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Dominican Republic

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

In 2021, the Dominican Republic made great efforts to recover from the impacts of COVID-19 that affected the economy and key social indicators and significantly increased the population at risk of food insecurity. In 2021, 4.1 million people were moderately and severely food insecure. Compared to 2019, this represented a 90.9 percent increase [1]. Given this context, WFP continued supporting the Government's emergency response efforts by strengthening the capacities of the social protection system with the implementation of emergency cash-based transfer programmes. Through a gap assessment, WFP identified areas in need of further support related to the digitization, consolidation and management of unified databases and the design of internal controls to detect anomalies and prevent fraud. Moreover, WFP continued to complement the Government's response by delivering direct assistance to the COVID-19 affected population, especially migrants and undocumented persons, despite operational and funding challenges. Aiming to reduce the impacts of the annual hurricane season and droughts, WFP strengthened forecasting capacities from technical-scientific institutions, improved emergency planning and preparedness efforts, and bolstered telecommunication capacities of the institutions that compose the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response.

In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), in 2021, WFP reached 300,000 women, men, girls and boys across the Dominican Republic, twice the number of people assisted in 2020 and surpassed its annual beneficiary target for nutrition activities. WFP provided food rations, specialized nutritious food as well as counselling and training on nutrition and healthy diets. In the programmatic implementation of these activities, WFP raised awareness on the gendered socio-cultural role assignment in food and nutrition-related actions to close pre-existing gaps. Related to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), strengthening the Government and partners' capacities at national and local levels remained one of WFP's priorities throughout 2021.

To achieve Zero Hunger and tackle the double burden of malnutrition, WFP assisted 40 partners in generating evidence; designing, implementing, and evaluating national social protection and climate adaptation programmes; and strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities. At the national level, WFP contributed to the design of a regulatory framework for disaster risk reduction and humanitarian assistance to improve modalities used and enhance coordination between emergency response and civil protection institutions, social protection agencies, and the Government. WFP supported the Government and partners' response to COVID-19 and the yearly hurricane season, and WFP advocated and established capacities for a Humanitarian and Logistics Corridor for Haiti.

As the governmental transition continued in 2021, WFP engaged with new Government authorities to build non-traditional partnerships while strengthening relations with traditional ones, and identified needs and gaps to offer technical assistance and support. As a result, WFP was able to carry out advocacy actions at national and local levels in the framework of the United Nations Food Systems Summit. The country office advocated and successfully included the Dominican Republic in the global School Meals Coalition, launched in the second half of the year.

304,994

Total beneficiaries in 2021



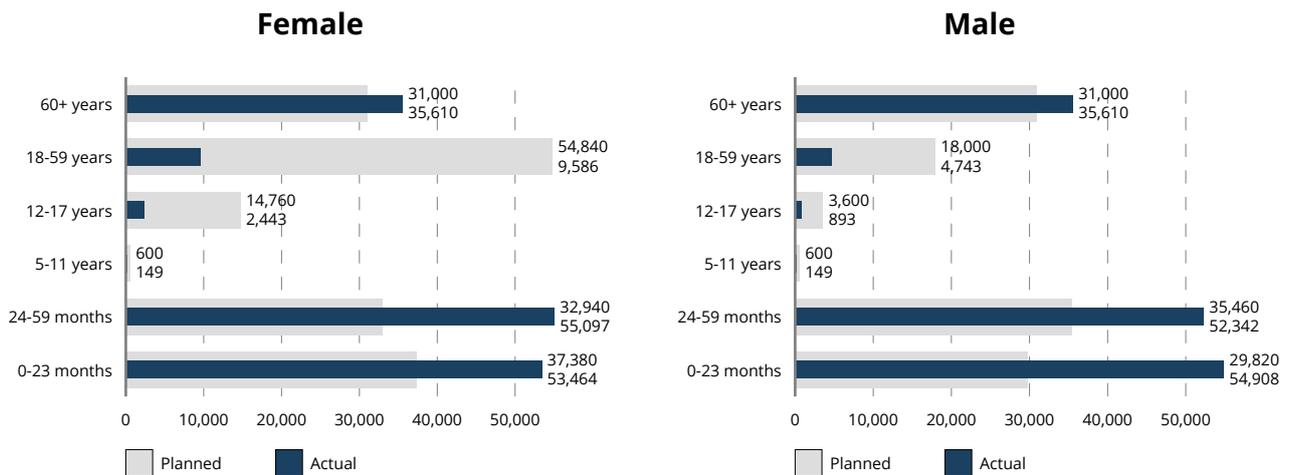
51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 21,350 (55% Female, 45% Male)

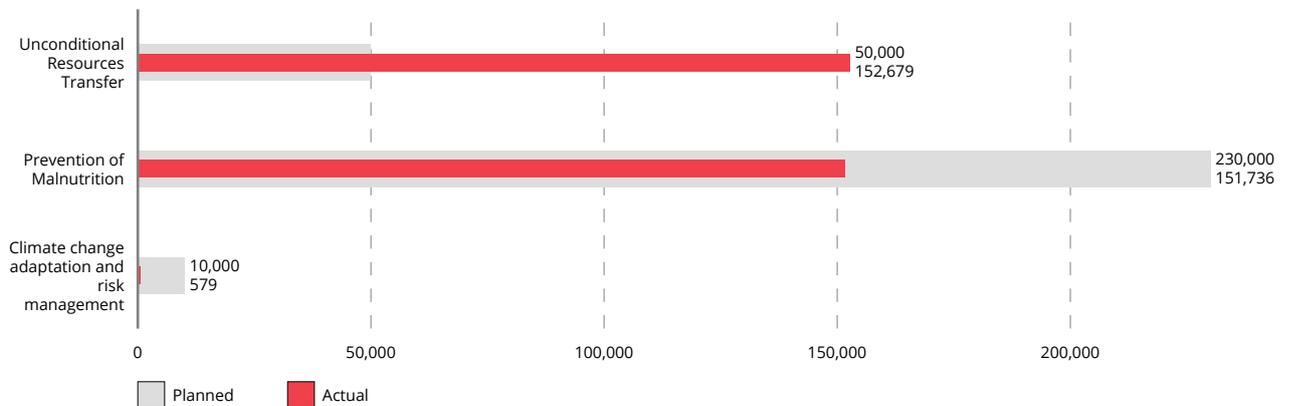
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



160,736

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 248,000 total planned
(82,830 Female, 77,906 Male)



143,679

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 40,000 total planned
(74,982 Female, 68,697 Male)



76,991

total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021

of 105,500 total planned
(41,746 Female, 35,245 Male)

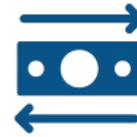
Total Food and CBT



772 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 2,486 mt total planned

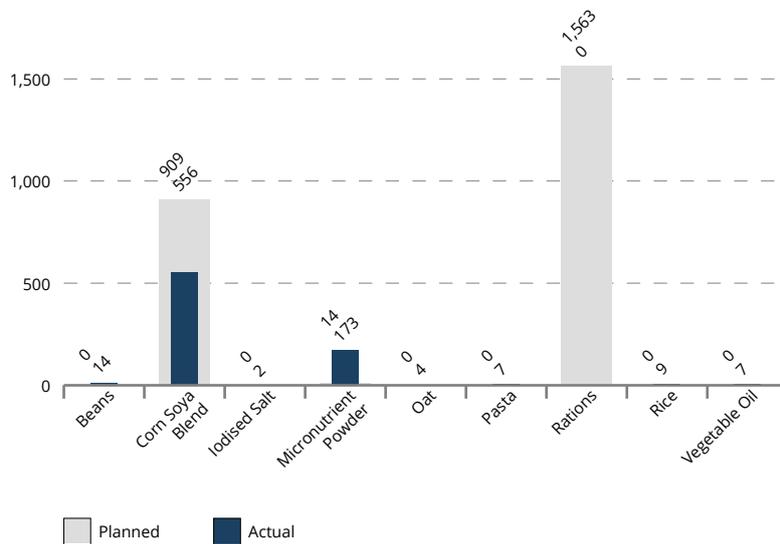


US\$ 660,512

total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 3,024,000 total planned

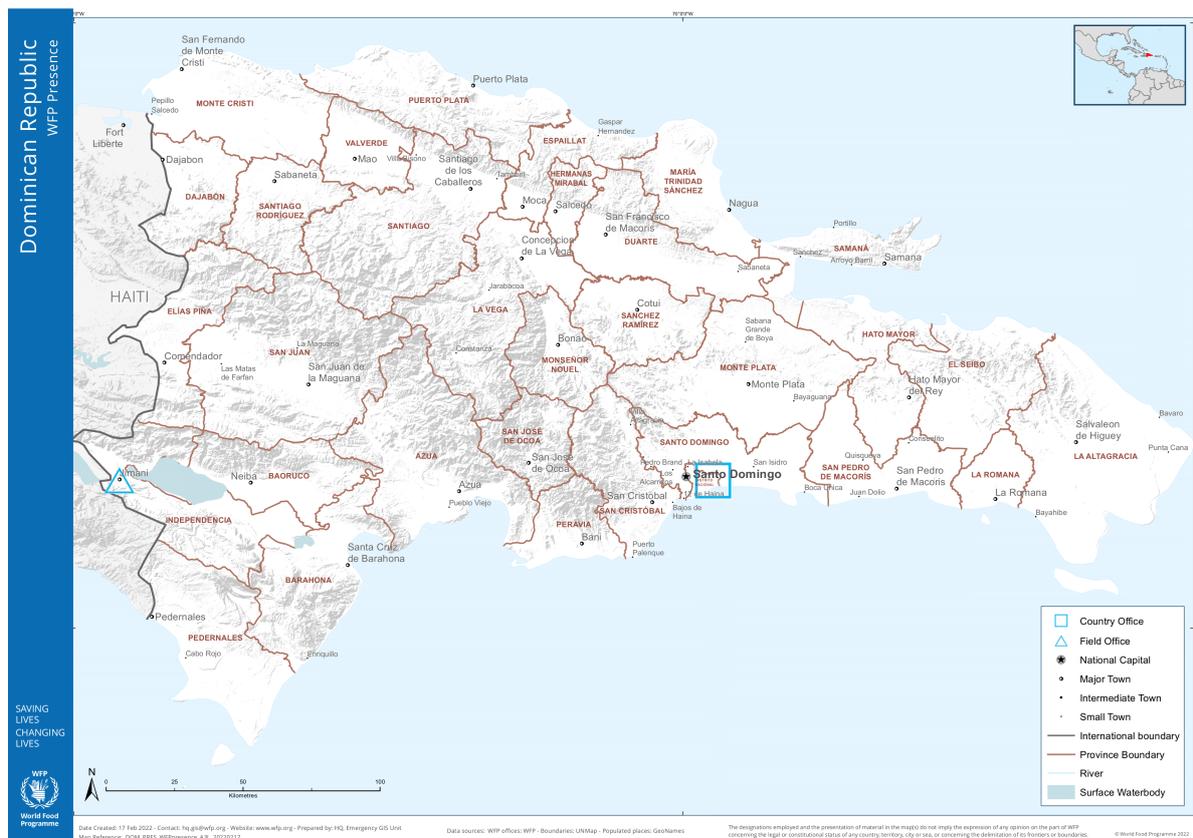
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



The Dominican Republic is an upper-middle-income country with steady economic growth over the last three decades. Yet, as of 2021, the prevalence of multidimensional poverty stood at 16.6 percent, and the poverty rate was 23.4 percent [1]. In comparison, 45.7 percent of the population was at risk of falling into moderate poverty if faced with any major shock (social, economic, or natural), which are recurrent and impact all components of food systems [2]. Moreover, social inequality increased since the start of COVID-19 and remained a challenge hindering economic progress as it affects access to food and a nutritious diet, limits the coverage and impact of basic services and safety nets, restrains emergency preparedness efforts, and slows down the recovery process after disasters. Weak food systems due to inadequate regulation of markets and agriculture also negatively affected food security and nutrition, evidenced with the supply chain disruptions during COVID-19. According to the 2021 Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators, 35.5 percent of the population was moderately food insecure, while 2.7 percent were severely food insecure [3]. Yet, the severe food insecurity was at a high risk of increasing. Similarly, persistent micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women and girls, as well as rising overweight and obesity, continued to be major concerns. According to the Fill the Nutrient Gap study developed jointly by WFP and the Government in 2020, one in every three households cannot afford the nutritious diet required to meet the nutritional needs of an average family, indicating that economic access continues to be a significant barrier to achieving food security and nutrition in the country [4]. Furthermore, malnutrition costs the country USD 2 billion (2.6 percent of its gross domestic product, of which 25 percent is attributable to undernourishment and the remainder related to overweight and obesity), due to its negative impacts on productivity, health, and education, according to the study The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition carried out by WFP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2019 [5].

Due to changes in cooperating partner's personnel, WFP carried out a high-level engagement strategy with authorities. As per the Government's request, in 2021, WFP provided technical support to:

- implement shock-responsive social protection programmes;
- review and redesign menus to cover nutritional needs of early childhood and school-age children;
- improve logistical capacities for food purchasing, storage, and handling;
- revise key household targeting indicators;

- establish a regulatory framework for disaster risk reduction and humanitarian assistance to improve coordination between the emergency response and civil protection institutions and the social protection agencies; and
- provide mobile storage units to support the Government's COVID-19 vaccination process.

In 2021, WFP continued to operate and advocate for the Humanitarian and Logistics Corridor to support neighbouring countries at their request. Due to the political and security situation in Haiti as well as the 7.2 magnitude earthquake in August, providing assistance to the Government of Haiti became a priority for the Dominican Government. In line with this priority, WFP offices in both countries coordinated efforts to ensure that supply chain capabilities (procurement, transportation, import and export, and warehousing of food and non-food items) were in place and rapidly activated. After the earthquake, WFP coordinated with other humanitarian actors, such as the Dominican Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to deliver non-food items to 35,000 people.

The economic and social effects of the pandemic continued to impact the country throughout 2021. Restrictive measures to contain the spread of the virus were maintained during the first half of the year and were gradually lifted as the vaccination process advanced. Despite the restrictions and two infection peaks in January and October, WFP's field operations were carried out successfully, following the recommendations of the competent authorities and prioritizing the health of programme participants, beneficiaries, partners, and WFP staff.

Working towards SDG 17, strategic outcome 1 aims to provide technical assistance for evidence-based public policies for food security and nutrition and comprehensive food systems; foster partnerships towards achieving Zero Hunger; and develop social-behavioural change communication strategies to promote healthy diets and social empowerment. Strategic outcome 3 focuses on strengthening the country's capacity to adapt to climate change, building resilience to climate shocks, and establishing an anticipatory action system based on timely and accurate forecasts. WFP supports the Government and local actors to strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness and response, integrating the social protection institutions and including emergency telecommunications for the hurricane season and other climate-related shocks. Strategic outcome 5 provides on-demand supply chain services for coordination, procurement, import and export, transportation, and warehousing to the Government, humanitarian and development partners, both nationally and regionally.

WFP's contribution to SDG 2, strategic outcome 2 addresses malnutrition by prioritising micronutrient deficiencies and dietary diversity in children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, elderly, and people living with HIV with tailored interventions while strengthening the social protection and primary health care system. Strategic outcome 4 targets vulnerable populations to food insecurity impacted by shocks, providing emergency food assistance through in-kind and cash-based transfers to ensure food security throughout a crisis.

Risk Management

WFP faced two main risks in 2021, both related to COVID-19. The first risk focused on its impact on staff due to the spread of the virus and the possible effects on their mental health. Mitigation actions included:

- monitoring contagions among staff and their relatives;
- providing comprehensive hygiene kits;
- remote monthly meetings with personnel; and
- referring staff to receive psychological services when needed.

The second risk was related to the lack of operational funds given the changes in donors and the Government's priorities. Programmes previously funded by the Government were suspended until April 2021 while they underwent a programmatic review, limiting the implementation of nutrition-related activities. Also, donors shifted their priorities towards emergency response activities in the health sector. Given the potential long-term impact of this risk, the key mitigation actions to mobilize resources included:

- staffing the partnerships and resource mobilization team to expand and diversify the donor portfolio, including non-traditional donors;
- strengthening relations with existing donors and government partners; and
- building new partnerships with government counterparts.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP amplified the spectrum of partners and stakeholders. Incorporating a whole-of-society approach to achieve Zero Hunger, the country office collaborated with the Government, United Nations agencies as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local community actors, and the private sector.

WFP boosted capacities of the social protection system and the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response to prevent, prepare and respond to climate shocks and emergencies with improved early warning systems and humanitarian assistance. WFP also fostered the creation of a national information and communications technology working group to enhance emergency telecommunications, supported by the emergency telecommunications cluster.

WFP further enhanced partnerships with government stakeholders, including the Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security; the Ministry of the Presidency; the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development; the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response; the Ministry of Education; the National Student Welfare Institute; the Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care; and the Ministry of Women. These partnerships allowed WFP to continue its work and contribute to eradicating hunger and improving nutrition. WFP also supported the Government in preparing for the Global Food System Summit, promoting exchanges with smallholders, local actors, communities, and civil society organizations on improving the national food system with a holistic approach.

WFP solidified its partnerships with existing donors, which were mostly received as earmarked funds to specific projects. WFP also fostered prospective partnerships while also scaling up associations with local NGOs, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with interventions on disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and readiness, as well as food and nutrition assistance.

With the European Union's support, WFP and FAO collaborated to improve humanitarian response and resilience to climate shocks. With Rome based agencies, WFP joined forces to promote healthy habits and improve food systems. WFP worked alongside the Dominican Red Cross in setting up the humanitarian logistics warehouse, inaugurated in 2021, with participation from the Government, donors, NGOs and other relevant actors. With the support of USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs, WFP pre-positioned humanitarian assistance supplies to respond to crises such as the one in Haiti. WFP also strengthened the national disaster response system, enhancing Plan International and the Civil Defence's emergency supply chain preparedness and response capacities.

WFP also worked collaboratively to mobilize and share knowledge. In 2021, WFP, UNICEF and FAO finalized the food security assessment within the context of the pandemic, critical to position and strengthen operations. Also, jointly with United Nations agencies, the European Union delegation, the World Bank and the Government, WFP collaborated in the food security sector assessments for the country's COVID-19 response needs assessment.

Moreover, WFP strengthened its partnerships with the private sector to diversify its donor base. WFP partnered with Royal DSM to enhance national strategies on nutrition education, evidence generation with Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, rice fortification, and healthy habits initiatives. In addition, after the fundraising campaign with Mastercard Caribbean, WFP provided more than 1,400 food rations for 15 days, including vulnerable populations such as women, children, migrants, undocumented population, and people living with HIV, affected by the pandemic.

With the support of the South-South COVID-19 Opportunity Fund, WFP held governmental exchanges with 500 participants from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Peru. WFP enabled high-level discussions on cross-cutting thematic issues to address food security and nutrition, disaster risk reduction, and food systems. These exchanges enriched the good practices dossiers for governments, providing a roadmap for partners to improve their adaptive social protection programmes.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, WFP attracted financial resources to cover 77 percent of its needs-based plan for two out of the five strategic outcomes, mainly for implementing strategic outcomes 3 and 4.

The other strategic outcomes struggled to mobilise funding given that most of it depended on the Government. With the change in the administration, financial contributions decreased for strategic outcomes 1 and 2. Nevertheless, WFP made significant efforts to enhance the relationship with the Government to ensure future funding.

Despite the limitations, strategic outcome 1 received funds from the Government's national social protection programme and Royal DSM, enabling the implementation of the planned activities for the social and behaviour change communication campaign for nutrition. Moreover, contributions from the South-South COVID-19 Opportunity Fund allowed high-level exchanges between governments in the region. In 2021, WFP further developed its work on public policy, advocacy, and engagement with the Government authorities.

Strategic outcome 2 also received limited funding from the national social protection programme to implement the national nutrition component that supports the Government's actions to reduce malnutrition. In 2021, WFP finished implementing the funds received from China to address food insecurity and nutrition after the impact of the COVID-19. Additionally, WFP received contributions from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS for activities to protect vulnerable populations living with HIV, implementing urban vegetable gardens and nutritional counselling.

Regarding strategic outcome 3, WFP mobilized 94 percent of its needs-based plan. Contributions promoted strengthening national and local capacities to prepare and respond to emergencies, and the multi-year funding received is projected to cover part of the activities until 2023. The main donors for this strategic outcome remained the United States of America, the European Union, Germany through the corporate trust fund for the forecast-based financing initiative, and an Immediate Response Account allocation for special preparedness activities.

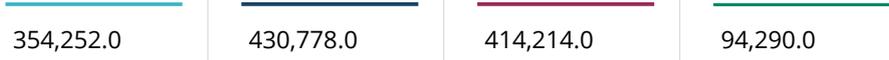
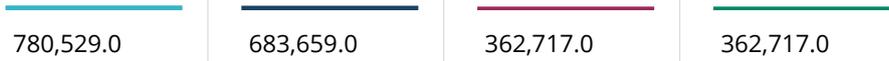
With 100 percent of the needs covered, strategic outcome 4 received a significant contribution of USD 5 million from the Government to ensure food for the National Institute for Comprehensive Early Childhood Care school feeding programme. The funds received will also cover part of WFP's actions in 2022. Additionally, WFP benefited from MasterCard Caribbean to provide direct in-kind food assistance to vulnerable populations, including migrants.

The country office faced challenges implementing funds received for strategic outcomes 3 and 4 given COVID-19 restrictions, changes in authorities, reforms of the social protection system and the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response, that prevented the coordination with government institutions in 2021 and will be carried out in 2022.

WFP did not mobilize the funds required to carry out service provision activities under strategic outcome 5.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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.	316,876.0	336,334.0	309,792.0	265,137.0
02: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023	2,482,922.0	1,399,719.0	455,409.0	298,350.0
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.	3,372,137.0	4,540,453.0	3,161,357.0	1,095,609.0
04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	5,486,216.0	3,810,541.0	5,810,357.0	787,278.0
05: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.	142,049.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	165,452.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	11,800,200.0	10,087,047.0	9,902,367.0	2,446,374.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)		354,252.0	430,778.0	414,214.0	94,290.0
Total Direct Costs		12,154,452.0	10,517,825.0	10,316,581.0	2,540,664.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		780,529.0	683,659.0	362,717.0	362,717.0
Grand Total		12,934,981.0	11,201,483.0	10,679,298.0	2,903,380.0

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.



WFP supported the Government in preparing for its active participation at the United Nations **Summit on Food Systems**



4 countries participating in South-South Cooperation initiatives for strengthened **emergency response through social protection**



Social behavioural change communication campaign launched as part of a national strategy

Activities under strategic outcome 1 foster awareness and inter-institutional coordination platforms to achieve Zero Hunger, with social behavioural change communication strategies and advocacy for public policies and legal frameworks, to improve healthy habits and food security and nutrition in the Dominican Republic.

In 2021, WFP focused on developing actions to support the Government to achieve Zero Hunger in the country. Among its main activities, WFP designed and launched a national social behavioural change communication campaign to promote healthy habits in the Dominican population through mass and social media, banners, newspapers and government information channels. For each target audience (adult women and men, adolescents and youth, parents and caregivers, community leaders, academia and teachers, food producers, restaurant and hotel business owners, culinary arts students and experts, influencers, press, and society in general) specific messages were developed. To reach a broader audience, WFP partnered with the national social protection programme, the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (SETESSAN, for its Spanish acronym), and the Ministry of Public Health (MSP, for its Spanish acronym). Moreover, WFP supported the national social protection programme by developing educational videos on smart buying options complementing the temporary cash-based transfer programme. The videos targeting parents, caregivers of children under five years of age, and pregnant and lactating women and girls were disseminated through social media channels and reached one million Dominicans. WFP also produced videos of nutritious traditional recipes integrating specialised nutritious food to ensure more nutritious diets. Additionally, WFP supported the National Health Services and the Social Subsidies Administrator with the design of educational materials to assist beneficiaries and participants, considering COVID-19 protocols.

In line with the Zero Hunger Challenge efforts, WFP strengthened its collaboration with SETESSAN and MSP to tackle the double burden of malnutrition which is impacting the Dominican population with high rates of obesity, hypertension, and anaemia, affecting the most vulnerable population with restrictive access to quality and nutritious diets. The three institutions carried out awareness campaigns in the most affected towns with multi-purpose activities to promote healthy habits such as nutritious meals, fortified food and active lifestyles.

Additionally, WFP supported the Government, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Presidency, to prepare for its participation at the United Nations Food Systems Summit. The Dominican Republic carried out fifteen dialogues at the local and national levels to gather inputs from different stakeholders. Among these dialogues, discussions revolved around:

- climate change and its impact on national agricultural production;
- diet and nutrition of the population as a key pillar in human and social development; and
- food production and supply during COVID-19.

A high-level event took place to present the dialogues' results to the most relevant institutions in the country and were later presented by the Minister of Agriculture at the Summit. As a result of the discussions, the Dominican Republic developed a roadmap with proposed actions to improve food systems and to make them sustainable, resilient, and equitable. This roadmap is a strategic document that serves as a reference to the Government and will contribute to the culmination of the 2030 Agenda. Further, WFP supported the institutional working group to establish coalitions that

integrated the private sector, academia, and civil society, to implement this roadmap. WFP is supporting its implementation using clear indicators to measure progress and identify areas of improvement throughout the process. To continue promoting the importance of addressing food systems from a whole-of-society approach, WFP participated in the National Congress of Agriculture and Smallholders Farmers hosted in November by the Ministry of Agriculture. WFP presented an analysis of COVID-19's impact on the sector and highlighted the challenges and opportunities as well as the linkages between climate change, food security and nutrition, and food systems.

The South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiative was another essential element of WFP's activities in 2021. The initiative had two phases with the primary objective of strengthening the design and adaptation of critical social protection programmes to respond to emergencies while ensuring the food security of vulnerable groups through exchanges between experts and government representatives of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru. In the first phase, three bilateral meetings and a multilateral webinar were held to allow institutions to present good practices, tools, and methodologies; lessons learned in addressing the challenges from the pandemic through flexible social protection programmes; and the role of cooperation to strengthen and support the response to emergencies. The webinars were conducted with the participation of government institutions of these four countries as well as from international cooperation agencies and international organizations, such as World Bank, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Interamerican Development Bank, and the European Programme for Social Cohesion in Latin America. More than 400 technicians, experts, and high-level officials participated. As a result, WFP gathered a best practices dossier in social protection programmes responsive to emergencies and a roadmap to assist the institutions. The second phase included 100 technicians, experts, and high-level officials from Colombia, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic. WFP held an International Seminar to promote good governance practices in responsive social protection to strengthen public policies to reduce food insecurity, malnutrition, and disaster risk management of vulnerable populations. The exchanges allowed to explain their intersectionality and the need to join efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Funding for strategic outcome 1 activities for 2021 was received mainly after the second half of the year. The funding enabled the launch of the social behavioural change communications campaign for a higher impact on public policies related to nutritional education to improve the Dominican population's eating habits. Similarly to 2020, WFP strengthened civil society, public and private institutions and coordinated efforts to address Zero Hunger in 2021, reaching most of the targets set for the year. National institutions benefited from WFP's capacity strengthening expertise, enhancing policy tools to improve national food security and nutrition systems. Nevertheless, further efforts are required to engage with the Government priorities and ensure a higher impact on the advocacy actions and national policies.

Most of the activities under this strategic outcome were carried out with the Government and civil society partners, building stronger partnerships with the authorities, and aligning efforts to reinsert nutrition education and food security at a high-level policy dialogue. In addition to strengthening existing partnerships, WFP built new alliances with non-governmental institutions and the established governmental institutions to regain interest in their agenda to tackle food insecurity and nutrition, food systems, and disaster risk management as a high priority.

Gender was integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to strategic outcome 1, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 3. Through the social behavioural change communication strategy and its campaigns, WFP promoted the inclusion of a gender approach to nutrition-sensitive programmes and public policies.

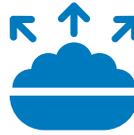
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



151,736 people reached through direct nutrition assistance



729 mt of food distributed to beneficiaries



WFP carried out advocacy actions to **promote policies for rice fortification and nutritional labelling** to prevent micronutrient deficiencies



WFP supported national school feeding programmes strengthening its nutritional approach



WFP drafted an intersectoral plan to address the recommendations of the Fill the Nutrient Gap study

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP provides technical assistance and direct nutritional support to address malnutrition. These efforts aim to ensure improved nutritional status, in children aged 6 to 23 months and 24 to 59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, elderly, and people living with HIV (PLHIV) across the country with a life cycle approach.

WFP's efforts consist of a three-fold, complimentary approach, in close collaboration with the Government and key partners, by:

- implementing comprehensive nutritional actions tailored to the needs of specific population groups;
- providing technical assistance for evidence generation and public policy design to address the gaps following the governmental framework; and
- designing and implementing social behavioural change communication strategies, including nutritional counselling to complement interventions and promote healthy diets and fortified food consumption.

The first approach is based on a long-term partnership with the Government to strengthen the nutritional impact of the social protection system and the primary health care centres of the National Health Service (SNS, for its Spanish acronym) for the prevention of malnutrition and anaemia in nutritionally vulnerable populations. The partnership with the national social protection programme is WFP's main counterpart in the country. WFP provides support in the implementation of its nutritional component, where a package of comprehensive actions is administered to cover the dietary needs of the population reached to:

- prevent and control micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG);
- prevent chronic malnutrition in children aged 24-59 months and acute malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months;
- improve the quality of the diet of adults over 65 years of age and PLWG; and
- increase knowledge and change attitudes and practices on food and nutrition of caregivers of children aged 24-59 months, PLWG, primary health care workers, and the personnel of the national social protection programme

A growth surveillance strategy for children was implemented by promoting frequent nutritional assessments by medical practitioners. According to their nutritional status, micronutrient supplementation was provided to children

aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months. Moreover, children at risk of malnutrition were provided with specialized nutritious food to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition. The child nutritional education and counselling to caregivers were carried out by doctors and community-based staff of the national social protection programme.

Maternal and neonatal mortality, low breastfeeding practices, teenage pregnancies, early marriages and unions, gender-based violence, including sexual violence, are pressing social problems. The maternal mortality rate in the country is above the regional average whereby in 2020, the Dominican Republic recorded 127 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, while the average for Latin America is 67 per 100,000 live births. Likewise, neonatal mortality stood at 19.4 per 1,000 live births, while the regional average was 9 per 1,000 [1]. Given this context, the nutritional component also promotes prenatal preventive care through nutritional counselling and specialized nutritious food to improve the diet of PLWG.

Due to the Government's transition and changes in the structure of main partners for the nutritional component, WFP carried out comprehensive training for the national social protection programme staff and medical workers in the health centres to ensure the effectiveness of the intervention. Malnutrition affects women and men, boys and girls differently because of biological aspects, anaemia, pregnancy, and inequality (poverty and unequal roles in the household and society). Consequently, training and materials were designed with a gendered and life-cycle approach to ensure the staff understood the different needs of the population groups.

WFP, the national social protection programme, and SNS carried out a joint evaluation of the nutrition component, which concluded that the implemented actions remain relevant as they close a crucial gap in public policies. The evaluation also suggested broadening the component's scope to address other forms of malnutrition, such as overweight and obesity, which have previously gone unaddressed; these were highlighted in the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) and the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition (DBM) studies also carried out by WFP. The recommendations and lessons learned systematized through the evaluation will be used to redesign the actions and implementation strategies of the component beyond 2021.

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP implemented a comprehensive nutritional intervention targeted towards PLHIV to enhance their immune systems and promote social inclusion in their communities. Through a food security and nutrition approach, WFP supported 166 family and community gardens to increase local vegetable production and guarantee access to healthy food, accompanied by nutritional education and counselling in their communities and health centres. These gardens generated income for participants who become economically empowered, especially women. Additionally, in collaboration with an inter-institutional team, the counselling strategy for interventions with PLHIV was revised and updated.

The second approach focused on providing technical assistance and advocacy to position nutrition as a priority for the Government. To this end, WFP advocated for rice fortification as a micronutrient deficiency prevention national strategy. Likewise, efforts were made towards strengthening national school feeding programmes.

WFP worked closely with the Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security (SETESSAN, for its Spanish acronym) to develop and agree upon an intersectoral roadmap to address the recommendations of the FNG study carried out in 2020 jointly with government counterparts, encouraging multi-sectoral policy dialogue focusing on concrete solutions to malnutrition and healthy diets. To better understand the impact and new needs, the FNG analysis included COVID-19. The workplan incorporated health, education, and social protection areas, with a gender approach. WFP and SETESSAN provided technical assistance to the following institutions that signed and committed to the three-year plan: national social protection programme, National Student Welfare Institute (INABIE, for its Spanish acronym), Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care (INAIFI, for its Spanish acronym), Ministry of Women, and Ministry of Public Health (MSP, for its Spanish acronym).

Moreover, as per the recommendation of the FNG and DBM studies, WFP and MSP revised the national regulatory framework for food fortification, updating its rules and procedures. Given the widespread national consumption of rice, this commodity has been prioritized. Partnerships were built with rice producers to improve the fortification process and comply with national standards. Moreover, WFP accompanied MSP and the General Directorate of Customs (DGA, for its Spanish acronym) to carry out food safety analysis and quality assurance of fortified rice to monitor compliance. With the DGA, WFP provided methodologies for the analytical testing of micronutrients. The framework for nutritional labelling of food was revised and adjusted to build a partnership with the National Congress and the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger and advocate for these policies.

WFP also provided technical assistance to strengthen the nutritional approach of the national school feeding programme managed by INABIE and INAIFI. INABIE's technical team was trained to use the School Meal Planner PLUS, a tool to better design the menus offered to school-aged children. Likewise, the programme is currently being evaluated under the Systems Approach for Better Education Results methodology. Results will be available in 2022 and are expected to inform the design and implementation changes required to close existing gaps in the school system. Similarly, advocacy actions were carried out to include the Dominican Republic, represented by INABIE, in the global School Meals Coalition, as part of the Food Systems Summit. Furthermore, trainings were carried out for INAIFI's

personnel on early childhood nutrition and food safety and handling. WFP started the revision of food rations offered to children to ensure adequate nutritional requirements. WFP also promoted the use of fortified rice to contribute to improving the nutritional status of two million children and adolescents nationwide.

For the third approach, WFP continued to co-coordinate the social communication and nutrition education working group jointly with SETESSAN and MSP. A relevant outcome from this task force was the design and validation of a social and behavioural change communication campaign as part of the national strategy. Similarly, within the Fruits and Vegetables Year framework, WFP promoted among community members the importance of producing and consuming locally grown nutritious foods [2]. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization supported SETESSAN in building a national network of local staff to design and implement public policies related to food sovereignty, food security, and nutrition tailored to each territory. In 2021, 29 municipal networks and 12 provincial networks were established.

Government funding received for direct nutrition interventions was reduced. Thus, WFP was only able to complete pending actions from 2020. As per available funding, the annual targets for the nutritional component were adjusted and successfully met. PLHIV interventions maintained the same funding levels as previous years.

The beneficiary outcome monitoring results showed improved food consumption scores between the November 2021 follow-up and the baseline. This improvement is attributed to a revision of the specialized nutritious food ration. However, the minimum acceptable diet 2021 follow-up values reflected a decrease compared to 2020, highlighting the need to improve child nutrition education and counselling, including breastfeeding.

WFP signed a Memoranda of Understanding with the MSP, INABIE, INAPI, and the Ministry of Women. As part of the agreement with MSP, a Nutrition Diploma was designed. In the Diploma's first edition, 45 staff members participated and increased capacities to design public policies and strategies to tackle food and nutrition insecurity and malnutrition.

Gender was integrated into activities of this outcome, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 3. WFP integrated a gendered approach to nutrition counselling and social behavioural change activities, promoting more active participation of male caregivers in all actions. Likewise, all trainings targeting staff and cooperating partners considered different needs by sex and age.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>3</p>

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.



WFP strengthened the resilience of the emergency telecommunications capabilities and **established an ICT working group**



941 people in floods-affected communities reached with information on climate and weather risks



WFP strengthened the capacities of 32 Government institutions in climate adaptation, emergency preparedness, and forecast-based anticipatory actions

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP aims at strengthening national and local systems and coordination to improve resilience to shocks, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations. WFP's main activities in 2021 focused on providing technical assistance by promoting evidence generation and supporting advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation with early warning systems, and forecast-based financing mechanisms among institutions and vulnerable communities.

WFP's key priorities for 2021 focused on the provision of technical support:

- to design and reform the risk management and emergency response system, including the social protection system;
- to strengthen the local actors' capacities of the Dominican Red Cross, Civil Defence, the Municipal Prevention, Mitigation and Response Committees, and other community networks to be better prepared for response and emergency operations;
- to strengthen public policies on early warning systems, humanitarian assistance, forecast-based financing, improving the national and community response capacities; and
- to promote a national Climate Risk Financing strategy aligned with climate services, to strengthen country-wide protection mechanisms.

WFP provided continuous technical support to strengthen the shock responsive social protection system through:

- comprehensive assessments to identify areas of improvement for the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the national social protection system;
- minimum expenditure basket analysis developed to identify the amount to be transferred to households according to their needs and gaps between income and consumption to ensure the correct transfer value;
- climate risk financing mechanisms desk study developed to identify instruments applicable to the Dominican context at macro, meso and micro levels; and
- emergency social subsidy established jointly with the national social protection programme, to provide cash-based transfers to the country's most vulnerable households affected by shocks.

Moreover, WFP supported the National Social Registry Institution (SIUBEN, for its Spanish acronym) to include food security and nutrition indicators into its national surveys and continue providing technical assistance on the discussions regarding the quality-of-life index, the climate shocks vulnerability index, as well as strengthening their technical capacities on web mapping for the improvement of data management and visualization. A Memorandum of Understanding was also signed to continue supporting SIUBEN and further enhance database management.

WFP improved emergency telecommunications in the country, increasing the capacities of governmental institutions that form the Emergency Prevention, Mitigation and Response National System to develop a national, shock-resilient telecommunications network. Following a gap assessment carried out with the support of WFP's Fast Information Technology and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team, WFP procured the necessary equipment to have a resilient network.

WFP continued implementing the forecast-based financing project. In 2021, WFP managed to have direct field activities that included 12 workshops with local authorities and key actors at the community level to raise awareness about early

warning, anticipatory actions, and share information about the functioning of the forecast-based financing mechanism actors and roles at different levels. With forecast-based anticipatory actions, WFP surpassed its target on the number of people with direct access to information on climate and weather risks reaching 441 more beneficiaries, tailoring the Communication with Communities to the province's needs addressed by the project. WFP prepared the set-up to enable the activation of the mechanism in case of a shock to cover the targeted population as needed. A simulation exercise on the activation of the forecast-based financing mechanism was carried out with government actors to validate the operating procedures for the flooding early warning system in the Northern Basin. WFP also carried out a diagnosis of the meteorological stations for observation and measurement of hydrometeorological variables within the Northern Basin to identify the components that need to be strengthened for the National Meteorological Office to be able to carry out adequate hydrometeorological surveillance.

As part of the actions to strengthen the country's supply chain and logistics capacities, WFP collaborated with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Dominican Red Cross to have better storage capacities and emergency stocks available to respond to emergencies in Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti. Other organizational development processes and the establishment of internal procedures are still to be addressed. Also, WFP will continue advocating for the strengthening of local response actors through equipment, training, and inter-agency coordination. With the support from Plan International, non-food items and emergency response kits were purchased to augment the capacities of local emergency response committees for the 2021 hurricane season.

WFP increased awareness of the need for climate change adaptation strategies in the country, given its increasing vulnerability to climate shocks. WFP, jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, developed a strategy to address food systems integrated with social protection and climate change in the Dominican Republic to be implemented through the Ministry of Environment. Likewise, WFP offices in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Honduras, drafted a regional strategy to advance climate services and early warning systems.

Strategic outcome 3 was funded at 94 percent for 2021. Funding was received from mid-year onwards, to prepare and respond to emergencies, increasing the resilience of communities to climate shocks and strengthening national and local actors' capacities. Some of the funding remains multi-year to be spent between 2022 and 2023. Lessons learned include a closer engagement with the Government to establish joint strategies to carry out emergency preparedness and readiness and provide them with technical capacities.

WFP updated the emergency preparedness capacity index (EPCI) in 2021 with the participation of 20 institutions. The EPCI supports national and local actors jointly with WFP and other partners to assess and agree on national and local levels of preparedness and response capacities within the WFP mandated areas. The results show a decrease of 0.5 points compared to the 2019 index.

To reinforce early warning systems, WFP fostered inter-sectoral dialogues and the articulation of national and sub-national organizational and programmatic structures of the Government, as well as local actors, for the development of coordinated strategies for preparedness and response to climate-related events to ensure the population can cover their basic food security and livelihood needs. WFP supported the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development to establish national frameworks to guide humanitarian assistance and disaster risk management and to develop an early warning system. Additionally, with the Ministry of the Presidency, WFP established a high-level working group on Humanitarian Assistance and Risk Management. Other relevant engagements were made with emergency operational institutions, such as the Civil Defence and the Emergency Operational Centre, to articulate the efforts nationally. With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, Customs National Directorate and National Port Institutions, WFP enabled the activation and coordination of the Humanitarian and Logistics Corridor for a national and regional response after Haiti's 2021 earthquake.

The reform of the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response and social protection systems posed challenges on the engagement with the Government in 2021. It slowed down efforts to achieve inter-institutional coordination in emergency management.

Gender was partially integrated into activities of this outcome, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 1. WFP contributed to national priorities for girls' and women's empowerment through gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis. WFP also carried out a Gender, Protection, and Communications with Communities study to inform actions with cash-based transfers.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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

Strategic outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.



9,000 people reached through **direct in-kind food assistance**



143,679 early-aged children and their supporters reached through **school feeding programme**



43 mt of food distributed to beneficiaries

Under strategic outcome (SO) 4, WFP provides immediate food assistance with in-kind food rations and cash-based transfers to the most vulnerable groups in emergency contexts. This SO was first introduced in 2020 to complement the Government's efforts as the pandemic continued and considering the yearly hurricane seasons.

In its food distribution intervention, WFP mainly targeted households impacted by COVID-19, particularly migrant and undocumented groups, in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through local partners. Similarly, WFP continued its nutrition intervention, complemented with food distributions targeting people living with HIV (PLHIV), in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and local partners. All food distribution activities were carried out with complimentary nutrition-related awareness-raising and nutritional counselling actions so that participants could better use their food assistance. The food basket for emergency response was revised and improved in coordination with WFP's food safety and quality unit to strengthen its nutritional content according to the needs of the population groups.

Through cash-based transfers intervention and complimentary nutrition actions, WFP supported the reactivation of the Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care (INAIFI) school feeding programme which was interrupted in 2020 due to COVID-19, affecting more than 200,000 children covered annually.

Furthermore, WFP set up cash-based transfer interventions to assist affected populations with anticipated actions to minimise the impacts of hydro-meteorological events in the framework of the forecast-based financing (FBF) project. However, it was not implemented in 2021 since triggers were not met, and the mechanism was not activated. Targeting criteria was defined with a gender approach and later validated with community leaders and local actors. A data collection exercise was carried out at the household level; the data were disaggregated by sex and age. Moreover, sectoral assessments were carried out in the localities prioritized for the intervention. In all the activities, WFP ensured a participatory process with the communities. At different levels, community assemblies were held to present the FBF mechanism and inform about the early warning and anticipatory actions, including cash-based transfers. In this regard, the capacities of local stakeholders and the general population of the prioritized communities were strengthened.

One significant challenge was the inclusion of the undocumented population in cash-based transfers interventions, given that national frameworks required a valid identity document issued by the Government to access financial services. In 2021, the country office established a beneficiary and transfer management platform to facilitate WFP's identification cards. These cards will allow WFP and other development and humanitarian actors to provide cash-based transfers to Dominicans and migrants without identity documents. To complement the assistance given to beneficiaries, WFP also strengthened its partnership with UNHCR.

While it was originally planned to deliver cash-based transfers (CBT) to households, WFP did not receive funds to implement this activity; however, resources were mobilized to provide CBT to educational centres, as part of INAIFI's school feeding programme. Despite COVID-19 disruptions, WFP reached 137,794 children and 5,885 personnel of educational centres and will continue in 2022 with the remainder of available funds. Also, due to limited resources, WFP reached only 45 percent of planned beneficiaries with food transfers benefiting 9,000 PLHIV, migrants and undocumented populations.

As evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 1, gender and age were partially integrated. Efforts were made to involve the male heads of households in food distribution interventions, nutrition counselling, and message dissemination to balance care responsibilities in the household, especially related to food preparation and consumption. In 2021, 37 percent of the participants were male, a nine-point increase compared to 2020.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	1

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.



Activation and coordination of the
**Humanitarian and Logistics
Corridor**



Humanitarian warehouse inaugurated
with the Government



Three mobile storage units installed to
serve **521,000 people** in the vaccination
process

Strategic outcome 5 seeks to enable access to reliable services to humanitarian and development partners, developing and expanding linkages between the humanitarian community, private sector, and the Government to provide a more coordinated, efficient and effective humanitarian aid response by increasing the coverage of the emergency response with local humanitarian warehouses and supply chain capacities also to assist neighbouring countries.

Activities under this outcome represented a smaller part of WFP's activities during 2021 and mainly focused on preparing the Humanitarian and Logistics Corridor, to provide services to neighbouring countries in the region, including support to the Government and WFP Haiti in response to the emergency after the earthquake in August 2021. WFP joined efforts to support Haiti in setting up the logistics operations, assessing the possibility to assist with cargo transport (overseas and inland) to ensure humanitarian assistance, while also supporting the Government to evaluate assistance options and increase their logistics response capacities.

WFP also advanced in preparedness capacities and operational readiness procedures. Principally, WFP strengthened the warehousing capacities of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Dominican Red Cross and increased the Government's emergency storage capacities with three additional mobile storage units, supporting the COVID-19 vaccination efforts. In addition, WFP carried out a mission in the second half of the year to assess storage capacities for humanitarian response. The mission assessed road shapes, transportation providers, ports, and warehouses. Following the mission, WFP provided strategic guidance to the Ministry of the Presidency in designing a national warehouse operations strategy, as part of the Disaster Risk Management Reform, which can serve the northern and southern border areas of the country and the capital during the onset of an emergency. In addition, WFP held technical discussions with the Pan American Health Organization to include medicines in this strategy, as well as with other government institutions such as the Social Plan Institution and the State's Economic Canteens that also play an essential role in supply chain and storage in the country.

Strategic outcome 5 was not funded in 2021, given the nature of its activities related to the activation of service provision for humanitarian partners when requested.

Nevertheless, WFP engaged with the Government and other Humanitarian partners to increase national and regional capacities on service provision, including supply chain, transport, storage, and prioritizing the need to be better prepared to assist during crises and emergencies, including on-demand services. In 2021, the Government requested WFP's further support to procure food, relief items and operational equipment, and provide warehousing and cargo transportation during emergencies.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

With a gender inequality index of 0.7, the Dominican Republic still faces significant challenges and inequalities that prevent women from participating effectively in decision-making [1]. This impacts negatively the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero hunger). According to the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study, the cost of a nutritious diet for girls and women of reproductive age is 2.3 and 1.2 times more expensive, respectively, than for boys and men [2]. Similarly, "The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition" study indicates that women suffer from overweight and obesity more than men: of the obesity cases analysed, 61 percent were women [3]. Given the links between economic access, malnutrition, and food insecurity, WFP took a gendered approach to nutrition education and counselling.

In 2021, WFP and the Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security provided technical assistance to design a work plan to respond to the main FNG's findings, with key government actors such as the National Student Welfare Institute, the Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care, the national social protection programme, the Ministry of Women, and the Ministry of Public Health agreeing to its implementation. The plan has a gendered focus specifically targeting women and empowering rural women.

Moreover, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Women by designing a joint work plan to develop food security and nutrition interventions targeting women victims of gender-based violence (GBV). This work plan and its related resource mobilization strategy will be jointly implemented in 2022, assisting the target population in government shelters and improving public policies based on evidence of the links between nutrition and GBV.

As part of the national strategy, significant progress was made for two social and behavioural change communication campaigns. The first one was launched in December 2021 and was designed with a gendered approach to promote shared unpaid care work related to nutrition and feeding practices between female and male caregivers in the household. Likewise, communication materials were designed with a gender-sensitive language and highlighted stories from girls and women. This campaign reached three million people through traditional mass media outlets and social media platforms. The second campaign will be implemented in 2022.

Under the nutrition programme, there was an increase in pregnant and lactating women and girls' participation compared to 2020, since adjustments were made to annual targets of the joint nutrition component with the social protection programme and the National Health Service, subsequently decreasing male beneficiaries. Likewise, under the general distribution activities, 63 percent of beneficiaries were female.

In 2021, WFP conducted a Gender, Protection, and Communication community consultation to inform the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of assistance, both cash-based transfer and in-kind interventions. The results were of interest to the Government, NGOs, and other UN agencies.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. 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 leverages its role in the Dominican Republic as part of the national task force on migration, led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the national task force on gender, age, and protection in disaster risk reduction to assess and manage any protection risk that could arise in different emergency contexts.

Although the country remains safe for different population groups to access assistance, Haiti's socio-economic context became a concern for the Government in terms of security implications and the potential increase of humanitarian needs. Furthermore, food and nutrition insecurity increased by 5 percent after the 7.2 magnitude earthquake in Haiti in August, compared to 2020. In this sense, WFP continued monitoring the border situation and coordinated with the Government to ensure the Humanitarian and Logistics Corridor readiness.

Nutrition assistance interventions and in-kind food kit transfers were designed and implemented, considering access and safety challenges that could affect participants and beneficiaries, particularly in the COVID-19 context. WFP led trainings for implementing and cooperating partners to ensure that all activities before, during, and after distributions adhere to corporate protection and security standards. For the interventions of the nutrition component, targeting was carried out jointly with the national social protection programme, with a focus on the most vulnerable people to food insecurity based on their socioeconomic level and living conditions, placed in levels 1 and 2 of the quality-of-life index of the National Social Registry Institution. Moreover, after negotiations with the Government, WFP and partners established a 70-30 rule, where 30 percent of beneficiaries were vulnerable groups not covered within the social protection programmes, such as people living with HIV (PLHIV), migrants, and undocumented people.

For the distribution of in-kind food rations, WFP prioritized migrants and undocumented people, working jointly with UNHCR and other local partners who were trained to carry out the distributions safely and without presenting discrimination or retaliation risks within the communities. Likewise, for the activities carried out with PLHIV, beneficiaries were treated in health centres and followed confidentiality protocols established jointly with the health system and based on WFP's Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy to ensure lawfulness and avoid stigma. In this sense, and to ensure privacy, personal data was only shared among WFP, the health clinics, and cooperating partners, which were selected based on their recognition in the communities for their work and sensitivity towards PLHIV. The focus of the programme targeting PLHIV was to promote social inclusion through collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations and other community members in building community vegetable gardens to foster integration among neighbours while promoting healthy diets and nutritional education.

WFP conducted a gender, protection, and communication community consultation to identify best practices and gaps in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of CBT interventions by the social protection system and other humanitarian actors. The primary gap identified was the requirement of creditable identification documents to access assistance, which excludes vulnerable groups, mainly migrants and undocumented people. Likewise, the analysis highlighted the need to reflect better the intersectional vulnerabilities related to age and gender. The reform of the social protection system posed an excellent opportunity to work jointly with the Government to close these gaps while raising awareness on these issues. Additionally, as per the recommendation of the consultations, WFP has started implementing the following actions, which will continue beyond 2021:

- analysing the participatory situation focusing on needs, capacities, and preferences disaggregated by gender, age, and disability;
- planning risk analysis and mitigation measures associated with the CBT intervention;
- revising the transfer modalities to consider context, challenges and opportunities; and
- broadening the cooperating partners' roster to include specialized NGOs that work with women, children and people living with disabilities.

When designing its cash-based transfer (CBT) intervention, WFP analysed different delivery mechanisms to identify potential challenges for migrant and undocumented beneficiaries in accessing WFP assistance, as per the recommendation of the gender, protection, and communications assessment carried out in 2021. To this end, two

major sectoral assessments were carried out to complement the findings: the micro information technology assessment and the market assessment. Likewise, as part of the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), WFP established a hotline for beneficiaries to share their perceptions about the CBT programme and solve any issues that might arise.

Furthermore, the country office's capacity to use WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform was strengthened by providing all necessary training to focal points and developing standard operating procedures for beneficiary registration, distribution plans validation, and reconciliation.

According to post-distribution monitoring interviews conducted in November 2021, most WFP's direct beneficiaries reported accessing programmes and assistance without security concerns. Yet, WFP still needs to strengthen the information provided to participants and beneficiaries about the programmes, such as: who is included and why, what people will receive and for how long, and the communication mechanisms available to them.

Environment

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

According to the global climate risk index, the Dominican Republic is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, suffering the impact of hurricanes, floods, and recurrent droughts that disproportionately affect vulnerable populations and their livelihoods. This impacts the increase of food insecurity along with the lack of dietary diversity, quality primary health care, and weak agricultural structure. Floods are the most frequent weather-related hazard in the Dominican Republic, with the north-eastern region being the most at-risk area. In contrast, the arid north-west region has experienced an accelerated rise in temperature that negatively impacts water availability and crop production and increases the risk of droughts. Such drought risk has been observed to affect the country over the past decade, with direct impacts on the loss of livelihoods and with longer-term effects on land and soil degradation. Minimum and maximum temperatures also show an increase in average annual values, which allows extreme meteorological phenomena and the possibility of flooding.

Within the global hunger index, the Dominican Republic is classified as a country with moderate hunger levels. However, WFP analysis of climate and natural shocks shows that these worsen food security. The Dominican Republic has also increased levels of inequality which, together with this exposure to shocks, further increases the vulnerability levels and the risk and potential impact on the population. WFP has made great strides in improving government capacities in case of shocks and is focusing its efforts on the Northern River basin in the country for flood risks. This includes the application of thresholds and triggers for cash-based transfers and other post-harvest crop loss mitigation actions to early warnings.

Climate change, natural hazards, and systemic shocks threaten national food systems and livelihoods through commodity price fluctuations and disruption of supply chains. Thus, WFP increased focus on food systems in 2021 and the importance of fostering high-level advocacy to promote the implementation of the national roadmap.

WFP continued putting in place environmental and social safeguards to ensure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. For the distribution of in-kind food rations under strategic outcome 4, WFP recycled the packages received with specialized nutritious food, which were transformed into bags to deliver the food rations. These eco-friendly bags were hand-made by the women that are also part of the urban vegetable garden projects in La Romana.

Communications for change

WFP promotes healthy habits and nutritious diets through coordinated communications initiatives.

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero hunger), WFP launched a national communications campaign to promote healthy habits, reaching 3 million persons through mass media and 50,000 through social media to ensure greater impact. This is an effort carried out with the support of the leading government institutions, the private sector, represented by the corporate alliance, *Sanar Una Nación*, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Since 2018, the Country Office in the Dominican Republic has been working on medium-term actions that identify the need to promote nutritional education and the articulation and participation of communities and diverse actors as the differentiating and essential factors for Zero Hunger in the Dominican Republic. In line with it, WFP worked with partners to develop aligned strategies on nutritional education and nutritional counselling that improve food security and nutrition. From the whole-of-society approach, WFP included different sectors to work together as a movement to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030, and this action aims at:

- increase awareness on the need to change eating habits that affect Dominicans' health and improve their food insecurity,
- advocate for improved nutritional education and counselling policies, and
- call to action for all parts of society to join.

WFP studies showed that the Dominican population is affected by the double burden of malnutrition, with high levels of hypertension, obesity, and anaemia, while also registering micronutrient deficiencies, child malnutrition, poor breastfeeding practices, and undernutrition. The country's food insecurity levels have also increased due to the COVID-19, with 4.14 million people in moderate and severe food insecurity. Given the imminent need and opportunity to improve nutrition in the country to achieve the sustainable development of the population, WFP developed social communication actions to raise awareness throughout different sectors under the idea of fostering more balanced and healthier eating habits that will potentially help Dominicans aim for a more prosperous future.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP (2021). Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

For 2021, SDG indicators "Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)" and "Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)" the data is not available, as it was not included in The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report.

For 2021, SDG indicator "Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age" was not disaggregated by sex in The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report.

For 2021, there is no national data about SDG indicator "Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation) committed to developing countries".

Context and Operations

[1] Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (2021). Bulletin of official statistics on monetary poverty in the Dominican Republic (Year 6, No. 8).

[2] United Nations Development Programme (2016). Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean.

[3] WFP (2021). Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI).

[4] WFP and the Ministry of Presidency (2021). Fill the Nutrient Gap Dominican Republic.

[5] WFP, Ministry of Public Health, the Vice-presidency, the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama, and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2019). The Social and Economic Impact of the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (2021). Data for 2021 is not available.

[2] The UN General Assembly designated 2021 the International Year of Fruits and Vegetables to raise awareness on the key role of fruits and vegetables in food security, human health and nutrition.

For the 'Food Consumption Score' and 'Proportion of children 6 to 23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet' indicators, WFP did not carry out programme monitoring actions in 2019, therefore there are no follow-up values available for that year. Likewise, baseline values and 2020 follow-up values were not disaggregated by sex. For the 2021 follow-up values, remote post-distribution monitoring interviews were carried out.

Output results figures are based on validated cooperating partner monthly distribution reports.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Activities related to drought under Sub Activity "Climate adaptation and risk management activities" were not fully carried out due to delays in the design of a Drought Monitoring platform, which was finalized at the end of 2021. Training sessions on the use of the platform will be held in 2022.

[2] Under Sub Activity "Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions", WFP did not assist beneficiaries since the FbF mechanism was not activated in 2021.

Strategic outcome 04

WFP was able to reach a greater number of people through its cash-based transfers intervention than initially planned because of the implementation of an operation with the Government's main school-feeding programme, managed by National Student Welfare Institute (INABIE)

For the 'Food Consumption Score' indicator, WFP did not carry out programme monitoring actions in 2020, therefore there are no follow-up values available for that year (this activity was introduced in the country strategic plan in 2020, thus there is no follow-up data for 2019). Likewise, baseline values and target were not disaggregated by sex. For the 2021 follow-up values, remote post-distribution monitoring interviews were carried out.

Under Sub Activity "Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions", WFP did not assist beneficiaries since the FbF mechanism was not activated in 2021.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] United Nations Development Programme (2020). Human Development Report 2020

[2] WFP and the Ministry of Presidency (2021). Fill the Nutrient Gap Dominican Republic

[3] WFP, Ministry of Public Health, the Vice-presidency, the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2019). The Social and Economic Impact of the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Protection and accountability to affected populations indicators were not collected in 2019, therefore no follow-up values are available. For Activity 4 there was no baseline collected.

Environment

The Field Level Agreements and Memorandum of Understandings that have been signed by the country office and partners have not been screened for environmental and social risk using WFP screening tool. As per oversight and audit recommendations, starting 2022 WFP will assess whether a proposed activity poses the risk of causing unintended harm to the environment or people (beneficiaries or others) in the design stages and prior to implementation of interventions.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	4,500	4,500	9,000	
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	6,844	6,829	13,673	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	11,342	11,026	22,368	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			5.9	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	1,426	1,410	2,836	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
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		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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\$	1,273,536
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	118,480	148,645	125%
	female	171,520	156,349	91%
	total	290,000	304,994	105%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	29,820	54,908	184%
	female	37,380	53,464	143%
	total	67,200	108,372	161%
24-59 months	male	35,460	52,342	148%
	female	32,940	55,097	167%
	total	68,400	107,439	157%
5-11 years	male	600	149	25%
	female	600	149	25%
	total	1,200	298	25%
12-17 years	male	3,600	893	25%
	female	14,760	2,443	17%
	total	18,360	3,336	18%
18-59 years	male	18,000	4,743	26%
	female	54,840	9,586	17%
	total	72,840	14,329	20%
60+ years	male	31,000	35,610	115%
	female	31,000	35,610	115%
	total	62,000	71,220	115%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	290,000	304,994	105%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Climate change adaptation and risk management	10,000	579	5%
Prevention of Malnutrition	230,000	151,736	65%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	50,000	152,679	305%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	0	14	-
Iodised Salt	0	2	-
Oat	0	4	-
Pasta	0	7	-
Rations	1,563	0	0%
Rice	0	9	-
Vegetable Oil	0	7	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	909	556	61%
Micronutrient Powder	14	173	1,201%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	3,024,000	660,512	22%

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	
Output Results					
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).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	500	489	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	13	16	
C.6*: 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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	8	3	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	8	12	
I: The population of the Dominican Republic benefits from strengthened and coherent institutions, legal frameworks, policies and programmes for improving eating habits and addressing food security and nutrition needs.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	7	14	

Outcome Results								
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).								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1	1	0	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Overall	10	≥73	≥65	58	58	0	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	3,255,595.13	≥45,149,802	≥8,000,000	8,589,129	2,651,874.32	3,255,595.13	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023				Root Causes	
Output Results					
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).					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	25,000	34,122
			Male	25,000	34,121
			Total	50,000	68,243
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	48,000	6,369
			Total	48,000	6,369
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	25,000	34,122
			Male	25,000	34,121
			Total	50,000	68,243
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2,940	9,833
			Male	3,060	10,235
			Total	6,000	20,068
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	62,400	27,355
			Male	57,600	28,471
			Total	120,000	55,826
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	3,180	652
			Male	2,820	578
			Total	6,000	1,230
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	48,000	6,369
			Total	48,000	6,369
A.2: Food transfers			MT	923	729

Output Results				
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).				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	900	1,230
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	45	67
C.6*: 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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	3
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	16	26
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	individual	3,600,000	3,000,000
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)	individual	50,000	50,000

Outcome Results								
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).								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	86	≥90	≥86	96.77 100 97.25		86	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female				0			WFP
	Male				0			programme monitoring
	Overall	9.8	<6	≤10	0	11		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female				3.23			WFP
	Male				0			programme monitoring
	Overall	4.1	<4	≤4	2.75	3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	40	>70	>50	42.8	55	45	WFP
	Male	30	>70	>50	40.9	52	56	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	>70	>50	42	53	49	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CHILDREN - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	10	>70	>20	23.2			WFP
	Male	10	>70	>20	23.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	10	>70	>20	23.2	26		WFP programme monitoring

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.				- Resilience Building	
Output Results					
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)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Climate adaptation and risk management activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20	0	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	0	
C.6*: 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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	32	32	
Emergency preparedness activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	15	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	1	
C.6*: 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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	3	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	32	35	
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	35	43	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	3	

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20	21
C.6*: 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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	4
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	28	27
G: 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.				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	100
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	1	1
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	500	941
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	individual	5,000	0
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	individual	5,000	0

Outcome Results

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)

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.33	>3.2	>3	1.83	2.33	2.33	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Forecast-based	Female	1,250	301	
		Anticipatory	Male	1,250	278	
		Climate Actions	Total	2,500	579	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	2,500	954	
			Male	2,500	846	
			Total	5,000	1,800	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based	Female	5,000	0	
		Anticipatory	Male	5,000	0	
		Climate Actions	Total	10,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	15,000	4,708	
			Male	15,000	1,177	
			Total	30,000	5,885	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	0	70,274	
			Male	0	67,520	
			Total	0	137,794	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	10,000	4,500	
			Male	10,000	4,500	
			Total	20,000	9,000	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,563	43	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,024,000	660,512	

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female				85			WFP survey
	Male				90			WFP survey
	Overall	86	≥90	≥86	86.1			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female				13			WFP survey
	Male				5			WFP survey
	Overall	9.8	≤6	≤10	10.9			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female				3			WFP survey
	Male				5			WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤4	<4	3			WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunicationd and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.			- Crisis Response	
Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.				
Service Delivery General				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)	unit	500	720
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	1	1
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.67: Number of mobile storage tents/units made available	unit	3	3

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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

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).

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	70	=52	=55	56	55	53	WFP
	Male	30	=48	=45	44	45	47	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	=55	=55	63	72	0	WFP
	Male	0	=45	=45	37	28	0	programme
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	0	monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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).

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	60	=100	≥95	100	80		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	=100	≥95	100	85		
	Overall	60	=100	≥95	100	82.5		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	80	=100	=100	100	95		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	=100	=100	100	95		
	Overall	80	=100	=100	100	95		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	55	>90	>90	100	85		Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	60	>90	>90	100	90		
	Overall	57.5	>90	>90	100	87.5		

Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0	=100	>95	98	90		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	>95	93	95		
	Overall	0	=100	>95	97	92.5		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	99	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100		
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99	100		

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	0	>90	>90	98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>90	>90	98	95	
	Overall	0	>90	>90	98	97.5	
--							WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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).

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	>50	50	30		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	50	>80	>70	97	65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	>80	>70	81	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>80	>70	94	63		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	>90	>80	56	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>90	>80	55	90		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>90	>80	56	95		WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
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).								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥80	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

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WFP supports economic empowerment and nutritional education and counselling through building urban vegetable gardens.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.
SO 4	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.
CS1	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)
CS1	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).
CS1	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).
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	5,486,216	3,810,541	5,810,357	787,278
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,486,216	3,810,541	5,810,357	787,278
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).	2,482,922	1,399,719	455,409	298,350
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,482,922	1,399,719	455,409	298,350

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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).	316,876	336,334	309,792	265,137
	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)	3,372,137	4,540,453	3,161,357	1,095,609
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,689,012	4,876,788	3,471,149	1,360,746

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	142,049	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			142,049	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	165,452	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	165,452	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			11,800,200	10,087,047	9,902,367	2,446,373
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			354,252	430,778	414,214	94,290
Total Direct Costs			12,154,452	10,517,825	10,316,581	2,540,664
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			780,529	683,659	362,717	362,717
Grand Total			12,934,981	11,201,483	10,679,298	2,903,380



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

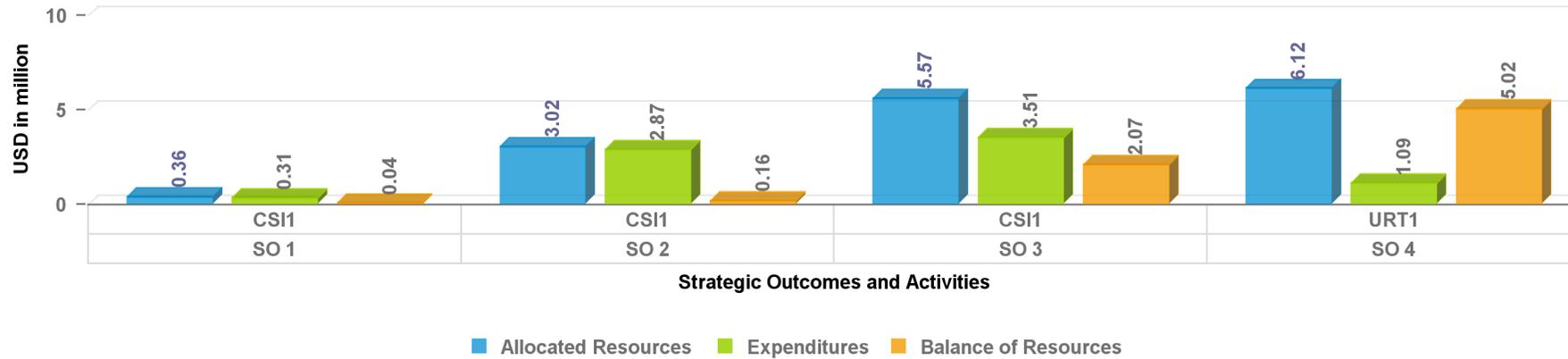
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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.
SO 4	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.
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	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).
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).
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	8,932,057	6,117,636	0	6,117,636	1,094,557	5,023,079
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,932,057	6,117,636	0	6,117,636	1,094,557	5,023,079
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).	5,407,102	3,024,071	0	3,024,071	2,867,012	157,059
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,407,102	3,024,071	0	3,024,071	2,867,012	157,059

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

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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).	820,975	359,435	0	359,435	314,779	44,655
	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)	5,657,319	5,571,561	0	5,571,561	3,505,813	2,065,748
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,478,294	5,930,996	0	5,930,996	3,820,592	2,110,404
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	215,905	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			215,905	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	165,452	0	165,452	0	165,452
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	165,452	0	165,452	0	165,452
Total Direct Operational Cost			21,033,358	15,238,156	0	15,238,156	7,782,162	7,455,994
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			823,482	769,140	0	769,140	449,216	319,924
Total Direct Costs			21,856,840	16,007,296	0	16,007,296	8,231,378	7,775,918
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,406,154	649,851		649,851	649,851	0
Grand Total			23,262,994	16,657,147	0	16,657,147	8,881,229	7,775,918

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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