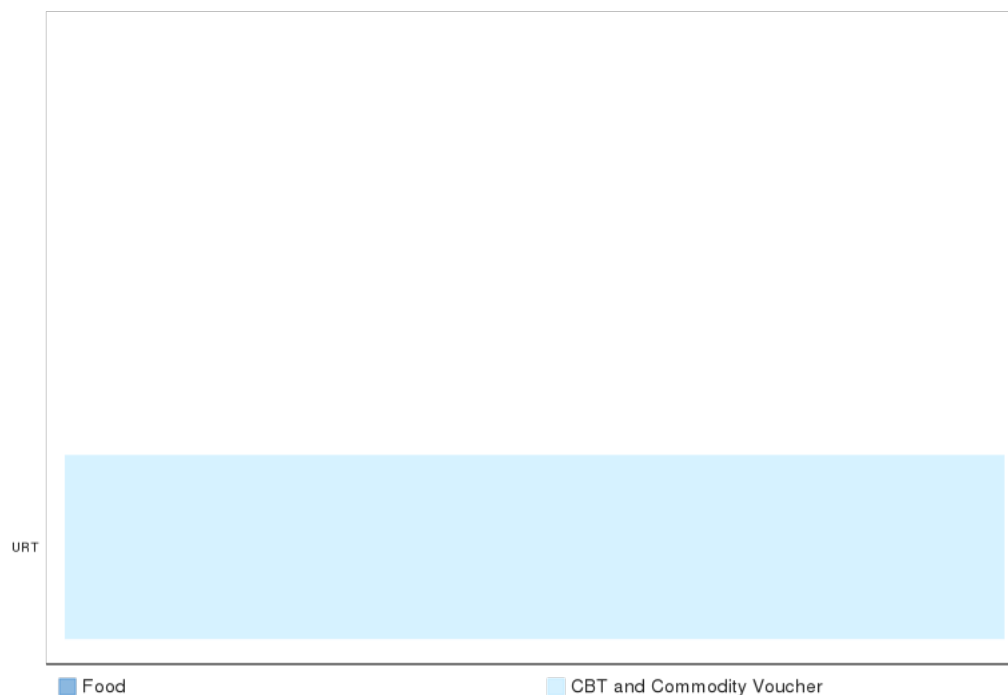


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	25	-	-
Canned Fish	25	-	-
Rice	175	-	-
Vegetable Oil	10	-	-
Total	236	-	-



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	750,000	200,966	26.8%
Total	750,000	200,966	26.8%

Performance Monitoring

On-site monitoring was conducted by WFP and UNICEF staff during cash distributions which provides valuable qualitative information with regards to gender, protection, the use of cash and complements other quantitative surveys.

Furthermore, a performance monitoring plan was designed in agreement with the Government and UNICEF and is being implemented to assure accountability to all stakeholders, inform decision making and generate evidence to support the identification of lessons learned and recommendations for future programming. WFP recruited two local field monitors to oversee operations across the island. Process monitoring will be applied in order to determine whether communication to beneficiaries on the process and purpose of cash grants was clear and well understood, how crowds were managed, what mechanisms were put in place to ensure speedy and safe distribution of cash to beneficiaries, and to analyse the timeliness of cash transfers and proper use of beneficiary lists.

Follow-up PDM exercises to collect information on food security, expenditures, process and cross-cutting indicators are scheduled for February and March 2018, in accordance with the distribution schedule. WFP contracted a regional service provider under an existing Long-Term Agreement (LTA) to administer the questionnaire remotely with a representative sample of households, using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). This is expected to achieve efficiency gains, while still maintaining a high quality of information. The remote data collection will be complemented by in-person interviews with groups of beneficiaries in half of the communities reached, to capture how the intervention affected women, men, girls and boys, and how it has contributed to advancing gender equality and empowerment.

To enhance accountability, two toll-free hotlines managed by the Government were put in place to collect beneficiaries' complaints and feedback. WFP also implemented an internally managed hotline for returning missed calls in order to limit the cost for the beneficiaries. The number of the hotline was communicated in a text message (SMS) to all beneficiaries of the emergency cash transfer programme and in leaflets distributed among village councils across the country. All incoming calls were registered in a log-book allowing for proper follow-up.

Given the strategic interest in the intervention, a consultative stock taking exercise will be held to assess the performance of the shock-responsive social protection, to derive evidence based knowledge and to inform future programmatic decision making. The experience of implementing a pioneering shock-responsive social protection programme, through the Emergency Cash Transfer in Dominica, will inform the entire Caribbean sub-region on preparedness actions for the upcoming hurricane season.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender has been taken into special consideration whenever possible throughout the operation. The close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Services, Gender and Family Affairs was conducive to the inclusion of gender throughout the operation and allowed active engagement with the Government on this matter. As gender-based violence is a great concern in Dominica with 1,041 cases reported from 2011 to 2015 and 88 percent of which were female victims, WFP aims to engage in discussing the issue with communities, partners and other agencies whenever possible. For instance, WFP is consulting with a Gender-Based Violence Specialist from the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) on how to engage the Government on this matter. Furthermore, WFP has already begun discussion with the Gender Division of the MSSFGA on establishing joint messaging to promote awareness tin connection with an event at a primary school in Roseau.

While there are no significant differences in the prevalence of poverty between men and women in Dominica, 39 percent of poor persons live in single female-headed households. Thus, this operation has paid particular attention to the needs of women impacted by the hurricane by implementing the selection criterion of single-headed household with two or more children. Moreover, the programme targets pregnant and lactating women as well as children, elderly people, chronically ill, physically or mentally challenged persons. This careful consideration of the most indigent individuals and households allowed WFP to reach the most vulnerable persons affected by Hurricane Maria.

In order to better determine how this emergency operation contributes to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, indicators have been selected that measure household decision-making on the use of cash in bi-parental households as well as the division of activities in the household among men and women.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP worked in coordination with the Government ensuring that cash-transfer distributions were fair and secure for the participants. The emergency cash transfer distribution was managed by the village councils, mirroring the

process of distribution in the Public Assistance Programme. This ensured that participants were already familiar with the process and that distribution points were in close proximity to targeted households. This careful selection limited travel times and minimized transportation costs for beneficiaries collecting the cash-based assistance. It also reduced potential safety risks of travelling to and from cash collection points.

As agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government and WFP, the Ministry of Social Services, Gender and Family Affairs issued the payments to the beneficiaries through the delivery mechanism already in place for the Public Assistance Programme, at no cost to the affected families, without discrimination and in conditions of total impartiality, regardless of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or gender.

In partnership with the Village Councils, sensitization on the emergency relief assistance made all involved persons aware of the programme and the processes it entailed. In order to enhance community knowledge of the programme, posters were disseminated and displayed at village councils and other key locations, a radio campaign was broadcasted and a press briefing was issued by the Government with input from WFP and UNICEF. In order to enhance accountability at community level, the Beneficiary Selection Committee—integrated by the Village Council chairperson/clerk and community leaders—acts as the body responsible to receive and address any feedback and complaint related to the programme. In addition, two toll-free hotlines managed by the Government and one hotline managed by WFP were put in place. Moreover, WFP contracted an external call centre to call the beneficiaries and collect feedback on the emergency cash transfer distribution.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Mariana Gonzalez.

Family Pinard-Mitchel collected their first out of a series of three emergency cash transfers at the Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs. Their first purchase with this money was fresh foods from the local food market.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	12,750	12,250	25,000	2,688	2,592	5,280	21.1%	21.2%	21.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	600	575	1,175	121	116	237	20.2%	20.2%	20.2%
Children (24-59 months)	1,675	1,600	3,275	343	327	670	20.5%	20.4%	20.5%
Children (5-18 years)	1,825	1,775	3,600	370	359	729	20.3%	20.2%	20.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	8,650	8,300	16,950	1,854	1,790	3,644	21.4%	21.6%	21.5%
By Residence status:									
Residents	12,750	12,250	25,000	2,746	2,534	5,280	21.5%	20.7%	21.1%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	5,280	5,280	-	21.1%	21.1%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	1,760	1,760	-	35.2%	35.2%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
People receiving resource transfers	2,600	2,400	5,000	895	865	1,760	34.4%	36.0%	35.2%
Total participants	2,600	2,400	5,000	895	865	1,760	34.4%	36.0%	35.2%
Total beneficiaries	12,750	12,250	25,000	2,688	2,592	5,280	21.1%	21.2%	21.1%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Vulnerable people in targeted areas affected by the hurricane are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of the shock				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<9.10	9.10	-	-
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.60	7.60	-	-
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.30	8.30	-	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	98.30	-	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	97.00	-	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	97.60	-	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=0.00	1.70	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=0.00	0.80	-	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=0.00	3.00	-	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>DOMINICA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=0.00	1.60	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>DOMINICA, Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>DOMINICA, Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>DOMINICA, Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>DOMINICA, Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>DOMINICA, Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>DOMINICA, Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households, Cash, Project End Target: 2018.03</i>	=100.00	-	-	-