

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
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Dominican Republic Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2018

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2018, WFP has accompanied the Government of the Dominican Republic in assisting the most vulnerable population through enhancing social protection systems, improving their climate change adaptation capacities and building their resilience as well as strengthening national early warning systems through forecast-based financing. With the aim to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 *Zero Hunger*, WFP has also contributed to the design of key policy instruments, such as the *SDG 2 Roadmap* and the *2019-2023 Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition Plan*, broadening its partnerships with different ministries, UN sister organizations, the private sector and faith-based organizations and promoting awareness on zero hunger.

Under SO1, WFP interventions have contributed to the reduction of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among nutritionally vulnerable groups targeted by the main social protection programme of the country, *Progresando con Solidaridad* (PROSOLI). PROSOLI is a government-led conditional cash transfer programme, which assists 2.6 million poor and extremely poor people. WFP and PROSOLI's in cooperation with the National Health Service (NHS) have implemented a combined strategy of distribution of specialized nutritious food and nutrition sensitive counselling and training. Medical practitioners and PROSOLI community staff in primary health care centres have been trained in nutrition, data collection, distribution of specialized nutritious foods and coordination. WFP has also provided nutrition training to all staff of Government food banks ("*Comedores Economicos*") throughout the country.

With seed funding for pilot initiatives, WFP has conducted assessments for behaviour change communication strategies within social protection programmes, developed a supply chain optimization model for retail shops, and promoted a shock-responsive social protection strategy in collaboration with the World Bank, UNICEF and other partners. WFP has also supported the National Institute of Early Childhood Attention (INAIPI) with nutrition analyses.

Under SO 2, efforts have been focused in urban gardening and nutrition counselling interventions for people living with HIV.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, the capacities of the National System for Prevention, Mitigation and Response and the Dominican Red Cross have been strengthened, with particular emphasis in bringing more efficient responses to the most vulnerable communities. Early warning systems were enhanced by improving coordination between relevant national institutions and developing standard operating procedures (SOPs). Forecast capacities were also improved, including the development of triggers for early warning and early actions to face flooding. WFP and FAO accompanied the Ministry of Economy in considering resilience approaches in their local planning efforts. This included Seasonal Livelihood Planning as part of local development planning.



107,078
total beneficiaries
in 2018

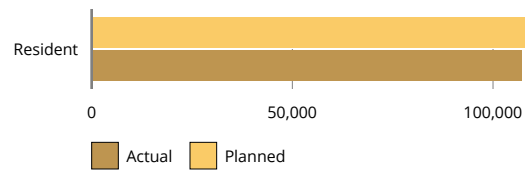


55%
female

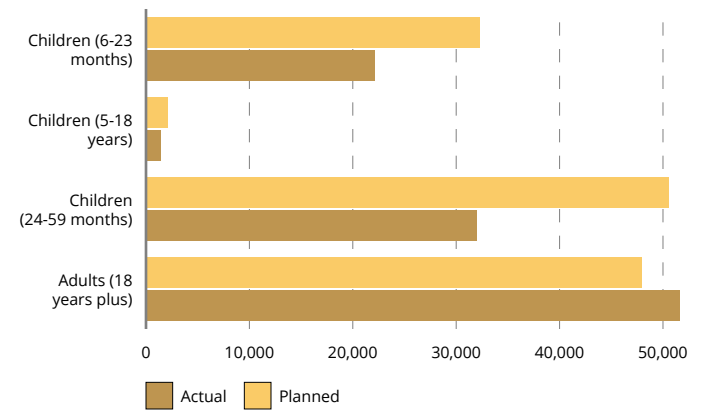


45%
male

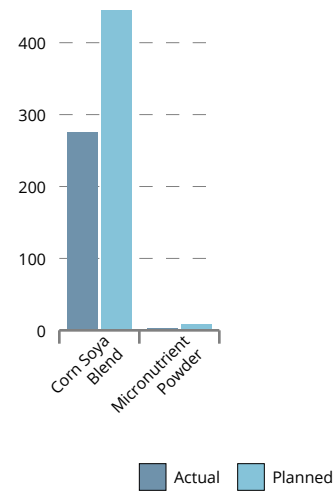
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



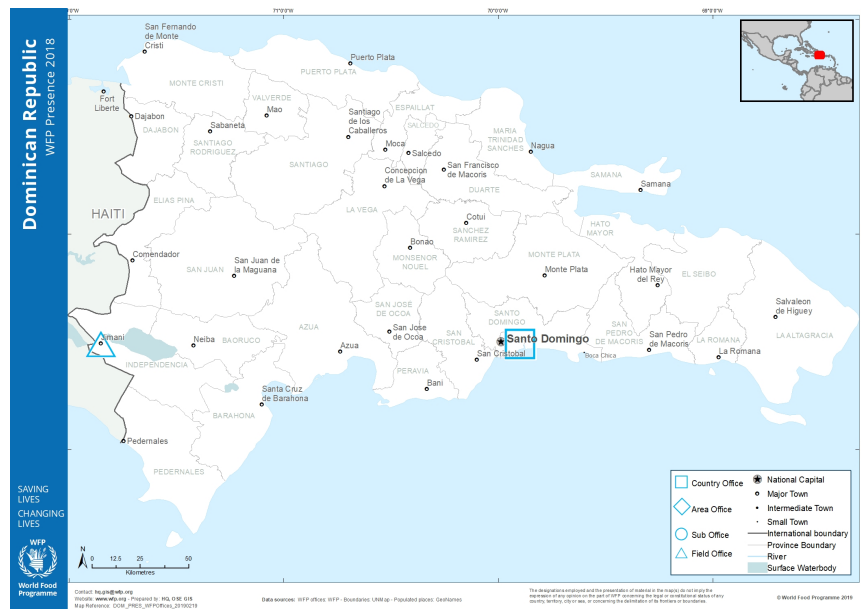
Beneficiaries by Age Group



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



The Dominican Republic has experienced economic growth and stability throughout the last two decades. However, inequalities persist and poverty still affects over 40 percent of the population. These factors, coupled with a lack of diet diversity, poor quality of primary health care and a weak agricultural structure lie at the roots of food insecurity and malnutrition. Stunting affects 7 percent of children under five, and anemia affects one in three women of reproductive age and up to 61 percent of children aged 6 to 11 months. 7.6 percent of children under five and 28 percent of people aged 15-49 years are overweight. 50.5 percent of women are either overweight or obese, compared to 38.8 percent of males.

WFP has been present in the country since 1969, joining efforts with the Government and civil society, developing public policies and strengthening capacities and programmes related to nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction with the aim to eliminate malnutrition and food insecurity.

WFP actively supported the formulation of the Country Strategic Review and National Road Map for SDG2, a consultative process to identify the main challenges and priority areas for Zero Hunger. The following priorities were identified: (i) strengthening and implementation of legal frameworks; (ii) enhancement of social protection, public health and sustainable agriculture programmes; (iii) regular generation and update of evidence; (iv) generation of resources for programmes; (v) strengthened institutions; (vi) nutrition education; and (vii) inter-institutional coordination.

WFP Dominican Republic's transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (t-ICSP) was based on the country's existing project portfolio from January to December 2018, while the 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was developed. Within the framework of the t-ICSP and across three strategic outcomes, WFP supports national efforts towards the achievement of SDGs 2 and 17 to contribute to the country's *2010-2030 National Development Strategy* and the *SDG2 Roadmap*.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP applied a lifecycle approach to prevent stunting, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6 to 59 months. Through complementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women and elderly people as well as technical assistance to develop nutrition-sensitive interventions through national social protection programmes, WFP further contributed to reducing malnutrition.

Since 2009, WFP has implemented a nutrition component within the national social protection programme of the country, *Progresando con Solidaridad (PROSOLI)* which is composed of strengthening institutional capacity, the provision of specialized nutritious food to the most food insecure and communication strategies for social and behaviour change. To this end, a

formative research was concluded in 2018 to understand the eating habits of children and mothers and to design an appropriate communication and nutrition education strategy.

WFP also promotes partnerships with other social protection programmes implemented by the Government, such as the School Feeding Program, the Popular Canteens Programme and the National Institute for Early Childhood Development Programme. WFP carries out advocacy and evidence generation efforts, strengthens the capacities of nutrition-related primary health care programmes and fosters nutrition education and behaviour change communication. In addition, WFP also engages public policy development and capacity strengthening with the Ministry of Health to contribute to government efforts towards the fortification of rice. Along with faith-based organizations, WFP supported the formation of the church council for food security and nutrition, and with the private sector Sanar una Nación, WFP consolidated the basis for efforts towards Zero Hunger.

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP contributes to the improvement of nutritional outcomes and anti-retroviral treatment (ART) adherence of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) by creating urban vegetable gardens and providing nutrition counselling interventions in partnership with the National Council for the Fight against HIV/AIDS, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, and networks of PLWHA. WFP also supports peer nutrition counselling among PLWHA, especially women, across three municipalities and establishes linkages between government programmes, whereby health centres refer food-insecure women with HIV to the Ministry of Agriculture's urban garden programme in order to increase their access to food. Trainings and guidance materials have been developed to improve the nutrition counselling capacity of staff, providing comprehensive care to PLWHA in health centres.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP strengthened capacities to reduce disaster risk and provide humanitarian assistance to populations affected by disasters, with a particular focus on food security. WFP supports the National Emergency Commission and the Emergency Operations Centre to enhance early warning systems and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for flooding through forecast-based financing. In addition, WFP provides technical assistance to the social protection system to incorporate shock-responsive strategies and establish synergies with disaster risk reduction institutions. In partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross, WFP helps the Dominican Red Cross to prepare and respond to emergencies and support resilience building across the areas of supply chain, food security and nutrition.



Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The Dominican Republic is an upper-middle income country and donor interest has fallen in terms of percentage of Gross Domestic Product (from 0.8 to 0.4 between 1995 and 2010). While private sector corporate social responsibility is gradually emerging, the Dominican Government continues to be WFP's main donor.

WFP received almost its entire approved budget for its one-year Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP). The Dominican Government funded most of Strategic Outcome 1, followed by funding from the German Government to pilot the corporate forecast-based financing initiative in the Dominican Republic, and multilateral funds for resilience-building for Strategic Outcome 2. Strategic Outcome 3 was fully funded through the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS' (UNAIDS) Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF). WFP also received contributions for the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which were not programmed in 2018 under the T-ICSP. The funds for the CSP came from the Office of the United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to enhance emergency preparedness mechanisms, from FAO for resilience to drought interventions under a consortium model funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), and from the Canadian Government for zero hunger and gender awareness activities.

Delays in the disbursement of funds caused challenges for the activities under Strategic Outcome 1, causing delays in procurement of specialized nutritious foods, in distribution to the beneficiaries as well as in capacity strengthening and nutrition education interventions. WFP applied prioritization measures to achieve project beneficiary goals and to cover one out of two distribution cycles with the commodities and resources available. Therefore, resources received for this outcome focused mostly on purchase, delivery and distribution of specialized nutritious foods through 1,400 primary health care centres as well as field monitoring to organize community health sessions and monitor results. As a result, fewer capacity strengthening activities were covered.

WFP experienced a shortfall under Strategic Outcome 2, due to expected donations that did not materialise. Therefore, WFP had to prioritise activities per geographical areas. The resources received for this outcome were mostly invested in updating nutrition counselling guidance, training medical practitioners and supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and PLWHA networks with the implementation of the urban gardens programme.

Although the Dominican Government has been the main WFP donor in the country over the last several years, the country office has diversified its donor base, strengthening partnerships with government institutions, civil society stakeholders and international government donors. As part of the CSP process, WFP will broaden its partnerships with civil society, academia, faith-based

organizations, NGOs and private sector organizations as well as UN sister agencies. The country office will continue to make the best strategic use of small grants and maximise results on investment through innovative initiatives, while fostering partnerships with key government institutions.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Nutritionally vulnerable groups targeted by social safety net and public health programmes throughout the country improve their nutritional status by 2025.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supports nutrition sensitive interventions for social protection programmes as well as the primary healthcare system and policies. WFP's evidence generation serves to inform programmes as well as nutrition education.

WFP supports the national social protection programme *Progresando con Solidaridad* (PROSOLI) with micronutrient powders, SuperCereal and SuperCereal Plus through primary health care centres in partnership with the national healthcare services (NHS). In order to receive the nutrition supplements, beneficiaries have to attend health appointments and training. The intervention aimed to reach 70 percent of its beneficiaries from PROSOLI and 30 percent outside of the national social protection programme.

Partnerships and coordination across sectors are essential to the achievement of this activity. WFP, PROSOLI and NHS strengthened the capacities of community leaders and health practitioners, fostered regular local coordination platforms and promoted disease prevention through primary healthcare. Children were reached through child health growth and development check-ups provided by community primary health care centres. Children aged 6 to 59 months who attended these appointments and whose nutritional status was identified as being at risk of undernutrition, received SuperCereal Plus. Most caregivers attended health sessions at their centre, where WFP, PROSOLI and health practitioners provided training on child feeding practices and healthy lifestyles, food preparation and use of the specialized nutritious foods. Elderly adults and pregnant and lactating women that were identified at risk and took part in the health appointments also received SuperCereal.

The distribution of specialized nutritious food reached 1,400 primary health care centres in urban and rural settings throughout the country. However, WFP was only able to carry out the distribution and follow up for one out of two cycles due to delays in joint planning with partners. These delays were due to a new system adopted by the Customs Department, which resulted in significant delays in clearing the imported SuperCereal Plus and Supercereal during the last trimester of 2018. Measures were taken to inform government partners and resolve the issue for future purchases.

Since attendance to health appointments is a condition to receive the micronutrient powder, SuperCereal and SuperCereal Plus, one of the achievements is an increase in health centre visits by participating households. Another achievement is the development of a beneficiary register for PROSOLI, allowing to ensure effective monitoring and to keep track of the beneficiaries'

nutritional status and health care visits.

PROSOLI reported a high turnover of medical staff which required continuous nutrition training and support. WFP addressed these challenges during field monitoring, providing on-site trainings to new frontline medical staff. A further challenge was to motivate caregivers to take their children to check-ups, as it is customary to take the children to the doctor only once they get sick.

Additional trainings on nutrition, healthy cooking practices and hygiene were provided to all staff at the canteens of the Public Canteen Centres (CEED) throughout the country.

With the purpose of leveraging social communication for behaviour change in nutrition, WFP and government partners developed assessments and drafted initial strategies promoting healthy diets. With the National Institute for Student School Welfare (INABIE), WFP set up a taskforce and developed an assessment of behaviours, perception and practices related to the nutrition of students, teachers and parents at 10 schools. As part of WFP's technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Health for the adoption and implementation of public regulations for rice fortification, an assessment of acceptability and perception on fortified rice was conducted with the support of the Central America and Panama Institute on Nutrition (INCAP). An initial strategy was drafted to foster the demand of fortified rice.

WFP supported INAIPI with an assessment on the nutritional status of their children beneficiaries. Based on the results, WFP provided recommendations for nutrition interventions. Efforts were consolidated with the Ministry of Health and PROSOLI coordination to conduct a study on the double burden of malnutrition in the Dominican Republic.

WFP supported the rice fortification taskforce with workshops to finalize the technical rice fortification regulation. Although planned workshops were carried out, the regulation was not passed as expected in 2018 due to staff turnover at the relevant ministries. The policy to introduce fortified rice as a mandatory part of social programmes remains under discussion among government stakeholders. The Vice-president and the Ministry of Health received support from WFP to organise a National Forum on Rice Fortification to present advances and reach consensus among public and private stakeholders on implementing rice fortification.

Strategic Outcome 02

People living with HIV in the Eastern and Southern regions of the Dominican Republic have access to diversified and nutritious food by 2030.



WFP supports national government efforts to respond to HIV and AIDS affected populations and advocated for the inclusion of nutrition as a main component of attention services. WFP supported the coordination between national HIV initiatives and ministries, international organizations, religious organizations and civil society, and thus, maximised the efficiency of programmes attending to people living with HIV. WFP has contributed to the adherence to treatment among people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) by implementing strategies on food and nutrition security combined with peer counselling.

WFP supports the Ministry of Agriculture in training PLWHA in food production through urban and community gardens, aiming to increase their access to fresh food and improve their nutrition and food security. Particularly women's and adolescents' access to the urban gardens programme was promoted. The intervention fosters income generation opportunities by selling surplus.

WFP has supported the development of nutritional counselling methodologies for PLWHA and nutrition education material to distribute to counterparts. Through technical assistance, the Ministry of Health updated their nutrition counselling guidance and other support materials in support of adherence to treatment of PLWHA. WFP also trained community peer counsellors and health providers on applying the guidance. These efforts linked the Government with civil society organizations to discuss Food Security and Nutrition for PLWHA as an integral part of HIV/ AIDS health services in the country.

WFP also supported women living with HIV in developing a recipe book on healthy meals, and then implementing "healthy cooking" workshops for PLWHA using the food produced in the urban and community gardens. Other activities included awareness raising among stakeholders on promoting policies that integrate attention to HIV and reduce the vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition of PLWHA in coordination with the United Nations Joint task force on HIV in the Dominican Republic, UNAIDS, CONAVIHSIDA and PLWHA support networks.

Although planned actions were carried out with satisfaction, the outcome could not be measured due to delays in project implementation and the short time frame of the t-ICSP. Baseline measurements will be taken in the first semester of 2019 under the Country Strategic Plan.

Strategic Outcome 03

Disaster Risk Management and Social Protection institutions in the Dominican Republic strengthen their capacities in preparedness and response to climate stresses and shocks by 2030.

WFP works with the Government and the Dominican Red Cross to strengthen national and local capacities on early warning and forecast-based financing (FbF), resilience-building, supply chain management, disaster risk preparedness, disaster management and disaster response. Efforts focus on strengthening standard operating procedures for flooding through forecast-based financing and developing the national social protection system to respond effectively to emergencies as well as livelihood protection and linking preparedness programmes to the Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication Plan (FNS) and social protection through the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA).

WFP Dominican Republic has been implementing FbF since 2015, working with national and local government entities to improve climate-risk analyses, strengthen early-warning systems' thresholds for flooding, and linking these indicators to standard operating procedures (SOP's) for emergency preparedness and response as well as financing in support of early actions and preparedness measures at national and community level.

Key achievements have been the development and approval of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for hydrometeorological early warning. These have been shared among corresponding government entities as well as simulation exercises to test the SOPs. Further activities include contingency planning, coordination with the Government and humanitarian actors and linking social protection systems with emergency preparedness and disaster response institutions. In addition, WFP promoted South-South Cooperation between the Government of the Dominican Republic and Cuba to improve the Dominican meteorological service and small-scale accuracy of the forecast models. WFP is also supporting the improvement of an early warning system for flooding for the Yaque del Norte River Basin. Activities began in 2018 by establishing the requirements with the National Hydraulics Institution and Meteorology Office for developing thresholds and indicators to develop an early warning system for flooding that links triggers, roles, responsibilities and actions. The emerging collaboration between WFP and the Presidency Social Plan (PSP) – the Government's social response programme during times of emergency. In 2018 technical assistance for warehouse management was held and the learnings will be applied in 2019 at the PSP's new main national warehouse. Several other areas of cooperation were identified.

To build resilience and strengthen national capacities, WFP trained academia, civil society and government staff on the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) methodology. The trainees acquired relevant information to design programmes that build resilience. WFP, in coordination with FAO, provided technical assistance based on the SLP methodology to the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development to incorporate a resilience component into their development plans. To this end, several workshops were carried out in the southwest region,

which has the highest rates of food insecurity. This exercise facilitates programme design by considering the diverse risks that the population and their livelihoods are exposed to. In 2018, SLP has been included into municipal development plans which were formally launched by the Ministry of Economy.

WFP collaborated with key government and international actors in making social protection systems responsive to shocks and emergencies. WFP organized a senior-level meeting in 2018 to discuss the findings of the 2017 study conducted by Oxford Policy Management and WFP on Shock-Responsive Social Protection in Latin America and the Caribbean. At this event, stakeholders agreed to develop a comprehensive strategy for social protection and disaster risk management. By means of this study WFP could encourage the Cabinet for Social Policies, Centre for Emergency Operations and Social Programmes to define a common strategy for emergency response, and revise shock-responsive social protection standard operating procedures in case emergency.

Under the joint capacity strengthening pilot initiative between the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and WFP, technical assistance has improved the capacities of the Dominican Red Cross in emergency preparedness and response, addressing food security and supply chain. As a result, a food security team has been formed and trained. With support from UNHRD, an assessment of Dominican Red Cross supply chain capacities has been conducted. After identifying the gaps, specialized supply chain training was provided at national and provincial level. Further, a methodology for improving supply chain inventory and mapping was designed and put in place for the Dominican Red Cross.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

With a Gender Inequality Index of 0.451 (2017), the Dominican Republic is still facing major inequalities which hinder the achievement of Zero Hunger in the country. Monitoring findings suggested that the prevalence of malnutrition in the country is linked to education and social norms, influencing household nutrition and food choices. Thus, there is a need for gender-transformative approaches to nutrition counselling, education and communication strategies to promote a change in dietary habits. WFP Dominican Republic implemented gender sensitive activities, promoting awareness on gender based violence and gender gaps in food security among government staff and community leaders. WFP also provided technical assistance to promote healthier child feeding practices for both, female and male caregivers. Workshops were also carried out with women leaders and community sessions on topics related to gender-based violence and nutrition.

In 2018, WFP promoted gender-transformative nutrition education strategies and will continue to do so in 2019 with a pilot project funded by Canada, providing technical assistance for enhanced nutrition-sensitive interventions of social protection programmes with behaviour change communication strategies.

WFP fostered partnerships to support gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive national social protection programmes. As part of the national sub-commission for SDGs 1 to 5, WFP contributed to the development of a 2018–2030 National Plan for Gender Equality. The Ministry of Gender has actively participated in the Country Strategic Review and National Roadmap for SDG 2 as well as in the design of WFP's Country Strategic Plan for the Dominican Republic. This close collaboration has led the Ministry of Gender to adopt WFP's methodology for the design of the National Roadmap for SDG 5.

Interventions under Strategic Outcome 1 are designed to target the needs of the most vulnerable to malnutrition, in particular women and children. In order to accommodate women's needs and to facilitate their participation in activities, their household and caregiving responsibilities were taken into account. In addition, pregnant and lactating women received support related to nutrition and health at primary health care centres.

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP promoted the empowerment of women living with HIV, as they face stronger inequalities in terms of job access, wage and discrimination. The interventions under this Strategic Outcome mostly target women, engaging them with the Ministry of Agriculture, their communities and urban gardens to promote access to food and improved livelihoods.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Cross-cutting results or indicators on protection were neither included nor measured in this Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP). However, the CO has actively participated in the national teamwork for gender, age and protection in disaster risk reduction. Nutrition assistance activities were designed and implemented in a way that was safe and without posing protection challenges for beneficiaries. Although the country has no major security-related issues, food distributions were always carried out during safety hours (before 4 pm) and were accompanied by field staff and public health practitioners. In addition, distributions were conditional on the health care visits, so that calls were personalized to these families and the risk of security incidents was avoided to a maximum. For the activities carried out with people living with HIV, there was a special focus on protecting their rights and promoting social integration through collaboration with civil society organizations and the inclusion of other community members in community gardens. Protection criteria were included in community training on disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate shocks, highlighting the need to establish specific measures for vulnerable groups in emergencies, such as persons with disabilities, women, children and elderly people.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Cross-cutting results or indicators on accountability to affected populations were neither included nor measured in the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP). However, WFP has maintained regular channels of accountability towards the beneficiary population of social protection and risk management programs, through regular community meetings with direct beneficiaries and government representatives at field level. Beneficiaries were regularly informed of activities through WFP and government counterparts in the field. Communication material on what WFP is, what interventions entail and the objectives and expected results of the activities were also designed and adapted to the local context. The beneficiary population received regular visits from the field staff of the social protection programme, through which they express their opinion regarding the nutrition actions carried out by WFP. Field monitors also provided beneficiaries with space concerns related to the programme and its distribution process. In risk management projects, the beneficiary population participated in activity planning and evaluation through representatives and



community leaders. All suggestions received were discussed with government counterparts and were used to adapt and improve activities. After trainings, anonymous evaluation forms were circulated, including questions with regards to the clarity of objectives, achievement of expectations, quality of facilitation and activity logistics. In addition, WFP and PROSOLI carried out a study on the beneficiaries' eating habits and their perception of the programme.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Cross-cutting results or indicators on environment were neither included nor measured in the T-ICSP. However, environment protection is a key aspect of the CO strategy for resilience building activities and has been promoted through all the implemented activities. Environment-related shocks have been a major concern and have been included in the CSR and National Roadmap for SDG 2 as gaps and priorities to achieve Zero Hunger.

Zero Hunger Advocacy

In 2018, WFP provided advocacy and engagement for policy engagement and built partnerships to support the Dominican Government and society make progress towards achieving SDG2.

In 2016, the Government created a high-level development commission to oversee the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Social Policy Cabinet, which coordinates the sub-commission for SDGs 1–5, led the Zero Hunger Strategic Review and the SDG 2 Roadmap, with technical support from WFP and FAO. This resulted in a comprehensive participatory process that involved local communities and beneficiaries, the Government, civil society and the international community. WFP role in this process strengthened interinstitutional coherence, coordination and raised awareness on the importance of food security and nutrition.

Main challenges were identified for achieving SDG2, including (i) coordinated and comprehensive long-term strategies and policies; (ii) improved capacities of public and private institutions to address different nutrition needs according to gender inequalities and lifecycle needs; (iii) quality primary health care, food fortification and early childhood development; and (iv) access to food for people without access to basic services and safety protection systems. In addition to nutrition surveillance, lower prices market and retail stores and a stronger, more inclusive engagement of civil society and the private sector was crucial in ensuring successful interventions for Zero Hunger.

The law on food sovereignty and food and nutrition security is a core legal instrument for the Dominican Republic's progress towards SDG 2. In 2018, the National Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition Plan was completed with technical support from WFP and FAO, and the SDG2 Roadmap as a basis. These frameworks served as a strong basis for further actions towards Zero Hunger.

In 2018, the Zero Hunger movement for nutrition and social communication and awareness raising was launched through a "Zero Hunger dinner". It was sponsored by the Vice-President of the Dominican Republic, the private sector foundation "Sanar una Nacion" and WFP. The dinner promoted a whole of society approach towards SDG2 with the aim of mobilizing civil society and government institutions to support Zero Hunger.



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP\Charlyn Theo

A mother and her two children take part in the joint WFP-PROSOLI nutrition component. After the children's nutrition was evaluated at the health centre, the family receives information on the use of micronutrient powder and SuperCereal.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	59,917	48,368	80.7%
	female	72,965	58,710	80.5%
	total	132,882	107,078	80.6%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	19,338	22,801	117.9%
	female	28,622	28,780	100.6%
	total	47,960	51,581	107.6%
Children (24-59 months)	male	25,094	15,339	61.1%
	female	25,486	16,649	65.3%
	total	50,580	31,988	63.2%
Children (5-18 years)	male	0	0	-
	female	2,040	1,432	70.2%
	total	2,040	1,432	70.2%
Children (6-23 months)	male	15,485	10,228	66.1%
	female	16,817	11,849	70.5%
	total	32,302	22,077	68.3%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	132,882	107,077	80.6%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Nutritionally vulnerable groups targeted by social safety net and public health programmes throughout the country improve their nutritional status by 2025.			
Corn Soya Blend	445	275	61.8%
Micronutrient Powder	9	3	30.6%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 01: Nutritionally vulnerable groups targeted by social safety net and public health programmes throughout the country improve their nutritional status by 2025.				
Output B: Children 6 to 59 months of age, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and elderly people at risk of malnutrition receive specialized foods through national public health and social safety net programmes to improve their nutrition status.				
Act 01. Implement comprehensive nutrition and capacity strengthening strategies with the staff of the social safety net programmes and the Ministry of Public Health to enhance programmes' impact on the nutritional status of the population.				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	454.67	319.56	70.3
Output C: Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced national social protection and health programmes and plans to improve their nutrition status.				
Act 01. Implement comprehensive nutrition and capacity strengthening strategies with the staff of the social safety net programmes and the Ministry of Public Health to enhance programmes' impact on the nutritional status of the population.				
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	1100000.0	1000000.0	90.9
Number of people trained in IYCF/MIYCN	Number	1000.0	525.0	52.5
Number of people trained on anthropometric data collection	Number	750.0	200.0	26.7
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	85.0	82.0	96.5
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	700.0	710.0	101.4
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	individual	1750.0	1470.0	84.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2485.0	2736.0	110.1
Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	55.0	80.0	145.5
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	25000.0	24503.0	98.0
Number of guidance document developed and circulated	item	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of studies and assessments supported	assessment	4.0	3.0	75.0
Number of training curriculums designed	training curriculum	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	750.0	1400.0	186.7

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	82.0	67.0	81.7
Output E: Nutritionally vulnerable populations targeted by public health and social safety net programmes benefit from messaging on specialized nutritious foods and child feeding practices to improve their nutrition status.				
Act 01. Implement comprehensive nutrition and capacity strengthening strategies with the staff of the social safety net programmes and the Ministry of Public Health to enhance programmes' impact on the nutritional status of the population.				
Number of community health volunteers (female) supported	individual	350.0	371.0	106.0
Number of community health volunteers (male) supported	individual	150.0	139.0	92.7
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	23500.0	24966.0	106.2
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	26500.0	29165.0	110.1
Number of caregivers (female) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	15000.0	14055.0	93.7
Number of caregivers (male) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	10000.0	10448.0	104.5
Output J: Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacities of Government institutions to develop regulations for the production, distribution and retail of fortified rice to improve their nutrition status.				
Act 01. Implement comprehensive nutrition and capacity strengthening strategies with the staff of the social safety net programmes and the Ministry of Public Health to enhance programmes' impact on the nutritional status of the population.				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	2.0	1.0	50.0
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: People living with HIV in the Eastern and Southern regions of the Dominican Republic have access to diversified and nutritious food by 2030.				
Output C: People Living with HIV benefit from improved nutrition capacities of local health professionals to improve their nutrition status and increase adherence to antiretroviral treatment and other health services.				
Act 02. Foster capacity development by providing nutrition training and promoting urban vegetable gardens for people living with HIV				
Number of guidance document developed and circulated	item	5.0	3.0	60.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	10.0	10.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	30.0	30.0	100.0
Output C: People Living with HIV benefit from the creation and management of urban vegetable gardens under the Ministry of Agriculture's support programme to improve their access to food.				
Act 02. Foster capacity development by providing nutrition training and promoting urban vegetable gardens for people living with HIV				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	10.0	12.0	120.0
Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	individual	200.0	215.0	107.5
Output D: People Living with HIV benefit from the creation and management of urban vegetable gardens under the Ministry of Agriculture's support programme to improve their access to food.				
Act 02. Foster capacity development by providing nutrition training and promoting urban vegetable gardens for people living with HIV				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	50.0	50.0	100.0
Output E: People Living with HIV benefit from the creation and management of urban vegetable gardens under the Ministry of Agriculture's support programme to improve their access to food.				
Act 02. Foster capacity development by providing nutrition training and promoting urban vegetable gardens for people living with HIV				
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	50.0	50.0	100.0
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	150.0	165.0	110.0
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	150.0	165.0	110.0
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	50.0	50.0	100.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 03: Disaster Risk Management and Social Protection institutions in the Dominican Republic strengthen their capacities in preparedness and response to climate stresses and shocks by 2030.				
Output C: Vulnerable populations benefit from an enhanced national climate related early warning system with a focus on food security and nutrition in order to ensure their access to food in the face of climate events.				
Act 03. Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Commission, the Center for Emergency Operations and Social Policy Cabinet in early warning and shock responsive social protection related to food and nutrition security.				
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	6.0	8.0	133.3
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	2.0	2.0	100.0
Output C: Vulnerable populations benefit from Disaster Risk Management and Social Protection institutions' enhanced capacity to develop strategies linking early warning, social protection and risk management in order to protect their food and nutrition security during emergencies.				
Act 03. Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Commission, the Center for Emergency Operations and Social Policy Cabinet in early warning and shock responsive social protection related to food and nutrition security.				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	6.0	7.0	116.7
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	10.0	8.0	80.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	190.0	276.0	145.3
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	100.0	82.0	82.0
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	40.0	133.0	332.5
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and reponse	individual	150.0	123.0	82.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	15.0	23.0	153.3
Output K: Vulnerable populations benefit from Disaster Risk Management and Social Protection institutions' enhanced capacity to develop strategies linking early warning, social protection and risk management in order to protect their food and nutrition security during emergencies.				
Act 03. Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Commission, the Center for Emergency Operations and Social Policy Cabinet in early warning and shock responsive social protection related to food and nutrition security.				
Number of partners supported	partner	17.0	42.0	247.1

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 01: Nutritionally vulnerable groups targeted by social safety net and public health programmes throughout the country improve their nutritional status by 2025.								
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Dominican Republic	NPA: Implement comprehensive nutrition and capacity strengthening strategies with the staff of the social safety net programmes and the Ministry of Public Health to enhance programmes' impact on the nutritional status of the population.	Food	male	0	48185.00	=57344.00	=57344.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	0	58892.00	=62122.00	=62122.00	
			overall	0	107077.00	=119466.00	=119466.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Dominican Republic	NPA: Implement comprehensive nutrition and capacity strengthening strategies with the staff of the social safety net programmes and the Ministry of Public Health to enhance programmes' impact on the nutritional status of the population.	Food	male	0	12047.00	>57344.00	>57344.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	0	147723.00	>62122.00	>62122.00	
			overall	0	26770.00	>119466.00	>119466.00	
Strategic Result 5 - Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 03: Disaster Risk Management and Social Protection institutions in the Dominican Republic strengthen their capacities in preparedness and response to climate stresses and shocks by 2030.								
Outcome Indicator: Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Dominican Republic	CSI: Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Commission, the Center for Emergency Operations and Social Policy Cabinet in early warning and shock responsive social protection related to food and nutrition security.	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2015.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.01, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2.33	2.83	≤2.83	≤2.83	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Dominican Republic	Capacity Strengthening, Food	CSI: 2. Foster capacity development by providing nutrition training and promoting urban vegetable gardens for people living with HIV, NPA: 1. Implement comprehensive nutrition and capacity strengthening strategies with the staff of the social safety net programmes and the Ministry of Public Health to enhance programmes' impact on the nutritional status of the population.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	62.50	=60.00	=60.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity								
Dominican Republic	Food	NPA: 1. Implement comprehensive nutrition and capacity strengthening strategies with the staff of the social safety net programmes and the Ministry of Public Health to enhance programmes' impact on the nutritional status of the population.	male	0	58892.00	=57344.00	=57344.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	0	48185.00	=62122.00	=62122.00	
			overall	0	107077.00	=119466.00	=119466.00	

World Food Programme

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A mother and her two children take part in the joint WFP-PROSOLI nutrition component. After the children's nutrition was evaluated at the health centre, the family receives information on the use of micronutrient powder and SuperCereal.

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/dominican-republic>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	People living with HIV in the Eastern and Southern regions of the Dominican Republic have access to diversified and nutritious food by 2030.	Foster capacity development by providing nutrition training and promoting urban vegetable gardens for people living with HIV	36,847	24,913	0	24,913	17,648	7,265
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			36,847	24,913	0	24,913	17,648	7,265
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups targeted by social safety net and public health programmes throughout the country improve their nutritional status by 2025.	Implement comprehensive nutrition and capacity strengthening strategies with the staff of the social safety net programmes and the Ministry of Public Health to enhance programmes' impact on the nutritional status of the population.	1,766,110	1,170,865	0	1,170,865	1,036,037	134,829
		Non Activity Specific	0	17,974	0	17,974	0	17,974
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,766,110	1,188,839	0	1,188,839	1,036,037	152,803

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Disaster Risk Management and Social Protection institutions in the Dominican Republic strengthen their capacities in preparedness and response to climate stresses and shocks by 2030.	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Commission, the Center for Emergency Operations and Social Policy Cabinet in early warning and shock responsive social protection related to food and nutrition security.	628,810	1,432,353	0	1,432,353	239,901	1,192,452
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			628,810	1,432,353	0	1,432,353	239,901	1,192,452
		Non Activity Specific	0	26	0	26	0	26
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	26	0	26	0	26
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,431,767	2,646,131	0	2,646,131	1,293,586	1,352,545
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			133,357	114,552	0	114,552	110,781	3,771
Total Direct Costs			2,565,124	2,760,683	0	2,760,683	1,404,367	1,356,315
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			166,733	135,834		135,834	135,834	0
Grand Total			2,731,857	2,896,516	0	2,896,516	1,540,201	1,356,315

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Dominican Republic	2,731,857	1,604,771	1,532,336
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			