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Dominican Republic

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	8
RISK MANAGEMENT	9
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	12
Programme performance	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	18
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	21
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	25
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	28
Cross-cutting results	29
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	29
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	30
ENVIRONMENT	32
Adaptative social protection	33
Data Notes	35
Annex	38
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	38
Figures and Indicators	39
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	39
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	39
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	40
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	40
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER (MT)	40
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	41
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	42
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	50

Overview

WFP launched its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 to address the country's deep-rooted food insecurity and malnutrition, reduce climate-related risks, and increase emergency preparedness and response capacities. In its contribution to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), the CSP covers five strategic outcomes: advocacy and evidence generation for zero hunger; nutrition throughout the life cycle; emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and climate change; crisis response; and service provision.

In 2022, WFP supported the Government while the country struggled with COVID-19, the effects of the food crises on commodity prices, and the impact of Hurricane Fiona, all of which limited access to food and essential needs [1]. WFP's direct emergency response interventions complemented the Government's response, with a focus on migrants and undocumented people who were not covered by the social protection mechanisms [2].

In addition, WFP and the Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care (INAPI, for its Spanish acronym) collaborated to implement the government's school feeding programme. Through an investment of USD 3.77 million in commodity vouchers, WFP provided school meals to 81,640 children and 8,164 caregivers in 505 centres.

Overall, through all its direct interventions, WFP reached 117,525 women, men, girls and boys including 8,259 people with disabilities. Assistance modalities included cash-based transfers, in-kind food distributions and specialized nutritious food to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. WFP also provided capacity strengthening in the form of nutritional education and counselling to promote nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles. Overall, 51 percent of WFP's direct beneficiaries were women and girls.

Institutional capacity strengthening also played a key role in WFP's continuous support to government partners to improve food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management, and climate change adaptation policies and programmes. WFP worked with the social protection system, particularly the social protection programme *Supérate*, in the design, implementation, deployment and systematisation of the first emergency voucher operational guide, which was first activated after Hurricane Fiona landed in the country [3].

Likewise, in its internal preparedness activities before the landfall of Hurricane Fiona, WFP activated the first national and regional anticipatory action mechanism under the forecast-based financing initiative. Similarly, to reduce the impacts of the annual hurricane season, WFP coordinated the United Nations Emergency Technical Team and led the United Nations Emergency Preparedness and Response Action Plan. This included developing emergency scenarios and providing training on damage assessment and data collection in emergency contexts.

Moreover, WFP enhanced the articulation of the disaster prevention, mitigation and response system and the social protection institutions to achieve a more comprehensive emergency preparedness and response, which was a significant historic gap highlighted in previous emergencies. In line with its emergency preparedness and response activities, with innovation and technology as catalysts, WFP strengthened the capacities of national and local technical institutions in the use of drones for damage assessment and mapping as a tool to inform swift decision-making in an emergency context.

Regarding food security and nutrition, WFP strengthened its work with the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (SETESSAN, for its Spanish acronym) to implement and monitor a national joint plan based on the results and recommendations of the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis [4]. This plan was integrated and carried out through the annual operational plans of five institutions: INAPI, the National Student Welfare Institute, *Supérate*, the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Public Health.

Additionally, WFP managed, on behalf of SETESSAN, the country-led evaluation of the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Food Security and Nutrition (Plan SSAN, for its Spanish acronym) and provided technical assistance to the participatory process to draft the new Plan SSAN for the 2023-2026 period. WFP also led and supported food security and nutrition assessments, including the emergency food security assessment and the first Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis in the country.

117,525

Total beneficiaries in 2022



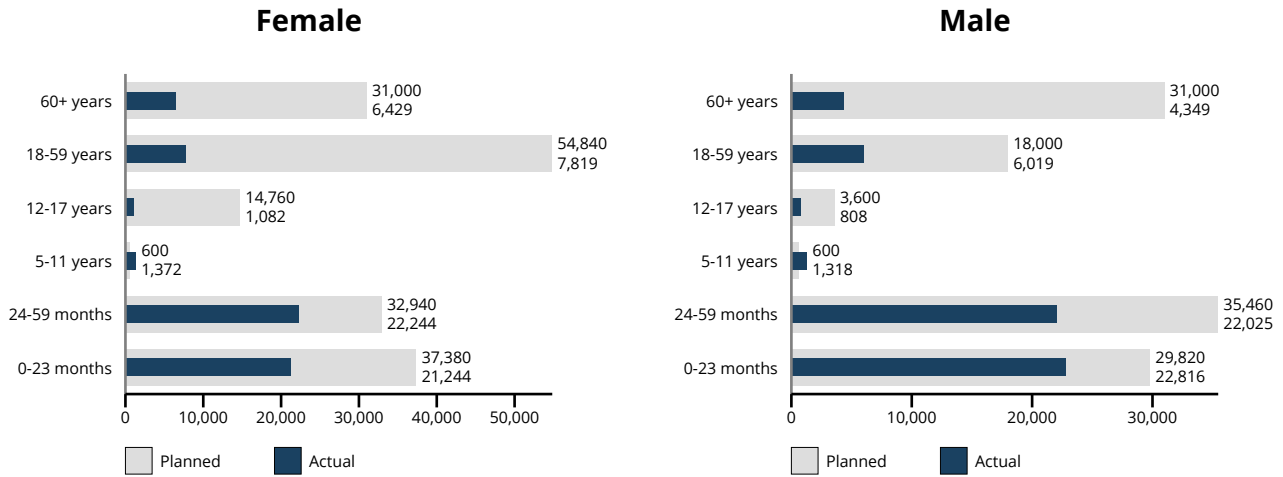
51% female



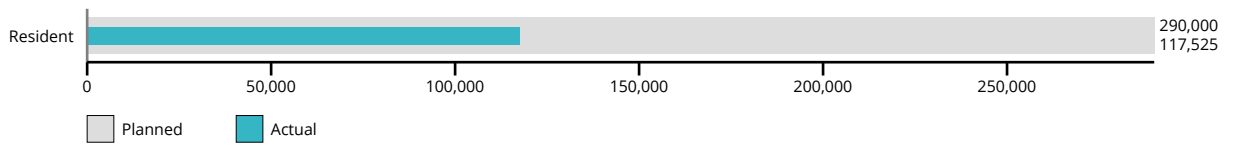
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 8,259 (50% Female, 50% Male)

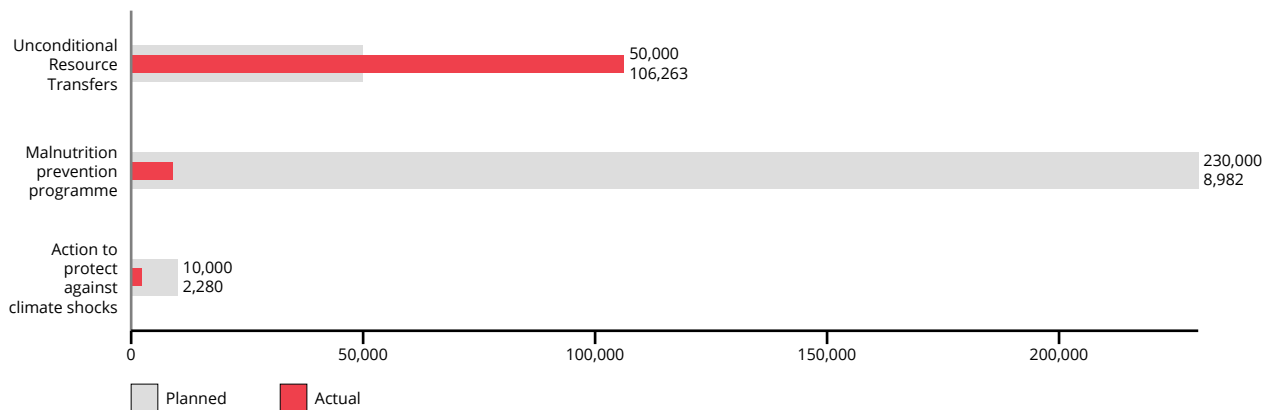
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



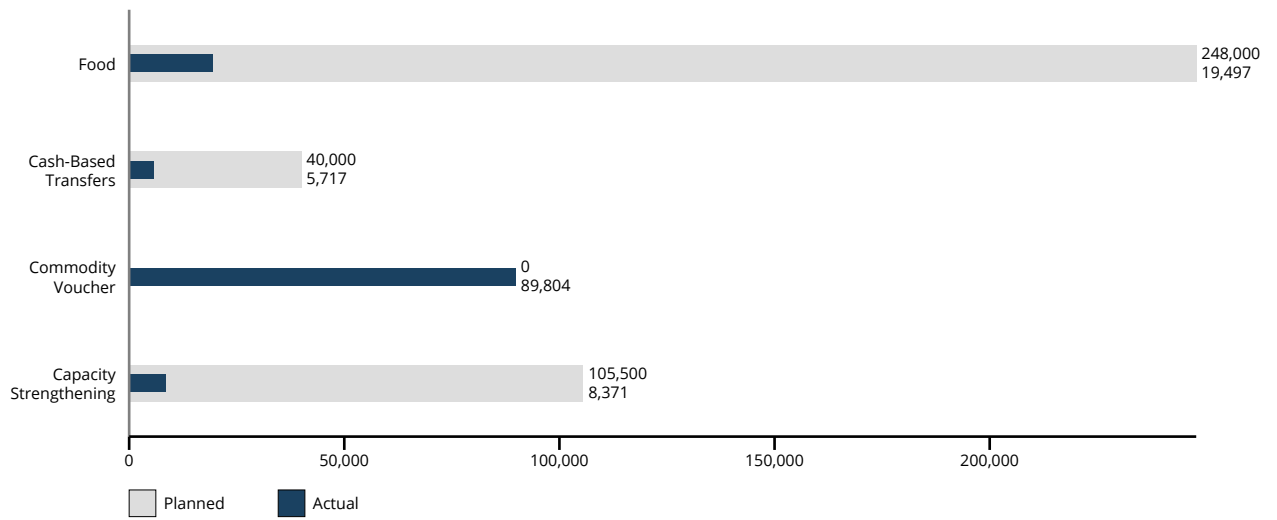
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



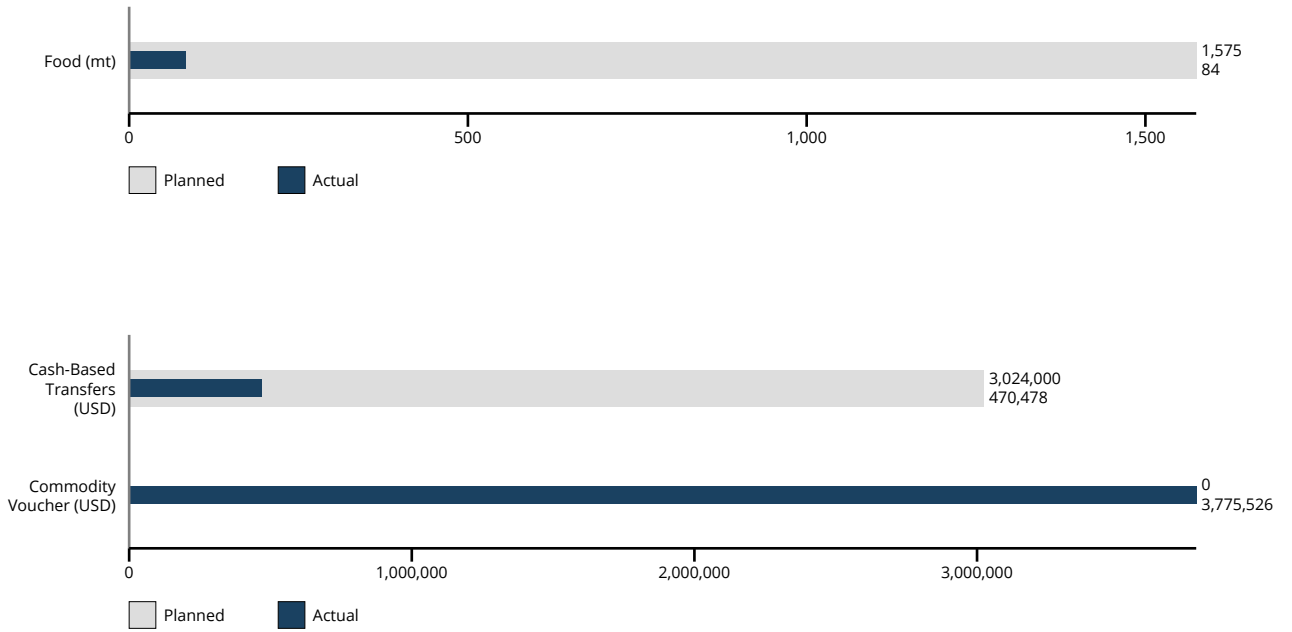
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



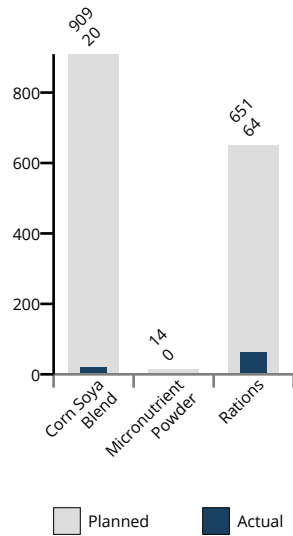
Beneficiaries by Modality



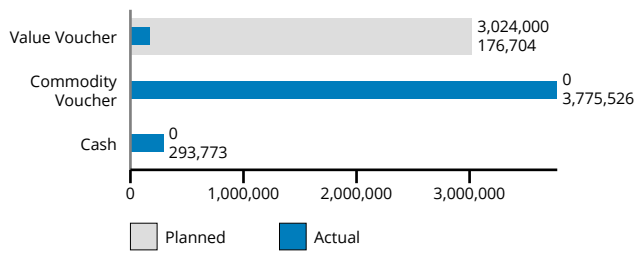
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



The Dominican Republic has a steady economy that has experienced strong economic growth over the last decades. Accelerated by private consumption and capital accumulation, the economy grew 5 percent on average between 2000 and 2019 [1]. The Government's timely social, monetary and fiscal response to the effects of the pandemic in 2020 through 2021 allowed for a rapid recovery; economic growth reached 12.3 percent in 2021 [2]. This economic expansion continued in 2022 with an average monthly economic growth of 5 percent in the January-November period, mainly attributed to the following sectors: tourism (25 percent), health (11 percent), services (8 percent), transportation and storage (7 percent), and free zone manufacturing (6 percent) [3].

Despite economic growth, official estimates indicate that 2.5 million people (23 percent of the total population) are living in poverty. In comparison with pre-pandemic years, 346,676 new people have fallen into poverty [4]. Moreover, labour indicators have not recovered as quickly from the effects of the pandemic. In the third quarter of 2022, the employment rate (59 percent) was still 2 points below the pre-pandemic years (62 percent at the end of 2019) [5]. This context has resulted in half the population being food insecure (phase 2 and above), according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification projections for the period October 2022 - February 2023 [6]. The main drivers of vulnerability were: (i) the informalization of the labour market (52 percent of jobs are informal), which is directly related to lower wages and exclusion from safety nets [7]; (ii) higher inflation rates, which eroded households real income with an interannual family basket 8 percent higher in October 2022 than in October 2021 [8]; and (iii) the scaling back of the emergency social protection programmes that were implemented in 2020 and 2021 during the peak of the pandemic crisis [9].

In the Dominican Republic, food security and nutrition are influenced not only by economic and physical access to food but also by an inadequate nutrient utilization. Particularly, micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women and girls are a big concern, as are rising overweight and obesity rates [10].

According to the Fill the Nutrient Gap study developed jointly by WFP and the Government, one in every three households cannot afford the nutritious diet required to meet the nutritional needs of an average family. This indicates that economic access continues being a significant barrier to achieving food security and nutrition in the country [11]. In addition, both the Colorado State University and the National Meteorological Office projected the 2022 hurricane season to be more active than normal with a forecast of 20 named tropical storms despite an annual average of 14 [12] [13]. At the end of the hurricane season, 17 cyclones had formed [14].

Given this context, in 2022 WFP delivered humanitarian assistance to populations at risk of food insecurity; and activated the first national and regional anticipatory action mechanism before the landfall of Hurricane Fiona in September 2022. WFP also continued advocating for and operating the Humanitarian and Logistics Corridor to support Haiti upon demand. Due to the political and security situation in Haiti, providing assistance to the Government of Haiti remained a major priority for the Dominican Government.

In its contribution to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP's strategic outcome 1 provided technical assistance for evidence-based public policies for food security and nutrition and comprehensive food systems; fostered partnerships to achieve Zero Hunger; and developed social-behaviour change communication strategies to promote healthy diets and social empowerment. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP transferred capacities to improve climate change adaptation, build resilience to climate shocks and establish an anticipatory action system based on timely and accurate forecasts. WFP supported the local and national governments and local actors to strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness and response. Likewise, the social protection institutions' mechanisms were also strengthened to serve as catalysts for integrated disaster risk management.

In WFP's contribution to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), strategic outcome 2 addressed malnutrition by prioritizing micronutrient deficiencies and access to dietary diversity in children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, the elderly, and people living with HIV. Tailored interventions for these groups were complemented with capacity strengthening for social protection programmes and institutions (including the school feeding programme) and primary health care systems for nutrition surveillance and counselling. Strategic outcome 4 focused on vulnerable populations affected by food insecurity, through in-kind emergency food assistance and cash-based transfers.

Risk Management

In 2022, WFP faced a combination of strategic, operational and fiduciary risks to its ability to respond to the requests and needs of the Government and cooperating partners. In this regard, through its risk register exercise, WFP identified two main areas: (i) the disruption of food and non-food supply chains due to the global crisis, as well as the limited number of specialized nutritious food and other suppliers available locally; and (ii) climate-related shocks impacts.

As a main mitigation action for the first risk, WFP expanded its roster of local food suppliers, financial service providers and retailers. Procurement plans were also prepared to anticipate needs and market availability.

The second identified risk materialized with several climatic impacts, mainly Hurricane Fiona, affecting the eastern region of the country. WFP addressed this risk through the identification and preparation of response scenarios according to impact types and levels. Response modalities were efficiently activated and internal capacities increased when needed. WFP also augmented the emergency preparedness and response capacities of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team providing specialized training in damage assessment and data collection in emergency contexts [15]. Similarly, WFP strengthened the social protection system's emergency response capacity by designing an emergency voucher guide and systematising the first activation of this voucher after the landfall of Hurricane Fiona in September 2022.

An additional, not initially identified, emerging risk that materialized was the deterioration of the political and security situation in Haiti that demanded logistics and administrative support to WFP's operations in the neighbouring country.

Following the 2021 external audit recommendations, WFP's management took actions to strengthen internal controls and authority delegations for finance and administration; implement budget management tools; implement Standard Operating Procedures for cooperating partners management; and strengthen the process to review letters of representation and statements of assurance.

Partnerships

WFP's commitment to achieve Zero Hunger can only be materialized through collaboration with all actors, thus all activities were guided by a whole-of-society approach to bring together the host Government [1], United Nations agencies [2], non-governmental organizations (NGOs) [3], local actors and community leaders, international financial institutions [4], the private sector [5] and society in general, to tackle the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to urgent food needs. Moreover, WFP actively leveraged its partners' capacities and engaged traditional and non-traditional donors [6] to support the communities most affected by COVID-19, the ripple effects of the Ukraine crisis and Hurricane Fiona to build greater resilience and address food insecurity and the double burden of malnutrition [7].

In 2022, WFP led and coordinated the Technical Working Group for Adaptive Social Protection and partnered with key government institutions to establish an emergency transfer voucher scheme. These institutions included the social protection programme *Supérate*, the Social Subsidies Administrator, the National Social Registry and the Social Policy Cabinet.

WFP also boosted the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance by promoting the coordination of prevention and response measures to climate shocks and emergencies between social protection, civil protection and disaster prevention, mitigation and response institutions (including anticipatory action). As a result of these preparedness efforts, before the landfall of Hurricane Fiona, *Supérate* supported Civil Defence's prevention efforts in the days leading up to the hurricane's landfall and early recovery activities in the aftermath with the support of its ample community structure.

WFP further enhanced partnerships with government stakeholders for policy advice and advocacy. Jointly with the Ministry of the Presidency and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, WFP supported the development of a humanitarian policy and disaster risk reduction and risk management legal frameworks. In support of the Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security, and jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP commissioned and managed the evaluation of the National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Food Security and Nutrition (Plan SSAN, for its Spanish acronym) for the 2019-2022 period. This was the basis for the development of the new Plan SSAN for 2023-2026.

Moreover, WFP continued its cooperation with the Ministry of Women to improve the nutrition interventions in the shelters for victims of gender-based violence and their children. In 2022 the focus was to design interventions to improve the nutritional status of children and women; and increase women's economic empowerment through asset creation and livelihood building. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the National Student Welfare Institute and the Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care to develop complementary nutrition-related activities to improve school feeding.

WFP's inter-agency and inter-sectoral joint efforts were especially paramount in the responses to emergencies. WFP, FAO, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Development Programme mobilized resources from the Sustainable Development Goals Fund and the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund to support the Government in its emergency response plans and cash-based transfers.

In 2022, WFP broadened its partnerships to ensure more diversified and flexible financing and to promote more sustainable activities. With the technical support of WFP's regional bureau in Panama (RBP), WFP was able to diversify strategic partnerships and resource mobilization efforts with a focus on private sector partners, including individual contributions which allowed the Zero Hunger Challenge's message to be amplified [8].

RBP also supported a pilot for individual giving, under the face-to-face modality. WFP, in partnership with commercial establishments, carried out actions to attract individual donations and strengthen institutional recognition. These actions complemented the efforts of the communication campaign Feed Their Dreams and were leveraged with the incorporation of a donation campaign for the Dominican Republic through the corporate platform Share the Meal. The latter was launched in the last quarter of 2022 and reached 30 percent of the goal by the end of the year.

The company DP World was key in setting up the humanitarian and logistics corridor and allowed WFP to expand its storage capacities. Moreover, for the second consecutive year, MasterCard joined WFP's efforts to end malnutrition and carried out a regional campaign to mobilize funding for nutrition activities under school feeding programmes.

By joining efforts with international, national and local NGOs, WFP capitalized on their expertise and community recognition to carry out cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance. Furthermore, WFP leveraged its recently launched Twitter account and promoted the preparedness actions implemented in coordination with its government partners to further position the importance of preparedness to mitigate the impact of disasters.

WFP built further collaboration through South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Technical experts and government officers from Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Honduras, Mozambique, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic exchanged lessons learned and best practices in shock-responsive social protection through a variety of activities. Similarly, WFP's family and community gardens for improving the nutrition of people living with HIV raised the interest of institutions in Guatemala. An official visit was organized to learn about the implementation and WFP's pathway.

CSP Financial Overview

Building on long-lasting partnerships, WFP attracted financial resources to cover over 100 percent of its requirements for 2022, a 39 percent increase from 2021. Strategic outcomes 1 (advocacy and evidence generation), 3 (emergency preparedness) and 4 (crisis response) were fully covered, while strategic outcome 2 (nutrition) was 42 percent funded.

Strategic outcome 1 received multilateral flexible funding which allowed WFP to further develop its work on public policy, advocacy and engagement with the Government authorities towards achieving the goals established in the Zero Hunger roadmap and the Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems roadmap. This funding enabled the implementation of planned activities related to the Zero Hunger Challenge [1] along with direct support to the Government for the elaboration of key policy pieces that contributed to national development plans and priorities on food security and nutrition.

WFP more than doubled its available resources from 2021 and carried out all planned capacity-strengthening activities under strategic outcome 2 (nutrition). This was possible thanks to the enhanced relationship with the Government, particularly with the social protection system, and other partners. For nutrition-related activities, WFP also received multilateral flexible funding to monitor the implementation of the interinstitutional workplan based on the recommendations of the Fill the Nutrient Gap study. Furthermore, this flexible funding enabled WFP to reactivate the joint nutrition component of the social protection programme *Supérate* after the impact of Hurricane Fiona. Additionally, WFP received contributions from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS for activities to protect vulnerable populations living with HIV. These included the installation of urban and family vegetable gardens and the provision of nutritional counselling. This contribution doubled previous years contributions and allowed to scale up the activities and expand to new areas in Mao, La Vega and Hato Mayor provinces. WFP continued receiving funding from Royal DSM, to enable the continuation of rice fortification scale-up.

Regarding strategic outcome 3, multi-year contributions allowed to strengthen national and local capacities to prepare and respond to emergencies. The main donors for this strategic outcome remained the governments of the United States of America, the European Union, and Germany through the corporate trust fund for the forecast-based financing initiative.

Strategic outcome 4 had its needs covered since funds were received in 2021 for multi-year implementation in support of the Government's school feeding programme managed by the National Institute for Comprehensive Early Childhood Care. Additionally, WFP provided direct in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers to populations at risk of food insecurity, including migrants and undocumented people [2]. This was possible thanks to the support of partners like the European Union, the German Federal Foreign Office, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund and the Sustainable Development Goals Fund.

Since some contributions covered multi-year programmes and initiatives, WFP was able to carry over 48 percent of the funds received in 2022. This will ensure the continuity of the operations during the start of 2023.

As WFP did not receive requests for service provision activities under strategic outcome 5, no funds were implemented under this outcome.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	4,335,082	1,979,425	9,096,611	5,020,467
SO04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	4,335,082	1,979,425	9,096,611	5,020,467
Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	4,335,082	1,979,425	9,095,113	5,020,467
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,498	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	2,700,975	2,316,947	1,130,389	388,541
SO02: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023	2,700,975	2,316,947	1,130,389	388,541
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).	2,700,975	2,316,947	1,130,389	388,541
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	3,761,734	2,418,950	4,575,498	2,331,307

Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO01: 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.	327,514	0	520,936	171,059
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).	327,514	0	520,936	171,059
SO03: 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.	3,434,220	2,418,950	4,054,562	2,160,248
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)	3,434,220	2,418,950	4,054,562	2,160,248
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	142,048	0	0	0
SO05: 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.	142,048	0	0	0

Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	 142,048	 0	 0	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 48,781	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 10,939,841	 6,715,323	 14,802,500	 7,740,315
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 656,127	 334,456	 1,034,995	 350,632
Total Direct Costs	 11,595,968	 7,049,780	 15,837,495	 8,090,948
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 743,951	 458,235	 375,076	 375,076
Grand Total	 12,339,919	 7,508,015	 16,261,353	 8,466,025

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.



First **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)** analysis



Redesign of the **Zero Hunger Challenge**



Evaluation of the **National Plan for Food Sovereignty, Food Security, and Nutrition (2019-2022)**



South-South and Triangular cooperation exchanges with the **Governments of Peru, Haiti and Mozambique** were carried out.

Through strategic outcome 1 WFP strengthened national institutions, regulatory frameworks, and public policies to address the challenges of Zero Hunger and guarantee the inclusion of the food security and nutrition approach in policies and programmes.

Strategic outcome 1 was fully funded through multilateral flexible funding to design activities to strengthen a national multi-actor coordination platform around the Zero Hunger Challenge [1] that promotes nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles. Furthermore, this contribution enabled the country-led evaluation of the National Plan for Food Sovereignty, Food Security, and Nutrition (Plan SSAN, for its Spanish acronym) 2019-2022 as well as the consultation and drafting process for the new Plan SSAN 2023-2026. Both documents strengthened the policy and governance framework for food security and nutrition; and outlined the strategies and catalytic actions required to make further progress at country level, with a focus on sustainable, resilient and equitable food systems. WFP also led and supported food security and nutrition assessments, including the Emergency Food Security Assessment and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis that inform evidence-based decision making.

Regarding support for the Zero Hunger Challenge, WFP prioritized reviewing and redesigning its governance, advocacy and linkage structures, as well as the strategic areas, lines of work and activities to achieve Zero Hunger with the different partners and stakeholders. This process gave greater structure, strategic vision and relevance to WFP's efforts to establish and legitimise this multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platform. It also provided greater clarity on the lines of work and activities to be prioritized with each type of partner (Government, private sector, civil society, and the population in general) and the financial and operational linkage mechanisms, which will lay the foundations for the Challenge's work during 2023.

As part of the communication efforts to position the Zero Hunger Challenge, WFP developed a social and behaviour change strategy to guide and align nutrition interventions in Government, civil society, and corporate social responsibility actions, with a whole of society approach. Moreover, in 2022, WFP developed new communication material for the Feed their Dreams campaign [2]. This included digital and social media tools to generate accessible and educational content such as a landing page and an Instagram and Facebook account to promote key nutritional messages and healthy recipes adapted to the specific nutritional needs of different population groups throughout the life cycle. In addition, these platforms featured action videos and short info-educational videos about the importance of healthy eating for individual and community development [3].

Towards the end of 2022, WFP engaged in partnerships with large platforms that have frequent access to a high proportion of the national population. This included the Dominican Baseball League that became the country's Zero Hunger spokesperson and shared messages about healthy eating and nutrition to millions of people through its social

networks.

WFP also led South-South and Triangular Cooperation exchanges to strengthen national systems for adaptive social protection, health and nutrition systems, civil protection, disaster risk management and emergency response schemes. In 2022, in-person and virtual exchanges were held with institutions of the governments of Peru, Haiti and Mozambique. This allowed sharing best practices and laid the groundwork for capacity strengthening and bilateral cooperation in the thematic areas of interest.

The visit of WFP's regional director for Latin America and the Caribbean, Lola Castro, in April 2022, supported the country office in its high-level advocacy actions. The visit had a high impact on the positioning of food security and nutrition in the public agenda and in public policies and programmes in response to the current food and climate crises and the effects of the migrant crisis, among other priority topics. Within the framework of her visit, meetings were held with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Health, the National Council on Food Sovereignty and Security, and the National Congress, among other important partners, and a media tour was conducted to showcase WFP's efforts and focus on public policies.

Gender was partially integrated into this strategic outcome as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 1. WFP promoted the inclusion of a gender approach to nutrition-sensitive programmes and public policies in the development of the social behaviour change communication strategy and its campaigns.

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	1

Strategic outcome 02: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023



8,982 people reached
through direct
nutrition assistance



1,348,913 children
received safe, fortified,
diverse school meals
through WFP's policy
advice



6,571 people reached with
interpersonal SBCC
approaches



**1,153 government and
national partner staff**
participated in capacity
strengthening initiatives



**Feed their Dreams
campaign** reached
601,279 people through
mass media

The Government of the Dominican Republic recognized WFP as a partner of choice for the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programmes to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger).

In 2022, through its expertise in food security and nutrition WFP continued to support the Government in developing plans in an ever-changing context due to COVID-19 and the impact of Hurricane Fiona. Support was oriented towards a comprehensive set of strategies to improve the nutritional status of the population most at risk of food insecurity with a lifecycle approach. WFP focused on improving malnutrition prevention and closing nutritional gaps through capacity strengthening and technical assistance; strengthening community and local capacities in nutrition; and implementing comprehensive nutritional actions tailored to the needs of specific population groups.

Although government funding for nutrition-related activities and interventions under this outcome was lower than in previous years, WFP reached 42 percent of its requirements through the mobilization of additional multilateral flexible funds.

This funding allowed WFP to reactivate the nutrition component after the impact of Hurricane Fiona reaching 8,982 children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and elderly with prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and prevention of acute malnutrition interventions through over 160 health clinics in the five most affected provinces. Similarly, WFP was also able to implement capacity-strengthening initiatives and interventions for people living with HIV.

National capacity strengthening

Supporting the Government in its national development plan, WFP and historical partners such as 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) designed, implemented and monitored a joint workplan based on the results of the Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems roadmap and the recommendations of the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study. The actions and activities under the workplan were integrated into the annual operational plans of five institutions to ensure national ownership [1].

Similarly, WFP and MSP designed and carried out a Nutrition Diploma to strengthen the capacities of technicians and high-level managers of health and social protection institutions to develop and implement public policies to reduce malnutrition, particularly obesity, hypertension and diabetes, due to their high prevalence in the country. Over 80 staff members of five government institutions participated [2]. Furthermore, the educational materials were placed on the Government's professional technical training platform to institutionalize the initiative and ensure its sustainability.

Based on the recommendations of the FNG [3], the results of the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition study and the widespread national consumption of rice, WFP prioritized rice fortification to prevent micronutrient deficiencies.

WFP's efforts concentrated on promotion, monitoring, labelling and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities.

Promotion of rice fortification

WFP organized a national forum with over 150 technicians and decision-makers representing the public, private, and academic sectors to better understand the importance of rice fortification and help create a cross-sectoral commitment towards rice fortification practices. Furthermore, WFP designed a business model to show the cost-efficiency of rice fortification. This document informed the advocacy actions of SETESSAN and the MSP to expand the inclusion of fortified rice in public procurement. As a result, in 2022, the Ministry of Women included fortified rice in its procurement tenders.

Monitoring of fortified rice

To ensure fortified rice met the national and international quality standards, WFP accompanied the Directorate General for Medicines, Food, and Medical Products of the MSP to develop a monitoring system and carry out necessary training for the staff involved. WFP also increased the technical capacity of the General Directorate of Customs' National Laboratory by installing equipment needed to assess and monitor the presence of vitamins in fortified rice.

Social and behaviour change communication activities

Through MSP's malnutrition prevention campaign Health Routes: Change Your Lifestyle, WFP conducted SBCC interpersonal activities to promote the consumption of fortified rice [4].

Fortified rice labelling

Since food labels are one of the most important and direct means of communicating information to the consumer, WFP, MSP and the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama redesigned the labels to ensure a better understanding of the nutritional benefits of this type of commodity. The new label was presented at the rice fortification forum.

Regarding school feeding, WFP worked with the Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care (INAIPI, for its Spanish acronym) and the National Student Welfare Institute (INABIE, for its Spanish acronym) to design a package of capacity strengthening interventions. These interventions were based on the findings of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results diagnosis and included: (i) food safety and quality training for the staff in charge of handling, storing and preparing the school meals; (ii) menu design training to Government institutions with an intersectoral approach (INABIE, INAIPI and the Ministry of Women) using WFP's corporate tool School Meal Planner PLUS; (iii) revision of menus to consider nutrition needs through the life cycle; and (iv) advocacy for the inclusion of fortified rice in public procurement. As a result of WFP's policy advice in support of the Government's school feeding programmes, 1.3 million children received safe, fortified, diverse school meals as Tier 3 beneficiaries.

Moreover, in its efforts to improve food systems and reduce malnutrition, WFP co-led with the Government the design and implementation of a SBCC strategy to promote changes in knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and behaviours related to food and nutrition throughout the life cycle. In 2022, the joint workplan of the SBCC interagency working group was revised and updated to reflect the current context and needs.

In 2022, WFP continued the Feed their Dreams campaign [5] to communicate the importance of healthy lifestyles to achieve adequate nutrition among different population groups. The campaign began in December 2021 and was extended throughout 2022 in alliance with the private sector, the Government and public figures. It reached over 600,000 indirect (Tier 2) beneficiaries through mass media activities in television, radio and social media.

Moreover, the use of high-traffic public spaces and the linkage with large-scale operations allowed WFP to conduct face-to-face activities. An example of this was the inclusion of the campaign as part of the provincial activities of the Ministry of Public Health within the framework of the "Health Route: Change Your Lifestyle". These actions provided the Zero Hunger Challenge with a territorial approach and allowed to reach populations in more rural and peri-urban localities with less access to digital media.

Local capacity strengthening

WFP carried out two complementary actions to promote food security and nutrition among people living with HIV. These included a comprehensive strategy for nutritional counselling through peer counsellors and vegetable gardens.

As part of the nutritional strategy, WFP revised and improved the nutritional counselling tool. Over 50 local peer counsellors were trained, fostering community empowerment and social integration among the communities. Meanwhile, the vegetable gardens initiative was developed to increase local vegetable production and access to healthy food complemented with nutritional education and counselling to promote adherence to treatments. These gardens generated income for participants who became economically empowered, especially women.

This operation was coordinated with the Integrated Care Services (SAI, for its Spanish acronym) of the National HIV-AIDS Council (CONAVIHSIDA, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Agriculture and local partners. In 2022, WFP scaled up this activity based on the experiences and lessons learned from previous years, expanding the number of SAI and regions where the gardens were installed.

Moreover, WFP and CONAVIHSIDA reactivated the social protection and HIV working group. Through the actions of this group, WFP, CONAVIHSIDA and the National Social Registry started the registration process of approximately 18,000 people living with HIV in the social protection system.

Tailored nutritional actions

Due to the impact of Hurricane Fiona, WFP and the social protection programme *Supérate* reactivated the nutrition component to assist the population most vulnerable to malnutrition and improve the nutritional status of children between 6 months and 5 years, pregnant and lactating women and girls, the elderly, and people living with HIV and tuberculosis residing in the areas most impacted by the hurricane (provinces Samaná, María Trinidad Sanchez, Hato Mayor, El Seibo and La Altagracia) as a mechanism to build resilience and accelerate recovery.

This component was based on a set of comprehensive nutrition actions for the prevention of malnutrition that included:

- The promotion of nutritional surveillance through strengthening the link between the community and local health centres and strengthening the nutritional capacities of the National Health Service and *Supérate* local staff
- Nutritional counselling to the population through doctors at the local clinics during health consultations and through the community approach of *Supérate* and other public and civil society institutions.
- The promotion of nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles for the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies.
- The prevention of and attention to acute and chronic malnutrition through nutritional surveillance and nutrition actions, as well as the provision of specialized nutritious food for three or four months, depending on the nutritional status.

Gender was partially integrated into this strategic outcome, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 1. WFP integrated a gendered approach to nutrition counselling and social behavioural change activities to promote more active participation of male caregivers in all food, nutrition and caregiving actions. Likewise, all training for staff and cooperating partners considered different needs by sex and age.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the	1

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.



35,000 households reached with the **first emergency voucher** designed with WFP's technical lead in support of the social protection system



Activation of the **first anticipatory actions mechanism** in the country and the region.



1,200 households in floods-affected communities **provided with information on climate and weather risks and services**



A national emergency telecommunications network established to expand coverage and ensure coordinated emergency preparedness and response.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthened the national and local systems and coordination mechanisms to improve preparedness and resilience to shocks and stressors, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. In 2022, the activities focused on providing technical assistance to improve public policies, programmes and tools to prepare and respond to climate shocks, including anticipatory actions in shock-responsive social protection and adaptation to the climate crisis.

Through this strategic outcome, WFP also enabled access to reliable services for humanitarian and development partners and developed and expanded the linkages between the humanitarian community, the private sector and the Government. By increasing the emergency response coverage with local humanitarian warehouses and supply chain capacities to assist neighbouring countries, WFP promoted a more coordinated, efficient, and effective humanitarian assistance response.

This strategic outcome was fully funded through multi-year contributions secured in previous years along with a 50 percent increase received in 2022 for forecast-based financing activities. This allowed WFP to achieve most of its output indicators target, particularly under the emergency preparedness activities and forecast-based anticipatory actions. The implementation of multi-year contributions will continue throughout 2023.

Disaster risk preparedness and management

WFP supported the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD, for its Spanish acronym) in the revision of the national disaster risk reduction and risk management legal framework. As a result, the final draft of the legislative reform included an improved system outlook that acknowledges the importance of emergency logistics and recognizes the key role of the Dominican Republic as a humanitarian hub.

Similarly, the response mechanism was decentralized and strong emphasis was placed on community preparedness to enable rapid and local response. WFP and MEPyD also worked on a humanitarian policy proposal that laid the foundations to determine the assistance the Government and humanitarian actors should provide to the population affected by shocks. Advocacy was done for the inclusion of the social protection system as an entity linked to preparedness and response, complementary to the civil protection efforts.

WFP also carried out a supply chain gap assessment for the State's Economic Canteens (CEED, for its Spanish acronym) to identify areas of improvement related to planning, procurement, storage, transportation, reporting and data management. Based on WFP's expertise in supply chain management, action plans on three key areas were developed. These included capacity building of staff, improvements to infrastructure and strengthening the operations strategy.

Furthermore, WFP assisted the Civil Defence and the Dominican Red Cross in standardizing humanitarian non-food item kits and in building and renovating the government's humanitarian warehouses at key points along the humanitarian route for in-country and border operations to establish the humanitarian corridor [1]. These actions were

part of the multi-year Memorandum of Understanding with the Civil Defence. In 2022, WFP started the first phase of architectural design for the construction of three regional warehouses and the renovation of two national warehouses.

Additionally, WFP supported the Logistics Coordination group of the Emergency Operations Centre (COE, for its Spanish acronym) throughout Hurricane Fiona's preparedness and response phases. This was complemented with a diagnosis of logistical needs that showed an important gap in terms of coordination and clarity on roles and functions of the actors involved in the emergency supply chain.

Telecommunications

WFP established a national emergency telecommunications network to expand coverage and interconnect different platforms, to ensure coordinated emergency preparedness and response. Furthermore, national and local institutions of the disaster prevention, mitigation, and response system received satellite equipment to ensure connectivity and nationwide communication in the event of telephone service interruptions.

After Hurricane Fiona, WFP provided non-cost logistic and telecommunications services to the Government. This included support to the Civil Defence and immediate deployment of WFP's vehicles and drivers to transport over 300 impacted people to shelters. Likewise, in support of the CEED, WFP transported 5 mt of food and other supplies to the provinces most impacted by the hurricane and installed a mobile storage unit to allow them to set up mobile kitchens to provide hot meals to over 10,000 people. WFP also installed a mobile storage unit for the Ministry of Public Health to scale up its operation and assist affected populations. In addition, upon request from COE, WFP enabled satellite and radio services on Saona Island to reconnect 300 islanders.

Adaptive social protection

Establishing emergency response mechanisms through the social protection system has become one of the Government's top priorities. This is a key milestone of WFP's advocacy efforts made throughout its long-lasting partnership with the social protection institutions along with the progress made through the Adaptive Social Protection technical working group (GPSA, for its Spanish acronym), coordinated by WFP since 2017.

In the first quarter of 2022, the Dominican Government requested WFP's support to lead the design process of the emergency voucher [2] as a reactive social protection measure to respond to shocks and stressors. WFP facilitated a participatory process through the GPSA where the operational guidelines for designing, implementing and monitoring the emergency voucher were drafted and validated. Moreover, the tools and instruments for targeting in emergency contexts were revised. After the impact of Hurricane Fiona, which affected the eastern region of the country, the validated guidelines were immediately used upon the activation of the Emergency Committee of the social protection programme *Supérate*. In this activation process, WFP continued working with the Government in:

1. Reviewing and operationalizing the basic emergency assessment form for rapid damage assessment at household level.
2. Carrying out in-field household surveys and registration of impacted households jointly with the National Social Registry Institution.
3. Carrying out a rapid monitoring exercise of the Social Supply Network (RAS, for its Spanish acronym) of the Administrator of Social Subsidies to better understand the impact of Hurricane Fiona on small and medium retailers that comprise the RAS. This exercise ensured they were operational and had adequate supply of commodities prior to distribution.
4. Assessing damage using drones to determine the effects of the Hurricane in the impacted areas and estimate population's needs, jointly with the Civil Defence and the COE.
5. Supporting *Supérate* and the Ministry of the Presidency in designing a platform for emergency monitoring to enable informed high-level decision-making and guide subsequent government actions in case of emergency.
6. Providing technical assistance for the design of the emergency voucher communication strategy and the creation of a data analysis dashboard for rapid decision-making.
7. Systematizing the activation process of the emergency voucher to ensure further improvements.

Lessons learned showed the relevant role social protection has in preparedness and response. Similarly, before the landfall of Hurricane Fiona, WFP activated the first national and regional anticipatory action mechanism to increase the resilience of households in the projected pathway of the hurricane.

Adaptation to Climate Change

As the country is increasingly vulnerable to climate shocks, WFP raised awareness on the need for climate change adaptation strategies. To do so, WFP identified key areas of interest for multi-year cooperation with the government

institutions responsible for climate-related actions, including the MEPyD, the Ministry of Environment and the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism. These areas included capacity building and logistic support, including the development of baseline studies, the implementation of the nationally determined contributions and the implementation of the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change.

Furthermore, WFP worked closely with the National Meteorological Office, Civil Defence and the National Integrated Information System to strengthen their operational capacities and update its climate risk and vulnerability maps. WFP also drafted a multiyear national strategy for its climate change related activities linked to its national priorities. The strategy was developed using an ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions approach seeking to improve climate services and disaster risk management to ensure food security and nutrition for the populations most affected by the climate crisis.

Early warning system

Given the country's context and institutional fragmentation, WFP's early warning efforts have focused on advocacy at different levels. In this sense, with WFP's technical assistance, MEPyD and COE established a technical working group and a roadmap to develop the policies and actions for the National Early Warning System. Furthermore, with WFP's technical and logistical assistance, the National Emergency Commission hosted the National Conference on Hurricane and Early Warning System.

Anticipatory Actions

WFP continued the implementation of the forecast-based financing project (FbF). In 2022, WFP established an Anticipatory Action Plan for the Dominican Republic to activate the FbF mechanism in the Yaque del Norte river basin with a community approach and through coordinated efforts with local response agencies. This improved the contingency emergency plans and increased risk management capacities of three provincial preparedness, mitigation, and response committees from the Castañuelas, Palo Verde and Monte Cristi municipalities located in the Monte Cristi province. These plans will allow local actors to better alert and guide their communities and the general population in the event of any threat in their localities.

Throughout the hurricane season, the flood thresholds were continuously monitored to identify, signal, and communicate risks in collaboration with the National Meteorological Office (ONAMET, for its Spanish acronym) and the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources. In preparation for Hurricane Fiona, the flooding forecast allowed WFP to activate the FbF mechanism in the community of Castañuelas in the Yaque del Norte river basin. Moreover, early warning messages were sent to over 1,000 households, of which 440 received cash assistance. Coupled with the close monitoring, the agility of WFP to mobilize internal resources favoured the activation of the anticipatory actions. Funds were available within 24 hours after the alert was triggered.

WFP designed communication materials to facilitate the systematization of the lessons learned to raise awareness on the importance of early warning and anticipatory actions to promote food security and build resilience. Preliminary findings indicate gaps in the Government's capacity to assist the population living near river flood-affected areas who are not necessarily directly affected by the event. Internally, WFP will continue strengthening its capacities to respond simultaneously with anticipatory and post-disaster actions.

In 2022, WFP supported ONAMET in drafting its multi-year institutional strategic plan and strengthening its climate services through the provision of six automatic weather stations to enhance its network of weather stations for flood monitoring. In addition, WFP carried out trainings with the technical teams to increase capacities for drought monitoring and finalized the design phase of a drought monitoring platform.

Humanitarian and Logistics Corridor

Regarding the situation in Haiti, the humanitarian corridor was instrumental in supporting binational operations. The humanitarian and logistics corridor mechanisms were used to effectively support emergency passenger transport from Haiti to the Dominican Republic, as well as refuelling operations for United Nations Humanitarian Air Services' helicopters. Given the cholera outbreak, WFP supported the Pan American Health Organization with logistical services to deliver 100 hospital beds from the Dominican Republic to Haiti to support treatment efforts. WFP also supported with the humanitarian storage of female hygiene kits for the United Nations Population Fund operation in Haiti.

WFP held high-level meetings with the institutions that enabled the operation of the humanitarian corridor with Haiti. These institutions included the Ministry of Agriculture, the General Directorate of Customs (DGA, for its Spanish acronym), the Port Authority and the Dominican Civil Aviation Institute. Moreover, after a series of high-level discussions that included a visit from WFP's Regional Director, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs formally agreed to support WFP's and the wider humanitarian community on activities that support operations in Haiti. This included transporting humanitarian cargo and personnel; and import and export concessions.

In July, personnel from key national organizations, including DGA, COE, CEED, the Civil Defence, and the Ministry of Environment participated in the diploma course for Humanitarian Supply Chain Management prepared by WFP in collaboration with the Technological Institute of Santo Domingo.

Gender was partially integrated into activities of this outcome, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 1. WFP ensured the emergency voucher guide incorporated a gender and age approach throughout the process: design, targeting, implementation and delivery.

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.



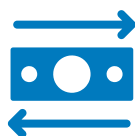
13,952 people reached through **direct food and cash assistance**



89,804 early-aged children and their supporters reached through **school feeding programme**



2,280 people reached with forecast-based **anticipatory cash-based transfers**



USD 4,246,004 of cash distributed to beneficiaries through value and commodity vouchers



64 MT of food distributed to beneficiaries

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP enabled the most vulnerable households to meet their basic food and nutrition needs before and after shocks by complementing the Government's efforts and promoting social integration and community empowerment. In 2022, operations provided continuous support to the COVID-19 recovery and emergency response after Hurricane Fiona. Key milestones included support for the Government in implementing its school feeding programme; COVID-19 response interventions for the most food insecure; and implementation of Hurricane Fiona's emergency response plan to build resilience and support early recovery actions.

School feeding programme

WFP supported the implementation of the Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care (INAIPI, for its Spanish acronym) school feeding programme through cash-based transfers and complementary nutrition-related activities. WFP delivered commodity vouchers to 505 centres nationwide during five cycles throughout the year, serving 81,640 children and 8,164 caregivers [1].

COVID-19 response

WFP targeted households located in the regions with the highest levels of food insecurity as per the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security [2], coupled with other vulnerability criteria based on household composition, livelihood, and migration and documentation status [3]. WFP prioritized households close to the northern border with Haiti (Monte Cristi and Dajabón provinces) with high levels of poverty and food insecurity, and households in the eastern region (La Romana and La Altagracia provinces), highly affected by their dependency to the tourism sector. WFP combined its in-kind and cash-based transfers modalities to cover food and nutrition needs.

In the case of in-kind food assistance, it included one cycle to cover food and nutrition needs for 30 days. The food basket consisted of fortified rice, fortified oats, enriched pasta, vegetable oil, canned beans, canned sardines and fortified crackers. For this modality, WFP also prioritised people living with HIV (PLHIV) and complemented the intervention with nutrition counselling and other nutrition-related activities, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and local partners.

Regarding cash-based transfers, the assistance included 3 cash-based transfer cycles with a transfer value of USD 170 per cycle (which initially represented 42 percent of the national official minimum expenditure basket) [4]. Due to inflation and food price increases, by the last assistance cycle, the transfer value actually covered 37 percent of the minimum expenditure basket. However, due to budget constraints, WFP was not able to increase the transfer value during the intervention.

Hurricane Fiona response

As an emergency preparedness action, WFP identified and prepared response scenarios for events of different impact magnitudes to ensure internal readiness. Thus, when Hurricane Fiona impacted the country in mid-September 2022, WFP had internal processes to rapidly provide direct assistance and support local and national authorities in their response. As part of its response plan, WFP focused on four actions: technical and logistical support to local and national authorities; coordination of the United Nations emergency team; activation of the forecast-based financing mechanism; and general food distribution to affected populations.

Technical and logistic support assessed damages and needs, estimated the food insecure population, registered affected populations in the social protection database, and implemented the emergency voucher of the social protection programme *Supérate*. In addition, the coordination of the United Nations emergency team ensured an integrated response among agencies. Moreover, WFP reviewed the damage assessment tools and led the data collection process to assess damages in areas not reached by national authorities.

A key highlight was the activation of the forecast-based financing mechanism to deliver cash-based transfers as an anticipatory action two days before the hurricane landed. WFP delivered one transfer of USD 150 to more than 400 households, coupled with SMS messages to promote preparedness at the household level to reduce the impact of the hurricane on their food security. WFP used distribution lists previously prepared from data collected in 2021 to ensure timely delivery. This was the first national and regional activation exercise of an anticipatory action mechanism.

WFP provided general food distribution to the affected population in the most impacted areas and opted for a phased response in coordination with UNHCR through local cooperating partners. In the first phase, WFP delivered one cycle of in-kind ready-to-eat meals (RTE), primarily to migrants and undocumented populations. RTE meals consisted of canned sardines, canned sweet corn, crackers and juice. In the second phase, WFP delivered one cycle of in-kind food baskets to cover food needs and 80 percent of the daily nutritional requirements for 15 days. The food baskets consisted of fortified rice, canned beans, canned sardines, fortified oats and vegetable oil. In the third and final phase, WFP set up an intervention to deliver assistance to over 4,000 households with 3 cycles of cash-based transfers with a transfer value of USD 155 per cycle. Given that the confirmation of funds was received close to the end of the year, the distributions will take place during the first quarter of 2023.

All in-kind and cash distribution activities were carried out with complimentary nutrition-sensitive actions so that participants could better utilise their food assistance. Furthermore, targeting criteria were defined with a gender approach and later validated by community leaders and local actors.

All data collection exercises carried out at the household level followed corporate personal data protection and privacy principles including: interviewees gave their oral informed consent before the interviews; WFP ensured the data collected was only used for targeting purposes; WFP and partners only collected the necessary data for targeting purposes; WFP made sure participants had a community feedback mechanism available to access, verify, correct, update or delete their personal data; all digital data was stored in WFP's corporate Mobile Operational Data Acquisition platform and deleted from devices used by partners and WFP's staff; and a confidentiality agreement was signed with each cooperating partner.

In addition, the selected households were registered in WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE). Data collected included names and surnames, identity documents (when available), a face photograph, fingerprints, and household composition. In its work with cooperating partners, WFP shared the data through secure corporate platforms, according to the WFP Data Protection Guidelines.

Given that national frameworks require a valid identity document issued by the Government to access financial services, one significant challenge was the inclusion of undocumented population in cash-based transfers interventions. In 2022, WFP made great efforts to contract a financial service provider with solutions and products suitable for these groups. Meanwhile, WFP used various cash-based transfer mechanisms to tailor the assistance delivery to the different profiles: cash over the counter for the documented population (even expired documents), mobile money for undocumented people, and e-vouchers for general distributions. For the activities under the forecast-based financing mechanism, WFP activated its long-term agreement with Western Union.

This strategic outcome was fully funded. Most of its interventions were linked with INAIP's school feeding programme, implemented with funds received from the Government in 2021. The rest of the activities were carried out with the support of the governments of the European Union and Germany. WFP also partnered with non-traditional donors and faith-based organisations to cover resource gaps in its emergency response plan. To foster United Nations coordination to ensure a multisectoral emergency response approach, WFP partnered with other agencies to mobilize internal funds, such as the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund and the Sustainable Development Goals Fund.

As evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 1, gender and age were partially integrated. Efforts were made to involve both female and 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.

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.

Strategic outcome 5 was designed to provide on-demand supply chain services for coordination, procurement, import and export, transportation, and warehousing to the Government and humanitarian and development partners, both nationally and regionally. As WFP did not receive requests for service provision activities, no funds were implemented under this outcome.

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

The Dominican Republic has scored 0.7 in the gender gap index for the last five years (2017 to 2022). This indicates that women are 30 percent less likely than men to have equal opportunities [1]. Political empowerment is the gender gap area where the country ranked the poorest, at 0.17 (women are 83 percent less likely than men to have equal opportunities in political participation) [2]. Moreover, 40 percent of women aged 20 to 24 years old were married or in a union before the age of 18 and the adolescent birth rate is 54 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, up from 51 per 1,000 in 2017. Overall, 10 percent of women aged 15 to 49 years reported having experienced physical or sexual abuse from a current or former intimate partner in the previous year [3].

This scenario negatively impacts the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 2 (Zero hunger) [4]. Furthermore, the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study showed that the cost of a nutritious diet for girls and women of reproductive age is more expensive than that for boys and men, 2 and 1 times, respectively [5]. Similarly, the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition analysis indicated that women suffer from overweight and obesity more than men. From the obesity cases analysed, 61 percent were women [6]. Given the links between economic access, malnutrition, and food insecurity, WFP took a gendered approach to nutrition education that promoted that care, feeding and nutrition activities were equally shared in the household.

WFP assisted the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security in monitoring the implementation of the joint workplan based on FNG recommendations. The plan focused on women and rural women empowerment. In 2022, WFP ensured that the gender targets set in the plan were achieved by each of the signatory institutions: 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. Main activities included:

- establishing urban gardens to increase access to and availability of healthy food for self-consumption in the shelters for female victims of violence and for livelihood creation;
- holding a provincial and municipal forum to promote the economic empowerment of rural women to strengthen their food and nutritional security; and
- developing nutrition initiatives tailored to adolescent girls to improve their nutritional status, especially pregnant and lactating girls.

Moreover, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Women and implemented a joint work plan to develop food security and nutrition interventions in family shelters that care for women victims of gender-based violence and their children. In 2022, WFP tailored a package of nutrition-related technical assistance activities that included menu revision and the inclusion of fortified rice in the procurement bidding documents.

For its general distribution activities, WFP mainly targeted households headed by women thus 51 percent of participants were female [7].

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 leveraged its humanitarian role in the Dominican Republic as part of the national task force on migration, led by 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 socioeconomic context became a concern for the Government in terms of security implications and the increase in humanitarian needs. In 2021, the highest cross-border movement in the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico region was registered at the Dominican-Haitian border. According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix, out of a total of 1,334,754 movements, 72 percent were monitored to be moving from Haiti to the Dominican Republic, while 13 cross-border movements were from the Dominican Republic to Haiti [1].

WFP continued to monitor the border situation and coordinated with the Government to ensure the Humanitarian and Logistics Corridor readiness. Furthermore, after Presidential Decree 668-22 was issued [2], mass deportations of rural and border populations started to take place. Detention centres were overcrowded and people were sometimes detained for days without food or water, including children and pregnant women [3].

In this context, it was of utmost importance to implement programmes with a focus on protection for this population group considering their specific needs. Interventions covered the northern border region and the eastern part of the country that hosted a large migrant population and was also impacted by Hurricane Fiona.

For its general distribution interventions, WFP and cooperating partners carried out joint protection risk assessments. Since WFP's cash-based assistance targeted mainly undocumented migrants, WFP partnered with organizations that specialise in these groups and jointly assessed the impact of mass deportations on the targeted population. These assessments allowed WFP and partners to better design the interventions and adjust them according to the context. Similarly, the periodicity of the distribution cycles was adjusted to reduce the number of times beneficiaries needed to approach the distribution site.

Overall, in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers were designed and implemented with access and safety considerations for participants and beneficiaries. WFP trained cooperating partners to ensure all activities before, during and after distributions adhered to the corporate protection guidance and security standards. Furthermore, WFP analysed different delivery mechanisms and tailored the assistance based on the groups' profiles and preferences. 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. The main issues reported revolved around the functioning of the e-vouchers (WFP's SCOPE cards were lost or not working), price increases at the retailers, and misinformation about distribution cycle dates. WFP systematically used CFM results to inform and document decision-making and implement corrective actions for continuous programme adjustments. The results were periodically shared internally and with cooperating partners to be processed or escalated, according to the standard operating procedures established.

For the interventions of the nutrition component, targeting was carried out jointly with the national social protection programme. The most vulnerable people to food insecurity were prioritized based on their socioeconomic level and living conditions (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 groups not covered by the social protection programmes, such as people living with HIV (PLHIV) and undocumented migrants. Likewise, for the activities carried out with PLHIV, beneficiaries were treated in health centres and personal data collection followed confidentiality protocols established jointly with the health system and based on WFP's Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy. This programme promoted social inclusion through the construction of community vegetable gardens to foster integration among neighbours while promoting healthy diets and nutritional education. The programme was implemented in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations and other community members.

Furthermore, the efficiency and timeliness of WFP cash-based transfers improved as a result of strengthened capacities in the use of WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. WFP staff, cooperating partners and local retailers received training and standard operating procedures for beneficiary registration, entitlement distribution and reconciliation were developed to ensure proper deployment of the interventions. Finally, recipients of cash-based transfers benefited from more coordinated and efficient programmes.

According to post-distribution monitoring interviews conducted in November 2022, 63 percent of WFP's direct beneficiaries reported accessing cash-based and in-kind assistance without security concerns, and 56 percent reported that the programmes were dignified. Furthermore, 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

The Dominican Republic is considered a multi-hazard country, with shocks posing a permanent threat to food security and nutrition. According to the global climate risk index, the country 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 [1].

Given this context, food insecurity is constantly at risk of rising, along with the lack of dietary diversity. Floods are the most frequent weather-related hazard, 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 for extreme meteorological phenomena and the possibility of flooding.

WFP's environmental and social safeguards commit the organization to ensure that programmatic interventions and operations do not cause unintended harm to the environment or local populations. To do so, WFP has mainstreamed environmental measures throughout most of its activities. In its urban and family garden intervention (strategic outcome 2), WFP and partners promoted efficient water management and water-saving measures by installing hydroponic gardens. This pilot initiative, although more expensive than traditional gardens, proved to be more efficient in the use of natural resources. Similarly, for the general food distribution emergency interventions (strategic outcome 4), WFP procured locally the food for its in-kind food distribution to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of the transport.

WFP also continued to put in place social safeguards to ensure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the populations. Hence, for its activities under strategic outcome 4, WFP made protection assessments to implement measures to avoid unintendedly increasing gender inequalities or compromising community health or security.

WFP also undertook operational improvements to reduce the impact of its office activities on the environment. All its air conditioners are inverted for greater energy efficiency and solid waste management relies heavily on recycling practices. Further improvement opportunities will be identified through the renovation of WFP's office to take place in 2023.

Adaptative social protection



WFP has been strengthening the social protection system in the Dominican Republic for six years with remarkable results. In 2017, WFP and Oxford Policy Management (OPM) carried out the "Reactive social protection facing emergencies in Latin America and the Caribbean: The Dominican Republic Case Study". The recommendations have guided WFP's work since then, through the Adaptive Social Protection Working Group, which WFP leads and coordinates, and is integrated by the Government social protection institutions, civil society, international finance institutions and United Nations agencies.

The main objective of the working group has been to strengthen the Government's capacities for emergency response through social protection, to forge inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination, and to identify synergies and reduce duplication of actions and resources. To this end, the technical team has developed key products:

- The basic emergency assessment form (FIBE, for its Spanish acronym), a rapid household damage assessment tool to expedite targeting processes in emergency contexts;
- Interinstitutional standard operating procedures for activating the system, both as anticipatory action and post-disaster; and
- A gender, protection, and communication community consultation to identify best practices and gaps in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of cash-based transfer interventions by the social protection system and other humanitarian actors.

Additionally, WFP carried out South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives with countries in the region to exchange experiences and good practices in building a reactive social protection system. In September 2019, WFP held an exchange meeting with the Caribbean islands on the use of social registries for emergency preparedness and response. WFP offices in the Dominican Republic and Barbados, in collaboration with the National Social Registry and the Emergency Operations Centre brought together social protection, civil protection, and risk management officials from ten Caribbean countries and regional institutions. Furthermore, in February 2020, an exchange was held with the Government of Peru on good practices and lessons learned in humanitarian logistics, supply chain, emergency preparedness, and the use of social protection in emergencies.

The work done prior to 2020 laid the foundations for the COVID-19 response and enabled a rapid deployment. Once COVID-19 hit the country in March 2020, the Government was able to deploy emergency response cash-based transfers programmes in almost no time through social protection schemes. By April 2020, three programmes were set up [1]:

1. *Quédate en Casa* (Stay at Home), to assist levels one and two of the Quality-of-Life Index.
2. Employee Solidarity Assistance Fund, to assist employees of the formal sector whose companies had to close during lockdowns.

3. Self-Employment Assistance Programme, to assist employees of the informal sector whose livelihoods were affected because of lockdowns.

Based on this experience, and WFP's advocacy actions at different levels, the institutionalization of adaptive social protection was achieved through Presidential Decree 377-21 issued by the President of the Dominican Republic in June 2021 [2]. Through the decree, an emergency voucher was established, thus linking cash-based transfers as a humanitarian response through social protection.

Throughout 2021 and 2022, WFP and the Adaptive Social Protection Working Group developed an Emergency Voucher Technical Guide to operationalize the emergency response mechanism. The guide also established:

- The governance structure to manage the deployment of the emergency voucher, which was set up to be led by the social protection programme *Supérate*;
- The targeting and prioritization criteria for household selection for different impact scenarios;
- The mechanisms for cash-based transfers, which included mobile money and e-vouchers; and
- The financing mechanisms for the voucher deployment.

The emergency voucher scheme was activated after the impact of Hurricane Fiona in September 2022, thanks to the coordinated efforts on preparedness actions.

During the activation, the Government used the FIBE as an official emergency targeting tool and convened the institutions that partake in the coordination and governance structures. Using the FIBE, approximately 40,000 households (i.e., 200,000 Tier 3 beneficiaries) were registered. Based on the selection criteria, 35,000 households received the emergency voucher (approximately 175,000 people) in a span of a couple of weeks.

Furthermore, because of the Government's interest, WFP integrated forecast-based financing and anticipatory actions in the social protection schemes. To this end, standard operating procedures were drafted and socialized with the Adaptive Social Protection Working Group. The anticipatory actions through social protection will be tested in 2023 as part of a project to pilot nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific actions implemented jointly with disaster risk management to improve food security and nutrition.

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), at the end of 2022, 1.5 million people (15 percent) were estimated to be food insecure (IPC phase 3 and above). Report available at <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156125/?iso3=DOM>
- [2] In the Dominican Republic, WFP focuses its direct emergency assistance on Venezuelan and Haitian migrants, as well as undocumented Dominicans who are not covered by targeted social protection schemes.
- [3] Hurricane Fiona impacted the country in September 2022, and the voucher was activated shortly after, based on the guide drafted with WFP's technical leadership and support.
- [4] The Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis was carried out jointly in 2020 between WFP and the Ministry of Presidency to identify the barriers to healthy diets and adequate food consumption during the different stages of the life cycle and provide evidence on how different systems, such as social protection, health, education, and others, can improve access to a nutritious diet. The final report was published in 2021 and the results and recommendations have informed policies and strategic and operational plans.

Context and Operations

- [1] Dominican Republic General Overview. World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/dominicanrepublic/overview>
- [2] Central Bank of the Dominican Republic. Article "Economía dominicana cierra el año 2021 con un crecimiento de 12.3 %" published on 01 February 2022. [https://www.bancentral.gov.do/a/d/5278-economia-dominicana-cierra-el-ano-2021-con-un-crecimiento-de-123-](https://www.bancentral.gov.do/a/d/5278-economia-dominicana-cierra-el-ano-2021-con-un-crecimiento-de-123)
- [3] Central Bank of the Dominican Republic. Article "Economía dominicana registra un crecimiento acumulado de 5.0 % en enero-noviembre de 2022" published on 27 December 2022. <https://www.bancentral.gov.do/a/d/5550-economia-dominicana-registra-un-crecimiento-acumulado-de-50-en-eneronoviembre-de-2022>
- [4] Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (2021). Bulletin of official statistics on monetary poverty in the Dominican Republic (Year 6, No. 8). <https://mepyd.gob.do/ministerio-de-economia-publica-cifras-oficiales-de-pobreza-monetaria-para-el-ano-2021/>
- [5] Central Bank of the Dominican Republic. Labour market statistics "Encuesta Nacional Continua de Fuerza de Trabajo". <https://www.bancentral.gov.do/a/d/2541-encuesta-continua-encft>
- [6] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification projections for the period October 2022 – February 2023. Report available in <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156125/?iso3=DOM>
- [7] Central Bank of the Dominican Republic. Labour market statistics "Encuesta Nacional Continua de Fuerza de Trabajo". <https://www.bancentral.gov.do/a/d/2541-encuesta-continua-encft>
- [8] Central Bank of the Dominican Republic. Cost of Consumption Baskets statistics <https://www.bancentral.gov.do/a/d/2534-precios>
- [9] Although the horizontal expansion of the main regular social protection programme almost doubled its beneficiary caseload, the transfer value of the assistance distributed in 2020 and 2021 was reduced by almost two-thirds (from approximately USD 90 to USD 30).
- [10] 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.
- [11] WFP and the Ministry of Presidency (2021). Fill the Nutrient Gap Dominican Republic.
- [12] National Meteorological Office, Temporada ciclónica 2022 será activa <https://elnacional.com.do/onamet-temporada-ciclonica-2022-sera-activa/>
- [13] Colorado State University increases forecast for 2022 Atlantic hurricane season to 20 named storms <https://www.foxweather.com/weather-news/2022-atlantic-hurricane-season-forecast-colorado-state-university-june-update>
- [14] National Meteorological Office: Concluye temporada ciclónica con 17 ciclones y RD fue impactada por Fiona <https://onamet.gob.do/index.php/noticias/item/507-concluye-temporada-ciclonica-con-17-ciclones-y-rd-fue-impactada-por-fiona>
- [15] The United Nations Emergency Technical Team is led by WFP and integrated by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, the United Nations Population Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Resident Coordinator Office, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization.

Partnerships

[1] In 2022, WFP worked with the social protection programme Supérate, the Social Subsidies Administrator, the National Social Registry Institution, the Social Policy Cabinet, the National Student Welfare Institute, the Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care, the National Meteorological Office, Civil Defence, Emergency Operation Centre, Ministry of Presidency, the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security, the National Council for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, the State's Economic Canteen, the National Integrated Information System, the Ministry of Public Health, the National Health Service, the National Council for Climate Change, the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources, the General Directorate of Customs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mayor's Office of the National District, the National HIV-AIDS Council.

[2] United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

[3] Heartland Alliance International, CESAL, Plan International, World Vision International, Asociación Scalabriniana al Servicio de la Movilidad Humana, Fundación Étnica Integral, and Clínicas de Familia.

[4] World Bank.

[5] Master Card, Dominican Professional Baseball League, Royal DSM, Sanar una Nación, Ágora Mall and Galería 360, and DP World.

[6] USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, the European Union, the German Government and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

[7] 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.

[8] The Zero Hunger Challenge is a participative space where society as a whole carries out advocacy and advocacy actions to eradicate all forms of malnutrition, achieve access to food, and achieve sustainable food consumption. The Challenge brings together the Government, citizens, the private sector, civil society, academia, and churches, among others, to implement the actions identified and prioritised in the SDG2 Roadmap, while keeping in mind the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] The Zero Hunger Challenge is a participative space where society as a whole carries out advocacy and advocacy actions to eradicate all forms of malnutrition, achieve access to food, and achieve sustainable food consumption. The Challenge brings together the Government, citizens, the private sector, civil society, academia, and churches, among others, to implement the actions identified and prioritised in the SDG2 Roadmap, while keeping in mind the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind.

[2] In the Dominican Republic, WFP focuses its direct emergency assistance on Venezuelan and Haitian migrants, as well as undocumented Dominicans who are not covered by targeted social protection schemes.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Zero Hunger Challenge is a participative space where society as a whole carries out advocacy and advocacy actions to eradicate all forms of malnutrition, achieve access to food, and achieve sustainable food consumption. The Challenge brings together the Government, citizens, the private sector, civil society, academia, and churches, among others, to implement the actions identified and prioritised in the SDG2 Roadmap, while keeping in mind the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind.

[2] WFP and its Zero Hunger Challenge partners launched this campaign in 2021 and continued it throughout 2022.

[3] Actions under this campaign were linked with the nutrition activities under strategic outcome 2. The number of people reached with the campaign are reported under strategic outcome 2.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The five national institutions included the Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care, the National Student Welfare Institute, the national social protection programme Supérate, the Ministry of Women, and the Ministry of Health.

[2] National Student Welfare Institute, Ministry of Health, the national social protection programme Supérate, National Health Service, and Ministry of Women.

[3] According to the Fill the Nutrient Gap study, rice fortification can potentially reduce the cost of a nutritious diet by 10 to 20 percent.

[4] The MSP carried out 15 "Health Route: Change Your Lifestyle" in 2022 with logistical support.

[5] Activities under this campaign were linked with the advocacy actions under strategic outcome 1. The number of people reached with the campaign are reported under this strategic outcome (number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches indicators).

[6] Activities of the nutrition component were activated after Hurricane Fiona; the distribution of specialized nutritious food was carried out between November and December of 2022 and January and February of 2023. As of 2022, WFP had reached 8,982 children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and the elderly out of the 17,000 people planned and prioritized in WFP's and social protection programme Superate's emergency response plan. WFP is yet to carry out the collection and analysis of the outcome indicators associated with this intervention: Minimum acceptable diet of children under 24 months, minimum dietary diversity of women, and food consumption score; these indicators are set to be collected in the first quarter of 2023. Furthermore, WFP was able to only cover 4 percent of the eligible population under the nutrition programme due to limited funds for nutrition related activities. Particularly, micronutrient deficiencies and stunting prevention activities were not implemented.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] WFP's goal is to have an operational humanitarian and logistics corridor for emergencies response in the Dominican Republic as well as in Haiti.
- [2] Through the emergency voucher, the Government used three cash-based transfer mechanisms tailored to the target population: value vouchers for the households that were already part of the social protection programmes; remittances (immediate cash) for the households out of the social protection programmes that had a working phone number; and checks (immediate cash) for households out of the social protection programmes without a working phone number.
- [3] WFP initially planned to provide information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face activities (indicator G.8.4.). However, because of the rapid activation of the forecast-based anticipatory actions, in 2022 the information was provided using SMS services (indicator G.8.3).
- [4] The forecast-based anticipatory actions mechanism was activated to cover families at risk of flooding before the impact of Hurricane Fiona. Based on the forecast and projected impact trajectory, WFP activated the mechanism in only one municipality (Castañuelas, Monte Cristi province), thus reaching 23 percent of people planned.
- [5] For strategic outcome 3, WFP has established the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) as the primary outcome indicator, which is updated every two years. The EPCI was updated in 2021 and will again be updated in 2023, in time for closing the current country strategic plan.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] Though initially not planned, WFP carried out commodity voucher distribution under the joint school feeding programme with the Comprehensive National Institute for Early Childhood Care (INAIPI, for its Spanish acronym). In the memorandum of understanding signed between the two parties, the chosen modality was value vouchers. However, given the internal capacities and preferences of INAIPI's local and community centres, the modality was adapted to commodity vouchers, upon request of INAIPI's management.
- [2] WFP (2021). Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI).
- [3] WFP considered other criteria based on household composition, such as the presence of children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating girls and women, disabilities, and dependency ratio. WFP also focused on household's dependency on the income sources most affected by COVID-19, such as tourism, commerce, and services. Finally, WFP prioritized households with migrants and undocumented people, since these groups are not included in the targeted social protection programmes, despite their vulnerability levels.
- [4] WFP defined the transfer value for its cash-based transfer assistance using the Minimum Expenditure Basket and the Gap Analysis, which were calculated for the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) in 2021. The transfer value calculation aimed to cover the gaps between household income and the minimum expenditure basket.

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] World Economic Forum (2022). Global Gender Gap Report 2022.
- [2] The Dominican Republic score in other areas (from 0 to 1): educational attainment (1.00), economic participation and opportunity (0.66), and health and survival (0.98).
- [3] The Dominican Republic was ahead of only Brazil, Belize, and Guatemala.
- [4] National Statistics Office. Data available in <https://www.one.gob.do/datos-y-estadisticas/>. Of the 72 gender-specific SDG indicators, only 52.5 percent of indicators needed were available for the Dominican Republic. According to the Women Count Data Hub's SDG Dashboard, the Dominican Republic has a low performance in 14.8 percent of the indicators, above the regional average of 11 percent.
- [5] WFP and the Ministry of Presidency (2021). Fill the Nutrient Gap Dominican Republic.
- [6] 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.
- [7] Corresponds to indicator A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers from strategic outcome 4.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] International Organization for Migration (2022). Displacement Tracking Matrix. Regional Report - Central America, North America and the Caribbean (January - December 2021). Available at <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/regional-report-central-america-north-america-and-caribbean-january-december-2021>
- [2] Presidency of the Dominican Republic (2022). Presidential Degree 688-22 available at <https://presidencia.gob.do/decretos/668-22>
- [3] Embassy of the United States of America (2022). Alerta: Reforzamiento en curso de migración en República Dominicana. Available at <https://do.usembassy.gov/es/alerta-reforzamiento-en-curso-de-migracion-en-republica-dominicana/>

Environment

- [1] The Dominican Republic ranked 50 out of 180 countries analysed.
- [2] The Field Level Agreements and Memorandum of Understanding signed with partners were not screened for environmental and social risks using WFP's screening tool. This will be integrated into the standard operating procedure for partnerships management in 2023.

Adaptative social protection

- [1] In addition to the cash-based transfer programmes, the Government also implemented in-kind assistance. Through the school feeding programme, a delivery mechanism for food baskets was also established. The food was collected by parents or guardians of children in schools. It is estimated that the food reached 1.8 million students.
- [2] Presidency of the Dominican Republic (2022). Presidential Degree 377-21 available at <https://presidencia.gob.do/decretos/377-21>

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. 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 standardize 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 :						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 undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	13,998	10,625	24,623	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	1,185	1,278	2,463	
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	343	312	655	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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\$	6,100,035			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	118,480	57,335	48%
	female	171,520	60,190	35%
	total	290,000	117,525	41%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	29,820	22,816	77%
	female	37,380	21,244	57%
	total	67,200	44,060	66%
24-59 months	male	35,460	22,025	62%
	female	32,940	22,244	68%
	total	68,400	44,269	65%
5-11 years	male	600	1,318	220%
	female	600	1,372	229%
	total	1,200	2,690	224%
12-17 years	male	3,600	808	22%
	female	14,760	1,082	7%
	total	18,360	1,890	10%
18-59 years	male	18,000	6,019	33%
	female	54,840	7,819	14%
	total	72,840	13,838	19%
60+ years	male	31,000	4,349	14%
	female	31,000	6,429	21%
	total	62,000	10,778	17%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	290,000	117,525	41%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	10,000	2,280	22%
Malnutrition prevention programme	230,000	8,982	3%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	50,000	106,263	212%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Rations	651	64	10%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	909	20	2%
Micronutrient Powder	14	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	0	293,773	-
Commodity Voucher	0	3,775,526	-
Value Voucher	3,024,000	176,704	6%

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	100	191	
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	13	
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	2	5	
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	4	16	
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	2	1	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	1	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	≥45,149,8 02	≥9,871,93 6	6,100,035	8,589,129	2,651,874.3 2	WFP programme monitoring
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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	2,457	
			Male	25,000	2,457	
			Total	50,000	4,914	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	48,000	950	
			Total	48,000	950	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	25,000	2,457	
			Male	25,000	2,457	
			Total	50,000	4,914	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2,940	1,528	
			Male	3,060	1,590	
			Total	6,000	3,118	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	62,400	0	
			Male	57,600	0	
			Total	120,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	3,180	0	
			Male	2,820	0	
			Total	6,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	48,000	950	
			Total	48,000	950	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	923	20	

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	1,100	1,153
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	40	44
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	5	13
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	2	47
D: 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.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	60	60
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.				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	300	370
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	500	881
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,000	2,489
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	2,000	2,831
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	30,000	50,756
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	250,000	550,523

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	3	42.8	55	WFP
	Male	30	>70	>50	5	40.9	52	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	>70	>50	4	42	53	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	300	110	
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	10	3	
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	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	4	2	
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	240	
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	3	7	
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	22	24	
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	172	
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	1	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	4
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	22	13
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*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	0	1,200
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	1,000	0
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	1,026
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	1,254

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	0
		Anticipatory	Male	1,250	0
		Climate Actions	Total	2,500	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	2,500	1,288
			Male	2,500	1,219
			Total	5,000	2,507
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based	Female	5,000	1,254
		Anticipatory	Male	5,000	1,026
		Climate Actions	Total	10,000	2,280
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	15,000	1,841
			Male	15,000	1,596
			Total	30,000	3,437
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	5,714
			Male	0	2,450
			Total	0	8,164
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	0	40,004
			Male	0	41,636
			Total	0	81,640
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	10,000	5,785
			Male	10,000	4,730
			Total	20,000	10,515
A.2: Food transfers			MT	651	64
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,024,000	470,478
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	3,775,526

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Affected populations receive cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance in order to meet basic food needs (SR 1) and preserve their nutrition status				
General Distribution				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	500	505

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female				79			WFP survey
	Male				62			WFP survey
	Overall	86	≥90	≥86	74			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female				13			WFP survey
	Male				6			WFP survey
	Overall	9.8	≤6	≤10	16			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female				7			WFP survey
	Male				5			WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤4	<4	10			WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female				73	85		WFP survey
	Male				71	90		WFP survey
	Overall	86	≥90	≥86	72	86.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female				12	13		WFP survey
	Male				15	5		WFP survey
	Overall	9.8	≤6	≤10	13	10.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female				14	3		WFP survey
	Male				14	5		WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤4	<4	14	3		WFP survey

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.				- 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	0	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	5	0	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.67: Number of mobile storage tents/units made available	unit	5	0	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=50	54.9	56	55	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	=48	=50	45.1	44	45	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	50.8	63	72	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=45	=45	49.2	37	28	
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	100	

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: -- Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	57	99	100	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	69	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	63	99	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	>90	>90	50	98	100	WFP
	Male	0	>90	>90	63	98	95	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>90	>90	56	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 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	100		50	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	0	>90	>80	64	56	100	WFP
	Male	0	>90	>80	58	55	90	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>90	>80	61	56	95	WFP programme monitoring 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥90	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Esteban Barrera

Olga Lidia received cash-based transfers as an anticipatory action to prepare herself and her family prior to a possible flood

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 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.
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 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	4,335,083	1,979,426	9,095,113	5,020,467
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,498	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,335,083	1,979,426	9,096,612	5,020,467
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).	2,700,976	2,316,948	1,130,390	388,541
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,700,976	2,316,948	1,130,390	388,541

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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).	327,515	0	520,936	171,059
	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)	3,434,220	2,418,950	4,054,562	2,160,248
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,761,735	2,418,950	4,575,499	2,331,308

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	142,048	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)			142,048	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	48,781	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	48,781	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			10,939,842	6,715,324	14,851,282	7,740,316
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			656,127	334,457	1,034,996	350,633
Total Direct Costs			11,595,969	7,049,780	15,886,277	8,090,949
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			743,951	458,236	375,077	375,077
Grand Total			12,339,920	7,508,016	16,261,354	8,466,025



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

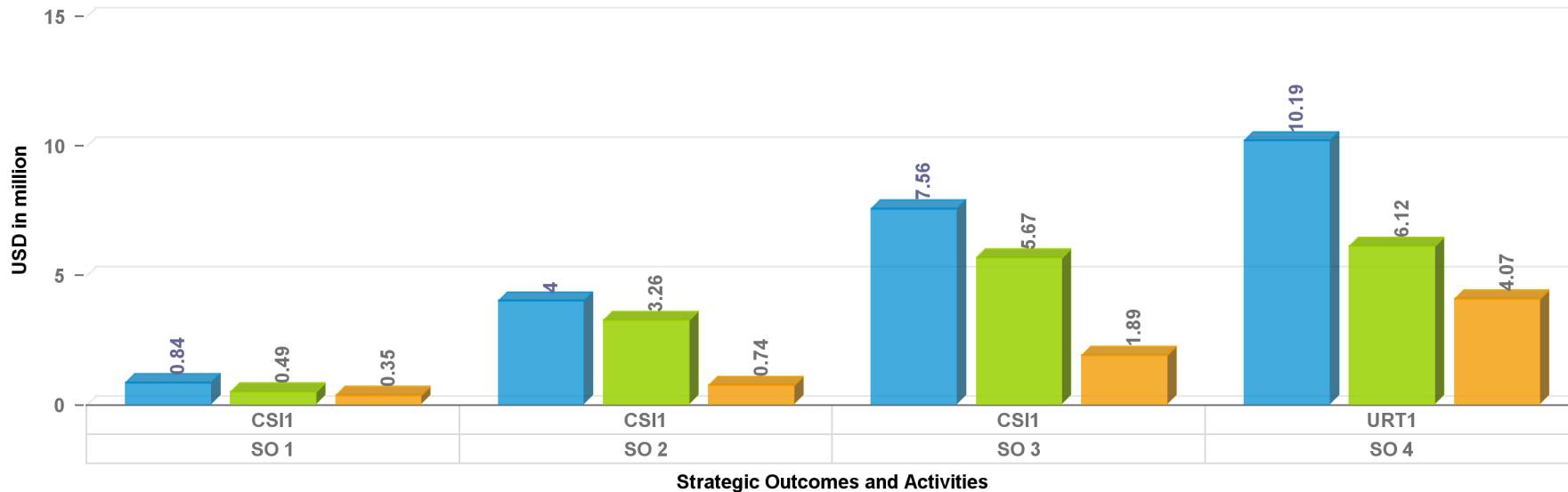
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	13,267,140	10,189,671	0	10,189,671	6,115,024	4,074,646
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,498	0	1,498	0	1,498
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,267,140	10,191,169	0	10,191,169	6,115,024	4,076,145
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).	8,108,078	3,997,402	0	3,997,402	3,255,554	741,848
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,108,078	3,997,402	0	3,997,402	3,255,554	741,848

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Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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).	1,148,489	835,716	0	835,716	485,839	349,877
	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)	9,091,539	7,560,375	0	7,560,375	5,666,061	1,894,314
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)			10,240,029	8,396,091	0	8,396,091	6,151,900	2,244,191
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.	357,953	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)			357,953	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	48,781	0	48,781	0	48,781
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	48,781	0	48,781	0	48,781
Total Direct Operational Cost			31,973,200	22,633,443	0	22,633,443	15,522,478	7,110,966
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,479,609	1,484,212	0	1,484,212	799,849	684,363
Total Direct Costs			33,452,809	24,117,655	0	24,117,655	16,322,327	7,795,328
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,150,105	1,024,928		1,024,928	1,024,928	0
Grand Total			35,602,914	25,142,583	0	25,142,583	17,347,254	7,795,328

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