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# Dominican Republic Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

WFP works in the Dominican Republic since 1969 providing technical assistance to contribute to the improvement of food security and resilience for the most vulnerable populations.

During 2019, WFP contributed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2, “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, and SDG 17, “Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development”. This was achieved through continuous work with the Government, civil society and private sector for the design, implementation and monitoring of malnutrition and disaster risk management initiatives; leveraging partnerships and community engagement towards zero hunger; and strengthening capacities and evidence generation to improve policies aimed at guaranteeing food security and nutrition.

WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of the Presidency to improve coordination in emergency preparedness. It also worked along the National Council for Food Sovereignty, Food and Nutrition Security (CONASSAN, for its Spanish acronym) [1] to boost policies to address malnutrition and to validate the alignment of its Country Strategic Plan to the national plan.

As part of this coordination, CONASSAN approved three projects that comply with the policy efforts and are implemented through WFP's support: i) regulation for mandatory purchase and distribution of fortified rice within social safety net programmes and regulations for rice fortification, including monitoring of its quality; ii) implementation of an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) for a drought scenario to define preparedness plans and strengthen government capacities in this area; iii) a national social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy focused on nutrition education with a gender approach. This strategy was designed following a participatory process with the Government. It laid the foundations of a campaign that emphasized healthy eating habits and the consumption of fortified foods that will be piloted in 2020.

As WFP broadened its interventions, it supported the government's programme *Progresando con Solidaridad* (PROSOLI, for its Spanish acronym) [2] through the National Zero Hunger Movement. Other interventions were also carried out jointly with CONASSAN and the private sector social responsibility consortium *Sanar Una Nación*. All these efforts leveraged the added value of social protection as a platform for achieving SDG 2.

Furthermore, WFP and PROSOLI continued assisting nutritionally vulnerable population through interventions aimed at reducing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. This was done in collaboration with the National Health Service and resulted in a combined strategy of nutrition-sensitive social protection and primary health care. This included the distribution of specialized nutritious food through primary health care centres, nutrition-sensitive counselling and training of government personnel.

Moreover, WFP joined efforts with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Bank, GOAL and the Government, to improve the social protection system's shock-responsiveness through the implementation of capacity assessments, developing protocols and adapting tools.

In addition, WFP and the Government took further steps to define the role of social protection in terms of anticipatory actions and forecast-based financing. This was also used to continue supporting improved capacities for national early warning systems. Anticipatory response linked to early warning was further defined by improving the link between early warning and response entities, particularly entities from the social protection system, and identifying the triggers and gaps for linking forecast-based anticipatory actions.

Likewise, the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response and the Dominican Red Cross strengthened their readiness capacity to provide more efficient responses to the most vulnerable communities. Despite significant logistical challenges and difficulties to articulate actions between institutions, advances were achieved. For instance, as the partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Dominican Red Cross improved, it increasingly focused on supply chain and response capacities, in support to both the Government and the Dominican Red Cross itself. Furthermore, WFP and the Ministry of the Presidency enabled high-level discussion spaces that helped reinforce coordination amongst main public stakeholders in disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and food security.

# 98,323

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

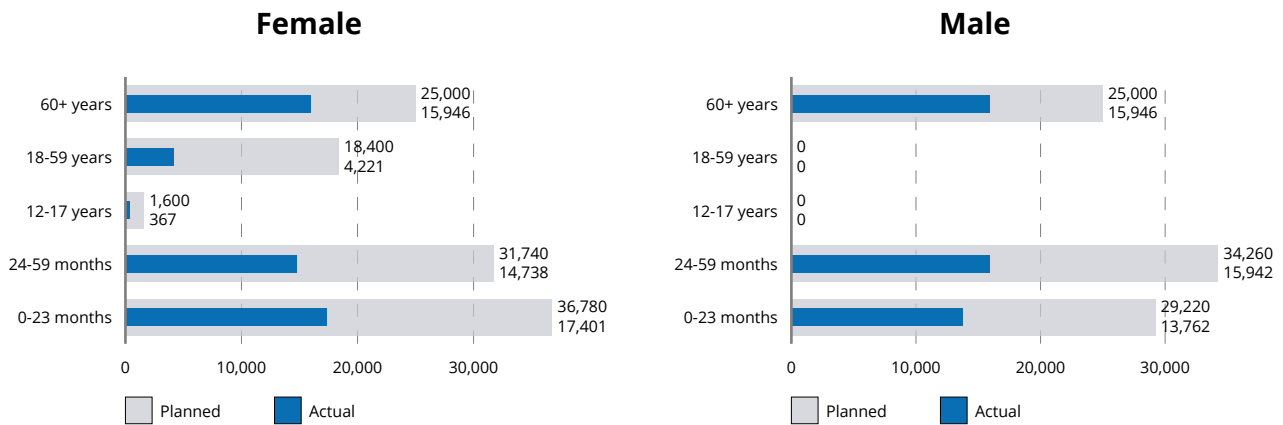


54% female

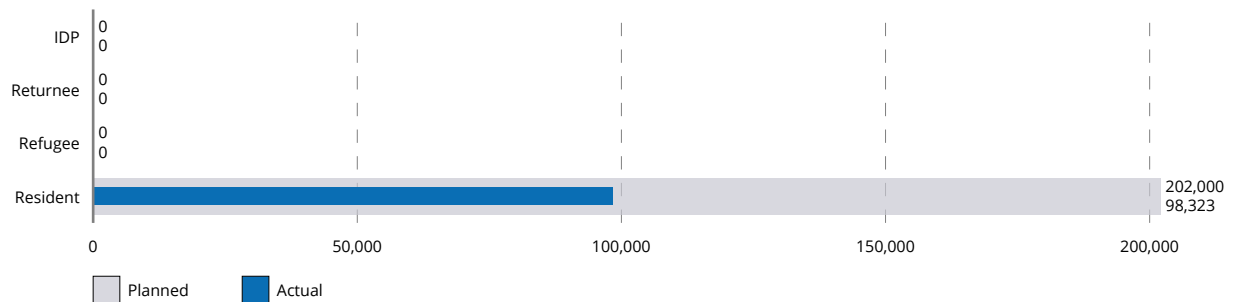


46% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Total Food and CBT

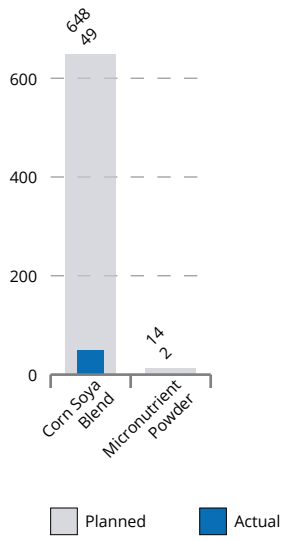


51 mt

total actual food transferred in 2019

of 662 mt total planned

### Annual Food Transfer



# Context and Operations



The Dominican Republic experienced economic growth and stability throughout the last two decades. However, inequalities persist, and poverty still affects over 30 percent of the population. [1] In addition, according to the study the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact in the Dominican Republic, [2] malnutrition costs the country 2.6 percent of its gross domestic product. The study also emphasizes the larger scale impact of malnutrition on impoverished and more marginalized communities. Stunting affects 7 percent of children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months; anaemia affects one in three women of reproductive age and up to 61 percent of children aged 6 to 11 months. Moreover, 7.6 percent of children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months and 28 percent of people aged 15-49 years are overweight, and 50.5 percent of women are either overweight or obese, compared to 38.8 percent of men.

These factors, coupled with a lack of diet diversity, poor quality of primary health care, weak agricultural structure, and vulnerability to climate shocks lie at the roots of food insecurity. In addition, the more frequent and intense droughts are another major concern. According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) carried out in five drought-affected provinces during 2019, 55.9 percent of the surveyed population had marginal food insecurity, while 20 percent had moderate food insecurity. Moreover, according to this assessment over 50 percent of the surveyed households invest over 65 percent of their total expenses in purchasing food.

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which started in 2019, corresponds to a strategic shift from a project-based implementation structure into a comprehensive Country Strategic Plan that seeks to make WFP more efficient and transparent, and to operationalize WFP's commitment under the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The CSP aims to support the achievement of SDGs 2 and 17 in partnership with the Government and civil society, providing technical assistance for the strengthening of national capacities for nutrition-sensitive programmes and shock responsive social protection, social and behaviour change communication strategies, food security and nutrition policies, as well as disaster risk management.

The CSP consists of three Strategic Outcomes, which were defined through a highly participatory process that involved the Government, civil society, international organizations. Its formulation addresses the gaps and priorities identified in the Country Strategic Review and National Roadmap for Zero Hunger, as well as the National Plan for Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition.

Working towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on strengthening inter-institutional coherence, leveraging partnerships, advocating and raising awareness on the importance of healthy eating habits and food security under a gender-based and rights-based approach, and engaging in the solution towards Zero Hunger.

In contribution to SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 2 aims to strengthen nutrition-sensitive social protection, primary healthcare and policies through interventions tailored to the needs of the most nutritionally vulnerable groups. Therefore, WFP focuses on addressing root causes of malnutrition, prioritizing micronutrient deficiencies and

promoting dietary diversity in children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, adolescents, women of reproductive age, pregnant and lactating women, elderly and people living with HIV.

WFP also promotes partnerships and improved coordination amongst food assistance and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes implemented by the Government, particularly conditional cash-based transfers, school feeding and early childhood development programmes. Strong emphasis was made in developing joint nutrition counselling strategies. Evidence generation efforts carried out served to inform the design and improvement of programmes and policies.

A significant example of this support includes the cost of the double burden of malnutrition study that placed the malnutrition debate on the public agenda. This reinforced WFP's position as a key government partner for the generation of evidence that guides policymaking. WFP also engaged in policy development and government capacity strengthening towards rice fortification.

Furthermore, WFP works with the Government in linking and promoting coordination between national HIV initiatives and ministries, international organizations and civil society to maximize the efficiency of programmes assisting people living with HIV, with a focus on nutrition.

Within the framework of SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 3 consists of accompanying the country in addressing gaps in disaster risk reduction and resilience, strengthening capacities to reduce vulnerability to climate shocks and enhance humanitarian assistance to populations affected by disasters, with a particular focus on food security. WFP works on four areas: (i) risk analysis and early warning; (ii) supply chain and telecommunications in emergencies; (iii) shock responsive social protection linked to climate change, preparedness, anticipatory and response actions; and iv) resilience building and adaptation to climate change.

In partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, WFP supported the Dominican Red Cross to prepare and respond to emergencies and support resilience building on supply chain, food security and nutrition.

# CSP financial overview

In 2019, traditional donors increased their funding to support capacity strengthening in the Dominican Republic and the private sector corporate social responsibility continued its gradual emergence. Nevertheless, as the country is an upper-middle income economy, this limited its fundraising capacity and shifts donor's interests towards more specific areas. In this context, the Dominican Government continues to be WFP's main donor.

WFP received almost its entire approved budget for its Strategic Outcome 2 and surpassed the approved budget for Strategic Outcome 3 through a contribution from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) for technical assistance to enhance emergency preparedness and response mechanisms. However, WFP experienced a shortfall under Strategic Outcome 1, as expected donations did not materialize.

The Dominican Government funded most of Strategic Outcome 2. This support included the co-funding for the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition study. WFP also received funds for this outcome from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) and corporate funds for rice fortification efforts. WFP also finalized the implementation of the zero hunger and gender awareness activities funded by the Government of Canada. Delays in the disbursement of funds challenged the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 2, causing delays in procurement of specialized nutritious foods, and leading the Country Office to request an internal cash advance.

Strategic Outcome 3 was mainly funded by the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), ECHO, the German Government, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF and multilateral funding. A budget revision was carried out for this Strategic Outcome to allow WFP to increase its budget to accommodate additional confirmed contributions not foreseen during the Country's Strategic Plan (CSP) submission and approval process. With these contributions, WFP will enhance activities for strengthened supply chain and improved emergency preparedness and response capacities in the Dominican Republic, in partnership with the Dominican Red Cross and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and partnerships from the private sector. WFP will also provide technical assistance to the Government in vulnerability analysis and mapping, emergency preparedness and shock responsive social protection.

Although the Dominican Government has been WFP's main donor in the country over the last years, the country office has diversified its donor base. This includes contributions from China received by the end of 2019 and strengthened partnerships with civil society stakeholders and international governments. As part of the CSP process, WFP is working on broadening its partnerships with civil society, academia, faith-based organizations, NGOs and private sector organizations as well as other UN agencies. The country office will continue to make the best strategic use of small grants and maximize results on investment through innovative initiatives, while fostering partnerships with key government institutions.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$259,229	\$155,537	\$0	\$0

Under this strategic outcome, WFP promoted advocacy and social mobilization towards zero hunger through the development of Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) campaigns, advocacy strategies and a national Zero Hunger Movement, with particular focus on the populations that are the most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP also provided technical assistance to the Government to enhance policy and programme coherence and promote dialogue.

WFP aimed efforts at the following outcomes: i) population is aware of their food security rights and is able to engage in public policies and advocacy efforts; ii) vulnerable groups have access to programmes that address their food security and nutrition needs, according to their territory; and iii) prioritized audiences increase their attitude towards healthy eating habits and fortified foods.

WFP's efforts under this strategic outcome focused on leveraging the results obtained from the Country Strategic Review and Roadmap of SDG2. These processes brought together more than 80 organizations and more than 3,000 community leaders that participated in dialogues to define gaps and find solutions for achieving SDG 2. Therefore, although this strategic outcome did not have confirmed funding during 2019, efforts were carried out to set the basis for its implementation and define partnerships and inter-institutional coordination structures. Efforts proved engaging and leveraging partnerships towards zero hunger actions mostly required advocacy, coordination and strategy.

As a follow up to the SDG 2 Roadmap, the Vice President established in 2018 the Zero Hunger Movement with WFP's support. Following up this initiative in 2019, WFP accompanied and facilitated the process to define its structure, scope and work plan. A steering committee formed by the Vice Presidency, the business alliance *Sanar una Nación*, the Technical Secretariat of the National Council for Food Sovereignty, Food and Nutrition Security (CONASSAN, for its Spanish acronym) and WFP led the Zero Hunger Movement. An inter-institutional coordination committee was also set up with more than 30 public and civil society institutions, sector experts and specialists. The movement sought to: i) empower people regarding their rights to food security; ii) raise awareness on the importance of adopting healthy eating habits; iii) integrate all sectors of the society in the Zero Hunger Movement; and iv) knowledge management regarding models and best practices for achieving zero hunger.

WFP along with the entities that are part of the steering committee carried out a series of actions to raise awareness and engagement, such as cooking shows with a focus on nutrition and SDG 2, training for retailers, university debates, as well as declarations for World Food Day developed in coordination with the Inter-ecclesiastical Food Security Council. The steering committee also spearheaded the design of a social awareness campaign with the objective of promoting a widespread dialogue, engagement and knowledge on SDG 2, food security and nutrition towards solutions. It will be ready to implement in 2020.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP also worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and CONASSAN in the design and implementation of a SBCC strategy with a focus on nutrition education, including coordination protocols, institutional roles and implementation and scale-up mechanisms. This strategy was identified as a national priority both in the Zero Hunger Roadmap and the Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition Plan. The strategy goal, scope, objectives and audience were defined after several workshops coordinated by WFP with representatives of the technical and communications areas from the government institutions. Its roll-out will start in 2020 with the pilot implementation of a campaign along with other government entities. The intervention will be evaluated, adapted and afterwards scaled up throughout the national territory.

The objective of the campaign is to improve knowledge and change attitudes around feeding practices among caregivers of children aged 0 to 8 months, and pregnant and lactating women in Elias Piña and Monte Plata provinces. It will address: i) the consumption of a diversified diet based on locally available food and cultural practices; ii) the promotion of fortified rice consumption; and iii) the promotion of specialized nutritious foods consumption available in the primary health care units at community level.

WFP also accompanied government efforts to monitor advances for the SDGs and prioritized goals as a participating member of the subcommittee of the first five SDGs within the framework of the High-Level Commission for Sustainable Development. This commission is a decision-making space for monitoring the SDGs at country level chaired by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD, for its Spanish acronym). The subcommittee of the first five SDGs is coordinated by the Cabinet for Social Policies.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and progra	3

## Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,433,939	\$1,037,398	\$1,394,369	\$1,092,907

During 2019, WFP focused its efforts to address the root causes of malnutrition in four specific areas. Under the first area, WFP and government partners defined, strengthened and implemented high-quality nutrition interventions through social protection programmes and the primary healthcare system to respond to the specific needs of nutritionally vulnerable population covered by these platforms. WFP engaged with the Government in technical assistance, coordination, planning, joint implementation and monitoring of quality specific nutrition-sensitive interventions.

The programme Progresando con Solidaridad (PROSOLI, for its Spanish acronym) is the country's largest social protection platform. It includes a nutrition component that was jointly implemented with WFP and the National Health Services (NHS). This component aims to prevent stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies; strengthen the quality of primary healthcare regarding nutrition and PROSOLI's community interventions; and improve households' eating habits through nutrition counselling efforts. It also includes the provision of micronutrient powders and SuperCereal Plus for children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, and SuperCereal for pregnant and lactating women and girls and elderly adults, through primary health care centres.

As per PROSOLI's assistance requirements, beneficiaries had to attend regular medical check-ups and training. Nutrition supplements were distributed during these check-ups and training included nutrition messages. Considering that PROSOLI is implemented within the primary healthcare system, the intervention aimed to reach 100 percent of its beneficiaries plus an additional 30 percent outside its coverage. As WFP, PROSOLI and the NHS continued strengthening local coordination platforms, the distribution of specialized nutritious food reached 1,400 primary health care centres throughout the country.

Children were reached through child health growth and development check-ups provided by community primary health care centres and specific health sessions involving the community. Children aged 6 to 59 months who attended these appointments and whose nutritional status was identified as being at risk of wasting or stunting, received SuperCereal Plus, while others received Micronutrient Powders. Most caregivers attended health sessions at their centres, where WFP, PROSOLI and health practitioners provided training on child feeding practices 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. However, WFP was only able to carry out the distribution and follow up of Supercereal for one out of two cycles due to delays in procurement of the commodity. Government partners were timely informed. If required, internal procurement mechanisms will be assessed for future purchases.

To address the challenge of high turnover of medical staff, WFP implemented regular training sessions for both regular and new staff. These sessions covered nutrition, data collection, distribution of specialized nutritious foods and coordination through field monitoring and workshops. As it is customary to take children to the doctor only once they get sick, promoting preventive health check-up was also a challenge. To do so, WFP and PROSOLI held education sessions on nutrition called "Family Schools" with beneficiary households to motivate attendance to the primary health centres.

Due to delays in the disbursement of funds, procurement of specialized nutritious foods, distribution to the beneficiaries as well as capacity strengthening, and nutrition education interventions suffered delays. WFP applied prioritization measures to achieve the project goals and to cover one out of two distribution cycles with the commodities and resources available. In addition, internal mitigation measures to cover the gap between funds disbursement were taken. 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.



The second area included WFP's capacity strengthening for private sector industries and advocacy to promote the production, distribution and monitoring of fortified rice as a cost-effective strategy for reducing micronutrient deficiencies. This was done in coordination with the National Council for Food Sovereignty, Food and Nutrition Security (CONASSAN, for its Spanish acronym) and the Ministry of Health. This area also included raising awareness of the benefits of consuming fortified rice through Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategies. Strong coordination and articulation efforts were needed. Therefore, WFP and CONASSAN's convening capacities were leveraged to achieve further progress in 2019. At the end of the year, the Ministry of Public Health had the tools available and validated for monitoring and implementing the system to ensure the quality of fortified rice within the industry, including technical records, manuals and guidelines. Technical officers from the Ministry were trained accordingly and a pilot for the monitoring and quality assurance system started in 2019.

WFP also supported training for small producers on rice fortification processes. Awareness was raised at high levels of the Government and rice industry on fortifying rice, its added value and business plan. This included strengthening CONASSAN's capacities and including rice fortification within the council of Ministers' agenda to define a way forward on starting the promotion and eventual mandatory production of fortified rice. The policy to introduce fortified rice as a mandatory part of social programmes was approved within CONASSAN as an initial step to promote rice fortification. Procurement templates will be reviewed for implementation in 2020. The promotion and awareness-raising on fortified rice as part of the SBCC's efforts was linked to the broader campaign spearheaded by CONASSAN with WFP's support.

Regarding this area, delays were faced with new actors and stakeholders having to be brought on board, developing a monitoring system to be implemented within a weak institutional monitoring structure that requires continuous follow up and further strengthening, engaging the private sector as a main actor of the communication and awareness-raising campaign; and motivating population demand.

The third area focused on increasing dietary diversity of nutritionally vulnerable groups through tailored nutrition counselling strategies to educate and transfer knowledge towards favourable attitudes for the consumption of a varied and nutritious diet, including fortified food. Actions were carried out under the PROSOLI nutrition component and the nutrition initiative for People Living with HIV (PLWH) that aimed at promoting retention and adherence to treatment.

A particular emphasis was made on PLWH, WFP advocated for and supported government efforts to include this vulnerable population within social protection programmes, including nutrition counselling as part of the attention services. Through the intervention, it was possible to develop a nutrition counselling strategy as part of the attention guidelines for PLWH in health services. In addition, this vulnerable population was included within the Ministry of Agriculture's urban garden programme to increase their access to fresh food. This also included nutrition counselling to improve their food security and nutrition. Actions were implemented in coordination with the United Nations Joint task force on HIV in the Dominican Republic, UNAIDS, the National HIV and AIDS Council and PLWHA support networks.

WFP, supported the Ministry of Agriculture, train PLWH in food production through urban and community gardens. Women's and adolescents' access to the urban gardens programme was particularly promoted. In addition, a PLWH and social protection taskforce was established, and a mapping of social protection programmes sensitive to HIV carried out in coordination with UNAIDS. This was part of the advocacy efforts to develop strategic alliances with social protection. Scaling up the programme, institutionalizing its objectives, as well as maintaining the urban gardens during periods of drought remain a challenge.

The final area relates to the generation of evidence as a means to generate dialogue and solutions for the root causes of malnutrition. In 2019, WFP developed and launched the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition study and set the topic as a key policy area to position the country's progress towards Zero Hunger. WFP and CONASSAN also began working on implementing the Fill the Nutrient Gap study.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the	3

### Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
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\$955,563	\$614,427	\$2,430,789	\$963,918
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In 2019, this Strategic Outcome raised an unforeseen interest among donors, which resulted in an increase of confirmed contributions that allowed WFP to fully cover its planned operation. WFP worked with the Government to strengthen national and local capacities on Forecast-based Financing (FbF), resilience-building, supply chain management, disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response. Efforts focused on improving national capacities and enabling the definition of anticipatory actions to address climate-related shocks upon precise forecasts; enhancing emergency supply chain preparedness, developing standard operating procedures and strengthening capacities through specialized training programmes targeting government staff; as well as strengthening the national social protection system to respond effectively to emergencies. This also included linking these efforts to the National Food Sovereignty and Security Plan (FNS, for its Spanish acronym).

WFP has been implementing FbF since 2015, working with national and local government entities to strengthen early warning systems, defining thresholds and triggers for floods and drought, and linking these to Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) for early actions and preparedness measures at national and community level. Key achievements in 2019 include defining the Government's FbF mechanism, integrating the thresholds within forecast bulletins, mainstreaming coordination in early warning and implementing anticipatory actions through the social protection system. Efforts will be piloted in the Yaque del Norte River Basin for evaluation prior to scaling-up.

Another achievement was the development of an automated and geo-referenced data collection instrument that transmits the locally generated information to the national level to support the coordination and activation of the early warning system protocols for hydro-meteorological events. Information from the social protection system database will also be integrated in 2020. Studies on hydrological and hydraulic modelling in the Yaque del Norte basin were validated with the Government for implementation within the early warning structure. They were then further refined and linked to triggers and proposed anticipatory response actions during an inter-institutional simulation exercise. This highlighted a need to further refine the actions and address specific forecasts gaps.

During 2019, WFP promoted a holistic strategy that integrated FbF and shock-responsive social protection initiatives. As a result, coordination, synergies and communication between the National Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response System (SN-PMR, for its Spanish acronym) and the Social Protection System were enhanced, particularly in terms of the definition of how to use thresholds, triggers and SOPs for early warning and forecast-based early actions. Social protection institutions had an important role in improving early targeting by using their databases and in the definition of a forecast-based anticipatory cash-based transfers assistance scheme.

In addition, WFP promoted South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) between the governments of the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Cuba with a sub-regional disaster risk management forum. Special guests from the Honduran and Nicaraguan governments, as well as representatives from the Caribbean Emergency and Disaster Management Agency (CDEMA) and other cooperation entities joined the event. The forum's objectives were to share experiences and best practices to increase community resilience and strengthen national and regional capacities for disaster risk management, mainly linked to climate risks.

Likewise, a SSTC exchange was held with the Dominican Humanitarian Technical Team to share good practices on disaster risk management; first with Peru about the El Niño Coastal phenomenon, and secondly with Cuba on Early Warning Systems for drought. Discussions with Peru on shock-responsive social protection were also held. Further exchanges are expected for 2020.

To increase food security and drought resilience, WFP worked in consortium with FAO, Plan International and OXFAM to increase national institutions' capacities on preparedness and response. Early warning systems for drought started being developed in a participatory manner with local authorities of the SN-PMR in the southwest region, which has the highest rates of food insecurity. As a result, these stakeholders have improved their knowledge to identify drought-related hazards, vulnerabilities and risks in their provinces, as well as access to methodologies for monitoring and forecasting meteorological, hydrological and agricultural drought. Furthermore, members of farmers associations, as well as agriculture technicians of San Juan and Monte Cristi provinces, have increased their expertise in assessing the resilience to extreme hydro-meteorological events in productive farms, and also in climate-adapted sustainable agriculture. Thresholds that activate the alerts and the prevention and mitigation plans of the institutions linked to drought management were defined too, as well as the guidelines for the information management and communication of drought status to promote periodic information and monitoring of these matters in the Dominican Republic.

WFP also collaborated with key government actors in supporting the social protection system to be better prepared to respond to shocks. Institutions from the SN-PMR, such as the Civil Defence and the Emergency Operations Centre, along with UN Agencies, the World Bank, NGOs and donors such as the French Agency of Development and the European Union were also involved. In this sense, joint training was held with GOAL on the use of cash in emergencies with participants from the Government, donors and UN agencies.

In addition, a tool and methodology for quickly assessing the impact of disasters at household level was developed in a participatory manner. This will improve beneficiaries' targeting for emergency preparedness and response using diverse modalities such as cash-based transfers and pre-positioning of food and non-food items. Internal SOPs of the Social Protection System were reviewed and updated to include early actions and emergency response. These included procedures to temporarily increase the transfer value and the number of beneficiaries of existing social protection programmes along with actions for assisting migrants and undocumented population. Besides, the Dominican Republic Government and WFP offices in Barbados and the Dominican Republic partnered together for a two-day event in September to exchange best practices and lessons learnt on using social protection databases for risk-informed targeting and improved disaster preparedness and response. Social protection ministries and disaster management authorities from eleven Caribbean countries were part of the event.

Moreover, as part of a joint effort with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) to strengthen the logistics and supply chain capacities of the SN-PMR, a training on logistic intervention was conducted to enhance national teams' humanitarian response. In addition, a workshop was developed to prepare a sub-regional response plan for Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, which will include a specific component for the improvement of the Caribbean humanitarian corridor and will enable the development of deployment protocols between the Dominican Republic and the rest of the countries. Moreover, WFP and the Ministry of the Presidency and the Technological University of Santo Domingo finalized the structure of a certificate course in humanitarian supply chain. This course will be implemented in 2020 for public and private institutions, UN agencies and NGOs.

An Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index workshop was carried out in coordination with the SN-PMR, NGOs, universities and donors to identify gaps and priority areas in the country's emergency preparedness and response capacities. This allowed WFP to: a) have a reference baseline; b) design improved tailored strategies for enhancing institutional capacities; c) advocate for priority areas in high-level meetings; and d) identify joint areas of work and synergies to better address food insecurity related to climate shocks.

WFP has been the coordinator of the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE) since 2017. During 2019, WFP supported, both technical and financially, the following actions: (i) inter-agency simulations; (ii) promotion of shock-responsive social protection; (iii) adaptation of the multi-cluster/sector rapid assessment (MIRA) to the Dominican context. By the end of 2019, the UNETE team validated a joint MIRA's tool and methodology to be used by the UN System in the Dominican Republic in case of need. Likewise, under joint efforts with the United Nations Children's Fund to strengthen nutrition preparedness and response in emergencies, both agencies held a workshop for relevant government entities which facilitated the development of the government work plan for 2019-2021.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities	1

# 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 significant inequalities which hinder the achievement of Zero Hunger in the country. According to findings from the study the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact in the Dominican Republic, women suffer more from overweight and obesity than men. The research shows that, of the total cases of obesity analyzed, 61 percent were women, while 39 percent were men.

Furthermore, a 2018 study conducted by WFP on the eating habits of beneficiaries from the programme Progresando con Solidaridad (PROSOLI, for its Spanish acronym) found that social and gender norms influence households' nutrition education and food decisions, which largely depend on brand names and cultural norms rather than value for money or food and nutrition quality. Findings highlighted that decision-making regarding household food options was mostly undertaken by women and that decisions were impacted by information passed on from their female caretakers. Data also highlighted the role of elder women in caring for children and their food needs. Thus, there is a need for gender-transformative approaches to nutrition education and communication strategies for social and behaviour change.

WFP promoted awareness on gender-based violence and gender gaps in food security among government staff and community leaders. WFP also promoted healthier child feeding practices among both, women and men caregivers. Workshops and community sessions were carried out with women leaders on topics related to gender-based violence and nutrition. As part of the local initiatives for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence global campaign, WFP, the theater company Cuentacuentos Califé and the Vice-Presidency, organized the play "The Girl Who Loves Boys". The story addresses children's rights, food security, and promotes fruits and vegetables consumption. Around 100 boys and girls participated.

WFP also promoted gender-transformative nutrition education strategies with a pilot project funded by Canada in San Juan province, providing technical assistance for enhanced nutrition education strategies. With this initiative, 45 community leaders were trained as multipliers that help achieve the 2030 Agenda, particularly SDG 2. They also received training on how to manage the impact of rainfall and drought on food availability.

Interventions under Strategic Outcome 2 were designed to target the needs of the most vulnerable to malnutrition, particularly women and children. In order to accommodate women's needs and to facilitate their participation in activities, their household and care-giving responsibilities were considered. In addition, pregnant and lactating women received nutrition support at primary health care centres. As women living with HIV face stronger inequalities in terms of job access, wage and discrimination, WFP promoted their engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture, their communities and urban gardens to promote access to food and improved livelihoods, thus promoting their empowerment.

For SO3, gender criteria was considered for the adaptation of a tool and methodology for the joint UN Multi-Sectorial Integrated Rapid Assessment and the design with the social protection institutions and the national emergency response stakeholders of a household post-disaster assessment tool and methodology.

## Protection

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

WFP actively participated in the national task force on migration, led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the national task force for gender, age and protection in disaster risk reduction. Although the country has no major security-related issues, nutrition and food assistance activities were designed and implemented in safe way, without posing protection challenges for beneficiaries. Food distributions were always carried out during safe hours (before 4 pm) and were accompanied by field staff and public health practitioners.

In addition, distributions were conditional upon health care visits scheduled in defined days. Through personalized calls, participant families were encouraged to attend the visits. Visits were organized by neighbourhoods, therefore reducing the risk of security incidents. In the case of Dominicans of Haitian descent residing in sugar cane production areas called *bateyes* and households in insecure neighbourhoods of the capital city, who prefer not to attend public health centres, WFP and medical practitioners organized health sessions close to the community centres.

As the intervention targeting specific beneficiaries with food distribution was part of the Government's conditioned cash-based transfer social protection programme, beneficiary data management was kept confidential following the Government's confidentiality and data management parameters. There was a special focus on protecting the rights and promoting the social integration of people living with HIV. This was accomplished through collaboration with civil

society organizations and the inclusion of other community members into the community gardens initiative. 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, pregnant women and new mothers, 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

WFP 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. A household consumption survey was carried out in samples of beneficiary households. Communication material on what WFP is, what the interventions entail, and the objectives and expected results of the activities were also designed and adapted to the local context.

Food assistance beneficiaries had a feedback system provided for by the social protection programme Progresando con Solidaridad (PROSOLI, for its Spanish acronym). Through a digital form, field staff collected the feedback that beneficiaries have regarding the nutrition actions carried out by WFP. In the last two years, telephone surveys were also carried out to verify if beneficiaries had received the products as well as the appropriate guidance for its consumption. PROSOLI, then, informed WFP about the main findings of the information gathered so it could be considered in the execution of the activities of the nutrition component. WFP field monitors also addressed beneficiaries' concerns related to the programme and its distribution process.

In risk management projects, beneficiaries 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 the training, anonymous evaluation forms were circulated, including questions with regards to the clarity of the 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

Climate change and extreme meteorological events are a major concern in the Dominican Republic. Food systems and livelihoods are threatened by climate change, natural hazards and systemic shocks such as fluctuations in commodity prices. Drought is becoming a disaster. For instance, in June 2018 the hydric balance showed that the southern, northern and eastern provinces were affected by absolute drought (less than 25 mm of stored water).

According to a 2017 WFP integrated context analysis, the highest recurrence of shocks and vulnerability to food insecurity are in former sugar cane production areas in the border region and the east. Moreover, the Climate Risk Index for 1998–2017 positions the Dominican Republic as the twelfth country most affected by climate change the world [1].

WFP's revision of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index in the Dominican Republic (2017), showed that although national emergency preparedness capacities have increased, stronger linkages between forecasts and preparedness activities are required. Action is essential to improve the resilience and preparedness of communities using local development frameworks.

The country also needs improved synergies among early warning systems, emergency response stakeholders and social protection programmes and between national protocols and community-level practices. Enhanced forecasting and supply chain capacities are also required and should be accompanied by improved planning, targeting and gender-transformative approaches to food security and nutrition interventions.

In this sense, environment protection is at the core of the Country Office's strategy for resilience building and climate change adaptation activities. During 2019, these activities focused on conducting assessments on the impact of drought in food security of most vulnerable populations, improve climate information services, studies on thresholds and triggers for the issuance of drought and flood alerts and forecast-based early actions.

# Assessing Food Security

The Dominican Republic has suffered consecutive years of drought since 2014, affecting up to 1.6 million people. They have curbed agricultural production and threatened the food security of the most vulnerable groups. By March 2019, there was a drought already affecting more than 95 percent of the country, with water deficits of up to 88 percent and little rainfall expected over the next months.

The latest 2019 drought in the northwest region made the Dominican Government aware of this lack of experience in preparedness actions for slow-onset emergencies in general, especially in terms of preserving livelihoods through social protection. Therefore, contributing to the strengthening of the Dominican Government's capacities and preparedness to respond to future dry spells and drought crises was identified as a major need. This included better understanding and assessing the shock-related food security status of the population, as well as decision-making, planning mechanisms and coordination of response, for a more efficient and cost-effective allocation of limited resources.

The National Council for Food Sovereignty, Food and Nutrition Security (CONASSAN, for its Spanish acronym), the National Prevention Mitigation and Response System and the Social Policy Cabinet carried out an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) with technical assistance from WFP. The EFSA reported the need for humanitarian assistance and made recommendations for improvements through different activities.

The initial activities included agreeing on the concept note, staffing, products, timelines and methodology to knowledge transfer to CONASSAN. Once the concept note and work plan were approved by all stakeholders, an inter-institutional EFSA country team was formed with members from the academia, civil society, NGOs, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Social Protection Programs and the Dominican Red Cross. The EFSA team received training on the methodology. Moreover, a field operations team was trained on household interview techniques in the five provinces. The EFSA surveys were carried out in 5 provinces of the border area with Haiti: Montecristi, Dajabón, Santiago Rodríguez, San Juan and Elías Piña.

After the survey was implemented and initial data analyzed, training on data analysis and EFSA indicators was conducted for the country team. This was followed by national dialogue to understand the different methodologies available to measure food security and discuss the best way to adapt them to the Dominican context, to develop a national food security baseline.

The training and dialogue contributed to strengthening national preparedness and response actions to droughts, with a focus on food security, livelihoods, and water availability. More specifically, this joint process of planning, designing and carrying out the EFSA has improved coordination between actors and strengthened the capacities of the Government, academic institutions and civil society to implement food security assessments. In turn, this facilitated the design of comprehensive response strategies, as well as contingency plans focused on risk mitigation, preparedness and resilience-building to respond to future food insecurity triggered by slow on-set emergencies. The Government has documented the guidelines and has adapted them to be carried out in other provinces and for future droughts. As a result of this process, a national food security assessment will be carried out by the Government in 2020, to have a baseline indicator upon which to evaluate impact to food security of future climate risks, in general.

Consequently, by better understanding these risks, informed decision-making processes will translate into the application of specific preparedness and response measures for future droughts, based on a drought early warning system that systemically monitors hydro meteorological events. The EFSA is being introduced by the Government as a crucial step of the drought contingency plan to make decisions on response strategies based on its results.



# Data notes

## Summary

[1] CONASSAN is the council of ministers that coordinates the National System and Action Plan for Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition. It was formed in October 2018 and is presided by the Minister of the Presidency.

[2] PROSOLI is the leading conditional cash-based social safety net programme articulated under the Vice Presidency's Cabinet for Social Policies. It has been actively supported by WFP since 2010.

## Context and operations

[1] World Bank, Global Poverty Working Group. Latest data for Dominican Republic, 2016.

[2] The study was developed by WFP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in collaboration with the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP).

## Strategic outcome 02

Notes to Tables

2019 was the first year of the Country Strategic Plan. Data collection was used to set the baseline values.

## Strategic outcome 03

Notes to Tables


2019 was the first year of the Country Strategic Plan. Data collection was used to set the baseline values.


## Environment

[1] [https://germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019\\_2.pdf](https://germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019_2.pdf)

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	1,419	1,477	2,896	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	1,075	1,033	2,108	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	24,567	23,603	48,170	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall					Overall		
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$			2,056,825		

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	88,480	45,650	52%
	female	113,520	52,673	46%
	total	202,000	98,323	49%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	29,220	13,762	47%
	female	36,780	17,401	47%
	total	66,000	31,163	47%
24-59 months	male	34,260	15,942	47%
	female	31,740	14,738	46%
	total	66,000	30,680	46%
12-17 years	male	0	0	-
	female	1,600	367	23%
	total	1,600	367	23%
18-59 years	male	0	0	-
	female	18,400	4,221	23%
	total	18,400	4,221	23%
60+ years	male	25,000	15,946	64%
	female	25,000	15,946	64%
	total	50,000	31,892	64%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	202,000	98,323	49%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	648	49	8%
Micronutrient Powder	14	2	16%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.	- Root Causes						
Activity 01	Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and programmes for improving food security and nutrition (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening).	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Vulnerable groups benefit from a multi-stakeholder and inclusive national social movement that fosters awareness and inter-institutional coordination platforms and social behaviour change communication strategies for improving food security and nutrition.							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	1,000	1,108		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	10	17		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	2	3		
C.7*	<b>Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	10	15		

Strategic Outcome 02	The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 02	Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Most nutritionally vulnerable groups at different stages in the life cycle, and people living with HIV and/or TB benefit from strengthened services, surveillance systems and programmes for improving nutrition status.							
Output E*	Nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from nutrition counselling and education delivered through government public health and social protection programmes in order to improve their knowledge of nutrition and eating habits.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,180 2,820 6,000	895 794 1,689		
			Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male <b>Total</b>	62,400 57,600 120,000	30,653 28,295 58,948		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,940 3,060 6,000	591 615 1,206		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,000 0 20,000	4,588 0 4,588		
		All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male <b>Total</b>	25,000 25,000 50,000	15,946 15,946 31,892		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	662	51		
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	1,100	414		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							

	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	<b>training session</b>	40			
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	62	50		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	5	4		
C.7*	<b>Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	<b>Number</b>	2	2		
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	25,000	21,850		
			HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	<b>Number</b>	150	160		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	<b>Number</b>	150	40		
			Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	25,000	19,000		
E*.5	<b>Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media</b>							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	<b>individual</b>	150	10		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
ALL; Dominican Republic								
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>								

	Act 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	180 180 360		≤25000 ≤25000 ≤50000		
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**Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)**

	Act 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	100		≤100		
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CHILDREN; Dominican Republic

**Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet**

	Act 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	50 50 100		<50 <50 <100		
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<b>Strategic Outcome 03</b>	<b>National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>						
Activity 03	Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Populations exposed to adverse events benefit from legal frameworks, policies, institutions and social protection programmes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, reducing the risks of natural hazards on food security, nutrition and sustainable development.							

C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>individual</b>	300	539		
			Emergency preparedness activities	<b>individual</b>	100	143		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	3	3		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>training session</b>	10	32		
			Emergency preparedness activities	<b>training session</b>	3	7		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>unit</b>	8	14		
			Emergency preparedness activities	<b>unit</b>	3	3		
C.7*	<b>Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Number</b>	4	7		
			Emergency preparedness activities	<b>Number</b>	22	34		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>



**Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index**

	Act 03: Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	2.33		=2.33	
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## **World Food Programme**

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A girl eating a hot meal fortified with “Chispitas Solidarias” (sprinkles), in Bonao, Monseñor Noel province.

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

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.
SO 2	The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023
SO 3	National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CS11	Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)
CS11	Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and programmes for improving food security and nutrition (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening).
CS11	Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023	Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	1,433,939	1,037,398	1,394,369	1,092,907
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,433,939</b>	<b>1,037,398</b>	<b>1,394,369</b>	<b>1,092,907</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.	Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and programmes for improving food security and nutrition (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening).	259,229	155,537	0	0
	National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.	Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)	955,563	614,427	2,430,789	963,918
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,214,792</b>	<b>769,964</b>	<b>2,430,789</b>	<b>963,918</b>
Non Activity Specific			0	0	856,581	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>856,581</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,648,732</b>	<b>1,807,362</b>	<b>4,681,738</b>	<b>2,056,825</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>154,190</b>	<b>154,190</b>	<b>263,936</b>	<b>241,716</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>2,802,921</b>	<b>1,961,552</b>	<b>4,945,674</b>	<b>2,298,541</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>182,190</b>	<b>127,501</b>	<b>162,349</b>	<b>162,349</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			2,985,111	2,089,053	5,108,023	2,460,890



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

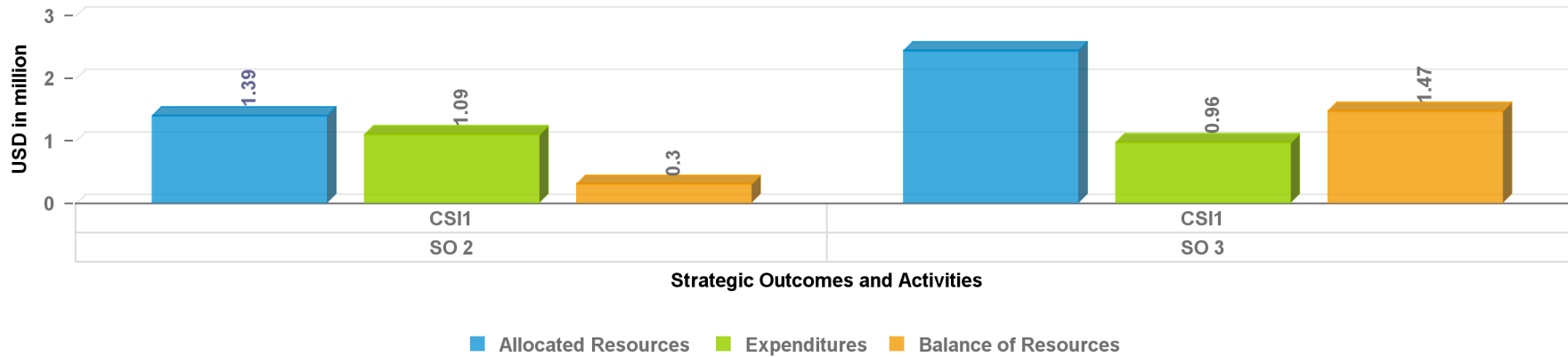
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 2	The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023
SO 3	National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)
CSI1	Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).



# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023	Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).						
			1,433,939	1,394,369	0	1,394,369	1,092,907	301,462
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,433,939</b>	<b>1,394,369</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,394,369</b>	<b>1,092,907</b>	<b>301,462</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.	Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and programmes for improving food security and nutrition (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening).	259,229	0	0	0	0	0
	National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.	Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)	955,563	2,430,789	0	2,430,789	963,918	1,466,871
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,214,792</b>	<b>2,430,789</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,430,789</b>	<b>963,918</b>	<b>1,466,871</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	856,581	0	856,581	0	856,581
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>856,581</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>856,581</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>856,581</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,648,732</b>	<b>4,681,738</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,681,738</b>	<b>2,056,825</b>	<b>2,624,913</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>154,190</b>	<b>263,936</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>263,936</b>	<b>241,716</b>	<b>22,220</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>2,802,921</b>	<b>4,945,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,945,674</b>	<b>2,298,541</b>	<b>2,647,133</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>182,190</b>	<b>176,247</b>		<b>176,247</b>	<b>176,247</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>2,985,111</b>	<b>5,121,921</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,121,921</b>	<b>2,474,787</b>	<b>2,647,133</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

03/02/2020 10:31:37

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures