



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Dominican Republic

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP reached over 47,000 people with direct assistance and indirectly benefitted more than 59,000 people with assets, capacity and services, as well as 1.1 million people through national policies and programmes.

The final year of WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2023 marked a turning point in the programme cycle, crucial to achieving established goals while designing the new CSP for 2024-2028. At this critical juncture, WFP was able to reflect on the past four years to document accomplishments and lessons learned to identify a new strategic direction.

During 2023, WFP concluded a multi-year plan to alleviate the country's persistent food insecurity and malnutrition burden, reduce climate shock risks, and streamline emergency preparedness and response capacities. The country office's programmatic portfolio was defined by 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.

Through its interventions, WFP reached 47,188 women, men, girls and boys, including 5,960 people with disabilities. WFP's assistance modalities included cash-based transfers and in-kind food distributions, including specialized nutritious food to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Another central programmatic initiative was strengthening the capacity of national authorities and partners through nutritional education and counselling to promote nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles. Overall, 55 percent of individuals receiving support were women and girls.

To materialize its outcome of strengthening the coordination of national institutions towards Zero Hunger, WFP supported ministries in launching the National Plan for Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition 2023-2026. This plan strengthened the policy and governance framework for food security and nutrition towards resilient and equitable food systems, a key milestone in consolidating WFP's role as a policy partner of choice for the Government.

Furthermore, WFP was key in the emergency food security assessment and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification that informed evidence-based decision making and further contributed to WFP's positioning on policy development. This collaboration demonstrated that WFP was a key evidence-generating partner for the Government in designing rural interventions to improve nutrition, food systems, public health and social protection.

In response to torrential rains in November 2023, WFP delivered 47 mt of specialized nutritious food to 152 primary health care units (UNAP, for its Spanish acronym) and 40 early childhood care centres. This distribution was complemented by training 120 doctors, nurses and health and nutrition agents from the National Institute for Comprehensive Early Childhood Care.

With the Ministry of Public Health, WFP informed communities about the health services available at UNAPs, provided 10 mt of fortified complementary food to households in need and held information sessions on maternal and child nutrition and support for completing routine vaccinations.

WFP expanded the reach of social protection programmes for people living with HIV (PLHIV) by supporting the registration of 577 PLHIV within the Government's Single Beneficiary System. Additionally, 400 PLHIV, including community counsellors, received nutritional counselling for more efficient use of the social protection transfer. This activity will be critical in 2024 to enhance dialogue with the Government and PLHIV advocacy groups and to ensure that this population is prioritized within the Government's emergency response. With the National Institute of Technical and Vocational Training, WFP implemented the innovative agricultural *Casa Sombra* programme. This project built tented structures to encourage year-round crop production, including a built-in seedling bank that can produce 30,000 vegetable seedlings every three months to diversify cultivation. Moreover, the project installed 170 gardens in PLHIV households, supported under the family farming programme of the Ministry of Agriculture, and established a communal garden. Increased production from the use of the seedlings of the *Casa Sombra* also helped PLHIV improve their income by selling vegetables.

To streamline anticipatory action initiatives for drought, WFP significantly expanded the coverage of these programmes in the Yaque del Norte Basin, tripling the number of households from 1,290 to 3,913. Over 20,000 people from highly affected rural communities were reached. WFP was a key crisis response actor for the Government and led the United

Nations Emergency Technical Team in the aftermath of Hurricane Fiona. Building on learning from the rollout in 2022, WFP assisted the Government in optimizing shock-responsive social protection and reaching the most vulnerable, specifically those populations outside the social protection programme and undocumented migrants.

Cash-based transfer operations were implemented until August 2023, when WFP distributed food assistance for three to four months to 3,890 households (19,450 people). Another 577 households (3,215 people) in vulnerable conditions received additional assistance through the National Social Protection programme *Supérate*.

In 2023, WFP activated its bilateral service provision to support partners with on-demand services for national and international logistics support. It included activating the logistic corridor between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, a significant achievement for scaling up emergency response capabilities, specifically in getting humanitarian cargo to reach affected populations.

47,188

Total beneficiaries in 2023



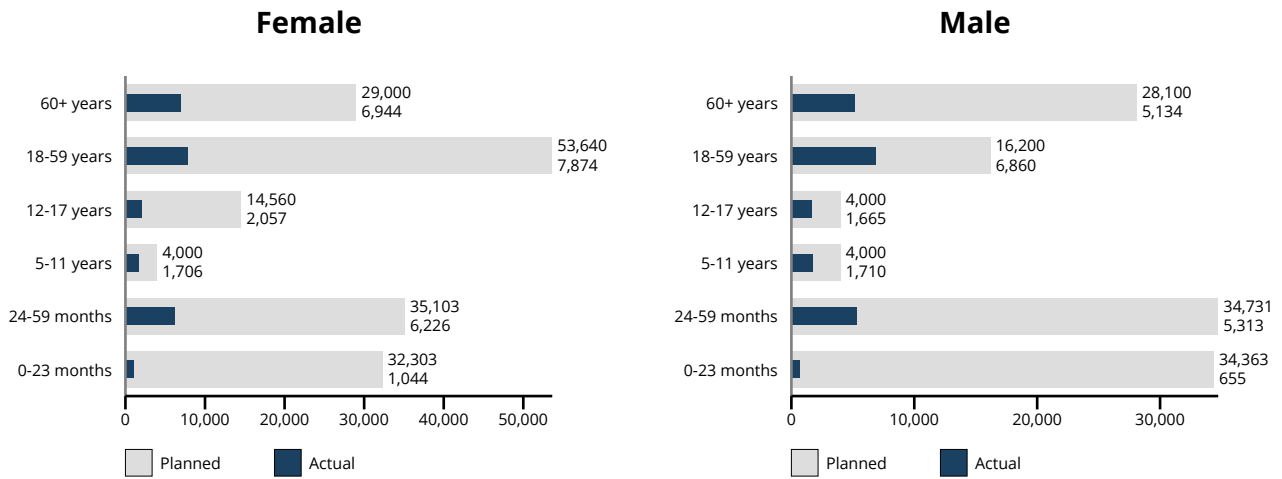
55% female



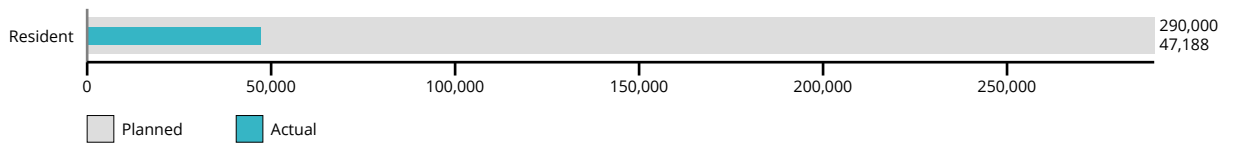
45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,960 (51% Female, 49% Male)

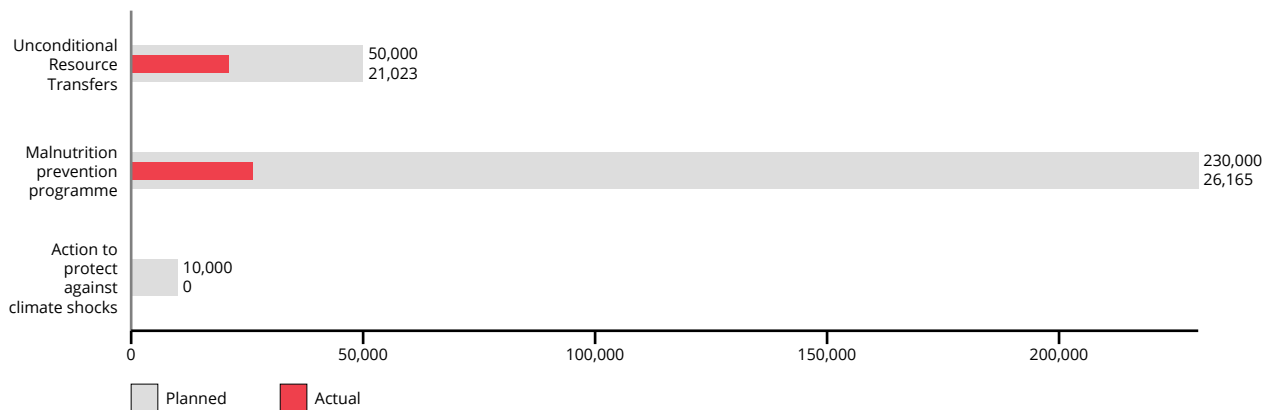
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



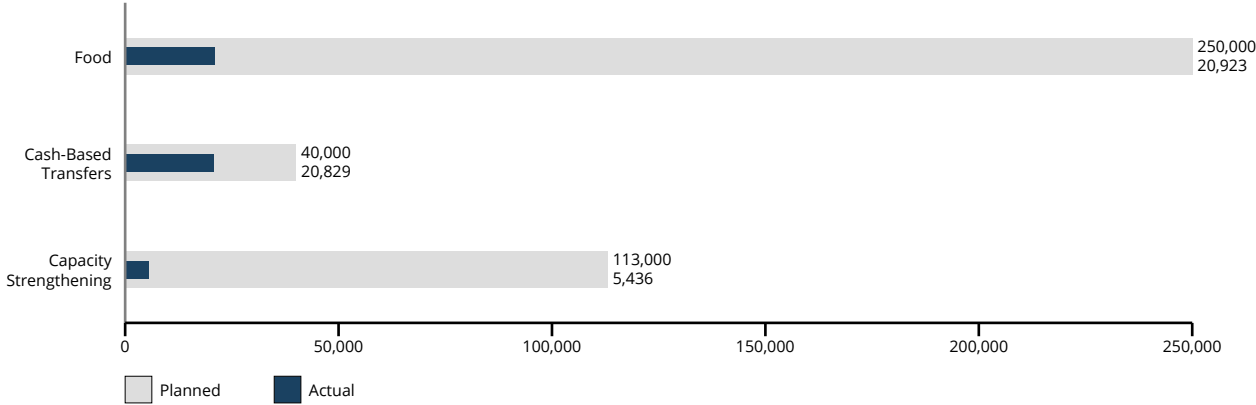
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



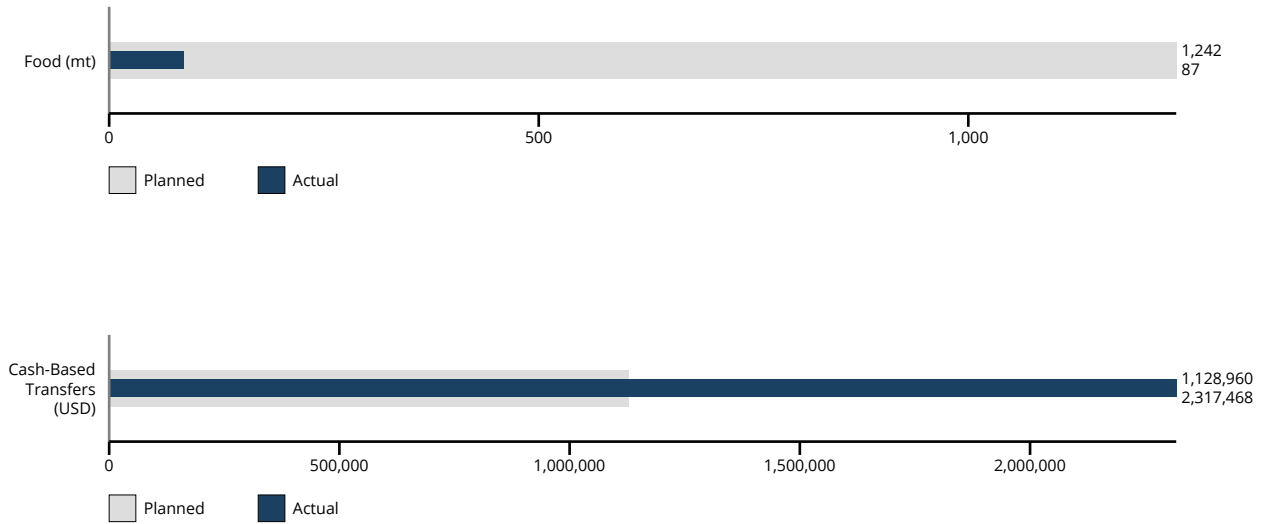
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



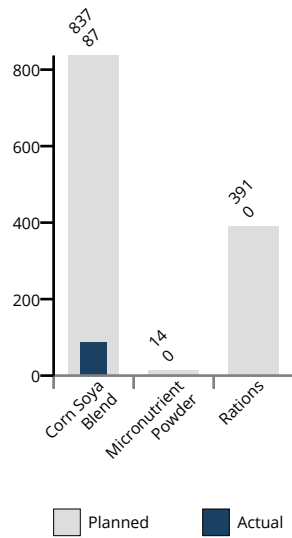
Beneficiaries by Modality



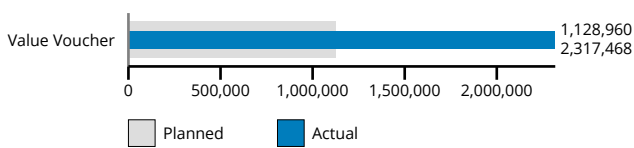
Total Transfers by Modality



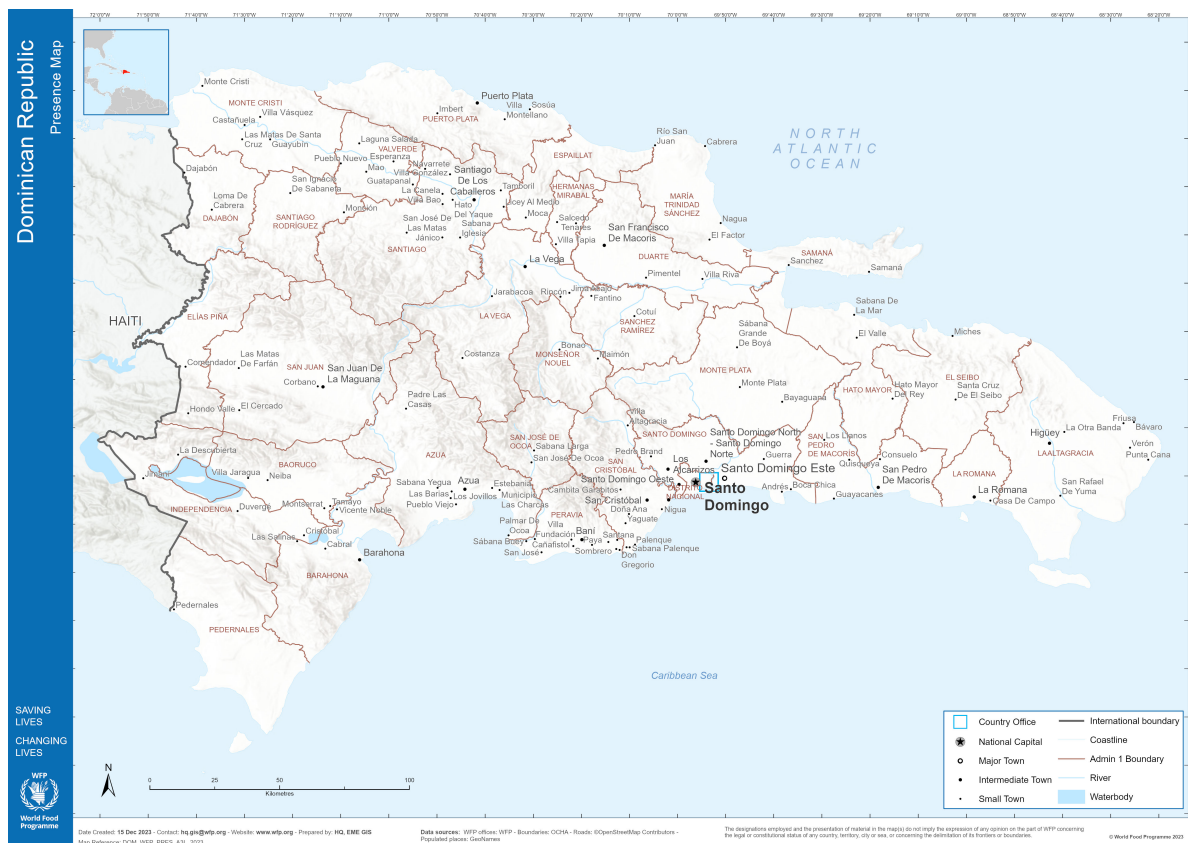
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The Dominican Republic experienced stable economic growth in the last two decades, with a per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth almost three times faster than the regional average. However, poverty reduction was lower than the regional average, even during this period of robust economic growth [1], elucidating the country's persistent social and economic inequalities.

As per the Human Development Index, in 2021, the Dominican Republic had an index score of 0.767, ranking at 80 out of 191 countries; when the score is adjusted for inequality, it decreases by almost 20 percent to 0.618 [2]. Furthermore, the country maintained a significant urban-rural divide, with 84 percent of the population living in cities [3]. The urban poverty rate was 24.1 percent in 2023, a 3.6 percentage point decrease from 2022, while the rural population showed a poverty rate of 25.8 percent [4]. The poverty rate for women remains higher than for men, standing at 30.2 percent and 25.8 percent, respectively. While the poverty rate was higher for women, the gap between men and women has decreased since 2022 [5].

Despite post-pandemic economic stabilization, malnutrition, food insecurity, vulnerability to climatic shocks, high unemployment and gender inequality have remained barriers to pro-poor human development.

Improvements in economic indicators withstanding, high unemployment and high inflation (8.8 percent) continued to threaten livelihoods, specifically amongst the most vulnerable. The Government oriented its priorities towards increasing access to basic goods and services (health, education, water and electricity) that expanded economic opportunities and social mobility, focusing on providing protective programmes for populations vulnerable to economic and climatic shocks [6].

The 2023 Global Report on Food Crises declared the Dominican Republic a country facing an acute food crisis [7]. The 2023 analysis of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification categorized 1.2 million people in phase 3 or above (crisis and emergency) and 2.3 million people in phase 2 (stressed) [8]. The main drivers of food insecurity were the socioeconomic situation (30 percent of the population lived in general poverty) and climate vulnerability exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon, which increased resource scarcity and food prices. The Consumer Price Index rose from 125 points in August 2022 to 135 points in August 2023, experiencing an interannual variation of 8 percent [9]. This evidence was vital for WFP to adjust vulnerability criteria and transfer values.

According to the Fill the Nutrient Gap study developed jointly by WFP and the Government, one in three households could not afford the nutritious diet required to meet the nutritional needs of an average family, and economic access to food remained a significant barrier to achieving food security and nutrition.

While levels of undernourishment steadily declined, the concerning prevalence of anaemia and obesity threaten the health and wellbeing of the population. The proportion of stunted children aged 24-59 months fell from 10.6 percent in 2000 to 5.9 percent in 2020. However, the prevalence of anaemia in this population group has remained almost constant since 2000, at about 30 percent, and half of children aged 6-23 months do not have a minimum acceptable diet. On the other hand, over the same period, the number of children affected by childhood obesity increased by 9 percent; over half of the adults were overweight, and one-third of women and one-fifth of men were obese, confronting the country with the triple burden of malnutrition. The country loses 2.6 percent of its GDP due to malnutrition [10].

Finally, the Dominican Republic is highly vulnerable to meteorological hazards such as hurricanes, tropical storms, droughts and earthquakes, and over 40 percent of the population is at risk of falling into poverty due to climate shocks and economic crises. Climate change increased the exposure and intensity of natural hazards, against which these populations barely had financial protection through national social protection programming [11]. Increasing climate-related shocks deepened existing inequalities and food insecurity by disproportionately affecting women and local farmers, specifically in rural and coastal areas.

In 2023, WFP supported reaching Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) by providing cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance and nutrition support to children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, older people and increasingly more people living with HIV. The country office activated bilateral service provision to provide logistics and supply chain support to partners nationwide. WFP reinforced its position as a partner of choice to the Government to support social protection interventions by strengthening capacities for the primary health system, school feeding programmes and nutrition surveillance and counselling, in addition to enhancing the preparedness of social protection systems against shocks.

Risk management

Rolling out its emergency response operation to Hurricane Fiona and torrential rains, WFP integrated risk management actions into its response to reduce gender-based violence and potential community-level conflicts during food distributions.

At the onset of Hurricane Fiona, WFP conducted a risk analysis with local partners with longstanding relationships with the affected populations to identify and mitigate risks within communities during distributions. At the time, mass deportations of Haitian migrants (a key target group) were happening. This situation proved unsafe for migrants and increased unrest between Haitians and local communities. In 2023, WFP temporarily suspended intervention until the safety of affected populations and WFP employees was assured and the situation was deemed safe enough to restart distributions.

Moreover, to mitigate the risk of community-level unrest between Dominicans and Haitians, WFP and cooperating partners ensured that 30 to 40 percent of the households planned to attend any distribution were Dominican. Additionally, WFP conducted workshops to sensitize the contracted retailers on protection issues, ensure their adherence to humanitarian procedures, and respect and understand the affected population.

Lessons learned

In 2023, WFP conducted a CSP evaluation and identified lessons learned, which have been duly considered in formulating the new CSP 2024-2029, especially on monitoring systems, human resources, coordination challenges of the national system for disaster prevention, mitigation and response, inclusion of Haitian migrants and refugees and support to the country's integration within the Caribbean region coordination schemes.

WFP's new CSP focuses on a strategic shift towards strengthening capacities at the national and local levels; thus, its programming and human capital will be redirected to avoid being mostly consumed by emergency response operations. Sustaining this shift in 2024 will require longer-term commitments by donors, whose strategies may not be fully aligned with WFP's strategic vision. A specific approach and strategy to strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace nexus will be required to meet the country's concurrent humanitarian and policy-oriented needs. This challenge is, however, compounded by the need to secure consistent, longer-term funding to support this programming.

Cash-based Transfers

Improving Food Security and Nutrition Beyond Barriers



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Don Espinal at his shop where people can redeem WFP's value vouchers

For years, Victor Espinal and his family had poured their heart and soul into *Comercio Espinal*, a small shop that sells groceries and essentials to the local community in the Montecristi province. Social inequality, from disparities in income to resource access, significantly impacts households living in vulnerable conditions. Marginalized groups, including migrants, often even face additional barriers to accessing opportunities and resources. To support them, WFP and its local cooperating partners provided vouchers to households in need of food and nutrition support, primarily pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, older people and households with children aged 24-59 months.

WFP approached *Comercio Espinal* to be part of the retailers where individuals could redeem their value vouchers and purchase food for their households. Victor Espinal recalls it as a challenge worth taking, knowing that the store will have to be ready to provide a variety of goods to satisfy the influx of new customers coming with WFP vouchers. With only three days to prepare, Victor swiftly prepared his staff and store for business.

"At the heart of every successful business is a simple yet profound principle: putting the customer at the centre of everything we do. When we prioritize their needs, preferences, and satisfaction, we build a loyal customer base and create a foundation for sustained growth and success," says Victor. A year and a half into the partnership with WFP, Victor and his family embarked on a new project to renovate and expand their shop. This renovation improved the shop's infrastructure to meet community needs and strengthened the community by creating jobs, purchasing from smallholder farmers and improving livelihoods.

Sustainable food systems are the lifeline of small shops, such as *Comercio Espinal*, shaping their identity, viability and resilience. From the availability of fresh produce to the economic opportunities for local producers, every aspect influences the health and vitality of small markets, serving as a driver of growth and a reflection of the community's values.

To ensure optimal impact for communities, WFP combines cash-based transfers and food distribution programming with activities on social and behaviour change communication that promote breastfeeding, proper infant and young child feeding practices, and nutrition education. This focus on community education ensures those receiving the vouchers can utilize the funds to make informed purchases that improve access to nutritious foods and nutrition for many years.

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.



A national multi-actor coordination platform activated to promote nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles under the Zero Hunger Challenge



National Plan for Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition 2023-2026 launched



South-South and Triangular Cooperation with Cuba, Honduras, Haiti and Mozambique **strengthened national systems**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supported civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic to better address the zero hunger issues of populations in vulnerable conditions through regulatory frameworks, public policies and programmes.

Strategic outcome 1 was partially executed with multilateral flexible funding and allowed the implementation of the first activities to strengthen a national multi-actor coordination platform around the Zero Hunger Challenge that promotes nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles. This challenge brought together the Government, citizens, the private sector, civil society, academia and churches to operationalize prioritized activities under the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) roadmap to materialize the 2030 Agenda.

This initiative supported the launch of the new National Plan for Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition 2023-2026, a key policy sustained by WFP to strengthen the national policy and governance framework for food security and nutrition, which outlines strategies and actions required to advance sustainable, resilient and equitable food systems.

WFP expanded its social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) programming and assisted the Ministry of Public Health in addressing barriers to achieving SDG 2 and tackling the triple burden of malnutrition by advising ministry staff and health units.

WFP developed solid and long-term relationships with various government sectors and established multi-stakeholder partnerships, inter-institutional coordination platforms and SBCC strategies to jointly advocate for achieving SDG 2. The Government appreciated the continued access to WFP's expertise, and civil society organizations took advantage of WFP's expertise in the different thematic areas.

WFP aligned activities under strategic outcome 1 with national policies and priorities, successfully positioning itself as a trusted partner for government institutions, civil society and the private sector. WFP assisted the Government in achieving coherence in its policies and programmes, promoting dialogue and improving evidence generation and monitoring systems.

WFP led the food security and nutrition assessments, including the emergency food security analysis and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Giving continuity to the first IPC exercise in 2022, WFP and the Government used the IPC 2023 to inform the design and implementation of rural interventions on nutrition, food systems, public health and social protection.

WFP focused on identifying and providing humanitarian assistance to populations most at risk of food insecurity and nutrition before, during and immediately after crises. The vulnerability criteria targeted women-led households, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, older people, people seeking citizenship or those in transit, people living with HIV and tuberculosis, and persons with disabilities. This activity complemented vulnerability assessments conducted to identify people to receive assistance, mainly undocumented migrants, after Hurricane Fiona, under strategic outcome 4. Thanks to coordination with the Government, WFP avoided duplication with the national

social protection scheme when enrolling people to receive its assistance.

WFP led South-South and Triangular Cooperation exchanges with the Ministry of Economy to strengthen national systems for adaptive social protection, health and nutrition systems, civil protection, disaster risk management and emergency response schemes. In 2023, in-person and virtual exchange visits were held with institutions of the governments of Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras and Mozambique. These events showcased WFP as a partner of choice for other governments to support the design of shock-responsive social protection programmes.

Regarding gender mainstreaming, this emergency response programming focused more on protection and accountability to affected populations' assessments, resulting in the development of strategies to integrate gender sensitivity within direct distributions to affected communities.

The visit of WFP's Executive Director in June 2023 supported the country office in its high-level advocacy actions. The visit positioned food security and nutrition on the public agenda and policies, such as the one on rice fortification, and strengthened collaboration with UNICEF.

In its final year of CSP, government partners showed a strong sense of ownership and commitment to WFP's capacity-strengthening interventions. These partners reported a considerable increase in technical capacity and planned to expand the work initiated and supported by WFP in food security, nutrition and social protection.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</p>

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



8,000 people at risk of malnutrition received specialized nutritious foods, complementary health and nutrition interventions



400 community medical personnel in 152 primary health care units trained in nutrition treatment



2.4 million schoolchildren received safe, fortified, diverse school meals through WFP's interventions and policy advice



108 technicians obtained a malnutrition prevention diploma from the National Technical Professional Training Institute

WFP implemented various nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes to address malnutrition with a strong emphasis on capacity strengthening with ministries, healthcare providers, community stakeholders and communities.

WFP reached more than 8,000 children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and older people at risk of malnutrition with specialized nutritious foods and other complementary health and nutrition interventions through national health and social protection programmes to improve their nutritional status. [Local Capacity Strengthening](#)

In 2023, programming around capacity strengthening focused on supporting the National Social Protection Programme *Supérate* and the National Health Service. Continuing the response to Hurricane Fiona, which started in late 2022, WFP provided 50 mt of fortified complementary food to prevent acute malnutrition in affected populations. Capacity-strengthening activities reached 152 primary health care units (UNAP, for its Spanish acronym), training more than 400 doctors, nurses and community personnel within *Supérate* on strategies for implementing nutritional actions, counselling for maintaining nutritional supplies and emphasising consumption of fortified complementary foods.

Moreover, WFP supported the National Student Welfare Institute (INABIE, for its Spanish acronym) and the National Institute for Comprehensive Care for Early Childhood (INAPI, for its Spanish acronym) in adapting the Staple Foods Market Analysis tool to design nutritious school menus at a reasonable cost.

WFP, in collaboration with *Supérate*, the National Health Service and the Ministry of Agriculture, designed a scalable model for the social protection system that links food systems to nutrition outcomes, promoting local capacities and preparation for climate shocks. WFP piloted this model with 1,873 households (1,232 supported by *Supérate*) from 13 communities in the province of Montecristi. The main achievements are:

- the distribution of 10 mt of fortified complementary food commodities to ten UNAPs and capacity strengthening on fortified complementary foods;
- the sensitization through an eight-child-health-days campaign targeted communities that historically experienced difficulties accessing UNAP services, emphasising maternal and child nutrition and support to complete routine vaccinations;
- the promotion of dietary diversity of 180 heads of *Supérate* households, of which 40 percent are women, through the training and asset creation related to short-cycle food production techniques, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture; and
- the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and acute malnutrition, reaching 455 children 6-59 months of age, 200 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and older people.

In collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies and civil society, WFP also promoted the inclusion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in National Social Protection schemes through the self-registration feature for PHLIV within the Government's Single Beneficiary System. The initial registration of over 100 PLHIV lays the groundwork for 2024 and enhances the dialogue with the Government and PLHIV advocacy groups.

Additionally, WFP has taken key steps to enhance the registrations of PLHIV in emergencies through the Social Protection Transfer platform: 577 PLHIV already benefitted over five months and 400 PLHIV, along with their peer counsellors, received nutritional counselling for efficient use of the social protection transfer.

Moreover, in 2023, peer-to-peer nutritional counselling scaled from 5 to 8 Integrated Care Services and supported 300 PLHIV, compounded with the production of vegetables through urban gardens in the provinces of La Vega and Valverde. According to a study by the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo and the University of Massachusetts, this intervention increases adherence to antiretroviral treatment and positively influences the demand for medical consultation. The Government and the University of Massachusetts presented this strategy as good practice at the 2023 Latin American Conference for Nutrition.

The government programme *Casa Sombra* has adopted the strategy and constructed a tented structure that allows the production of crops year-round, along with a seedling bank with the capacity to produce 30,000 thousand vegetable seedlings every three months while diversifying cultivation. The action achieved the installation of 170 gardens in the houses of PLHIV and other households (reaching 875 people) from the Ministry of Agriculture family farming program. Being strategically installed in the facilities of the National Institute of Technical and Vocational Training, the strategy is also used as a teaching tool for students of gastronomy and other technical areas.

Regarding the school feeding programming, the WFP continues strengthening the policy to prevent micronutrient deficiencies by integrating fortified rice, scaling from 1.3 to 2.4 million schoolchildren and reaching children under five in early childhood care programmes. WFP trained 50 technicians from the INABIE, INAPI, the Social Plan of the presidency and the Ministry of Women on fortification issues, along with the leaders of the associations of school feeding suppliers, nutrition schools and pharmacies, and integrated a gender component for women of reproductive age and adolescent girls.

The National Agency for Food Security and Nutrition has a business model for rice fortification. It is a tool for advocacy and dialogue between the Government and the industrial sector to broaden the dissemination of fortified rice. This action is expected to contribute to the promulgation of a ministerial resolution that regulates the inclusion of fortified rice in public procurement.

Complementary, as part of the actions to ensure the quality of rice fortification, WFP supported the General Directorate of Medicines, Food and Health Products in assessing vitamins and minerals in fortified rice available in the national market. The results support the Government and the rice processors in building consensus on a fortification standard aligned with regulations and a quality monitoring system.

Finally, WFP signed an agreement and developed a work plan with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to implement activities targeting women victims of gender-based violence housed in shelters and safe houses. In 2023, this resulted in the training of 72 people in food safety and handling, the integration of the Ministry of Women in forums on Rice Fortification to encourage the purchase of fortified rice for the women's shelters and the installation of a vegetable garden in one of the shelters for the psychosocial support of women victims of gender-based violence.

Rural Resilience Programming

WFP leveraged its expertise in designing and implementing community development programmes focused on nutrition and resilience. Based on work with community leaders and 11 associations nationwide in the frame of the PRORURAL Project, WFP implemented a community-based nutritional education strategy, mainstreaming gender and youth issues.

Furthermore, WFP strengthened the Ministry of Public Health's malnutrition prevention policy and continued the implementation of a malnutrition prevention diploma, which began in 2022 and is integrated into the training platform of the National Institute of Technical and Vocational Training. In 2023, 108 technicians from the Ministry of Public Health, INABIE, INAPI, the Welfare Plan of the Presidency and *Supérate* completed the training.

Emergency Nutrition Response

WFP developed a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) initiative focused on nutrition to encourage dietary diversity, reaching 20,829 people in emergencies with cash-based transfers, information sessions, materials and nutritious and low-cost menus. WFP remains a partner of choice with the Government in providing SBCC on nutrition. In 2023, the focus was mainly on updating the national strategy and conducting research in collaboration with the national cross-ministerial team to optimize messaging, communications channels and target audiences, as well as to develop food guides with the Ministry of Public Health in 2024.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 03: National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.



5,000 households affected by torrential rains **received in-kind food** distributions



Multi-hazard early warning system developed to strengthen national emergency preparedness



12 national institutions trained to strengthen emergency supply chains



Advanced meteorological stations for real-time climate monitoring installed

Through this strategic outcome, WFP has been a transformative agent in strengthening the Government's capacity to respond to emergencies, shocks and stressors, adapt to climate change and reduce disaster risks. WFP's central focus has been developing efficient early warning systems, anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection. This strategic outcome has been financed exclusively through multi-year contributions obtained in previous years, including a new funding stream to support an innovative project in the Yaque del Norte Basin.

As the lead agency of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team, WFP has supported the development of two multisector damage assessments and needs analysis for climate events in 2023, implemented after Storm Franklin and the floods that occurred in November. WFP also co-leads an interagency group on disaster risk management and climate change, focusing on risk reduction.

Early Warning System

A culminating outcome of 2023 is WFP's development of a multi-hazard early warning system (EWS), which has significantly strengthened emergency preparedness, compounded with rehabilitating warehouses and workshops on climate change.

WFP promoted the creation and provided technical assistance to the interinstitutional Early Warning team, working with the Emergency Operations Center and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development. WFP is advancing the development of a comprehensive policy to unify multi-risk early warning systems. This policy, currently in the drafting stage, is in the validation process and awaits approval by the President's office. Its implementation is expected to significantly reduce loss of life and social, economic and environmental damage, facilitating agile and effective responses in disaster situations and promoting sustainable disaster risk reduction.

WFP also assessed the incorporation of gender into EWS's existing mechanisms to inform the new strategy. Addressing this lack of gender sensitivity was crucial for enhancing EWS's effectiveness. The consultancy included a review of EWS practices, evaluating criteria such as gender equality, sexual diversity, race and age. As a result, the draft EWS policy considers inclusivity and gender equality in each system component. This strategic approach is focused on making EWS more responsive and contributing to the Dominican Republic's sustainable and equitable development.

Moreover, at the decentralized level, WFP provided a workshop on climate change and the cyclone season to the governors of all provinces, emphasising their role in managing local emergencies and enhancing lines of action, protocols, emergency plans and communication strategies.

Anticipatory Action

WFP has made progress in climate monitoring and expanded the coverage of anticipatory action monitoring. It included training in drought management and the development of a specialized drought monitoring platform. WFP has strengthened the capabilities of the national meteorological office by installing advanced meteorological stations for

real-time climate monitoring, which provide accurate data for weather forecasting and anticipatory action and intensive training of key actors in drought monitoring - meteorological, agricultural and hydrological - which articulated a roadmap to reactivate the drought table monitoring initiative at the national level.

Eventually, other anticipatory action trainings were conducted with non-governmental organizations, such as the Red Cross, boosting the sensitization over the relevance of institutional and provincial emergency plans.

Disaster Risk Preparedness and Management

WFP has led significant efforts to strengthen infrastructure and emergency response capabilities. With the support of its engineering team based in headquarters, WFP elaborated the requirements for rehabilitating the Civil Defence and the Emergency Operations Center warehouses in the National District and San Cristobal to improve the humanitarian logistics corridor.

The Initiative also developed a diploma in Humanitarian Supply Management, which was carried out with the Santo Domingo Technological Institute in collaboration with UNHCR and the Dominican Red Cross. Nineteen participants from 12 institutions received specialized knowledge and certified mechanisms, strengthening their capacity to develop effective and efficient supply chains. Based on the good preliminary results, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance funded two additional diplomas under the "Yaque del Norte River Basin - Improved Local Response and Community Resilience Pilot Model" project. Furthermore, WFP, in collaboration with the Government, conducted a national assessment to estimate the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index of the actions implemented by the National System for Prevention, Mitigation and Response to Disasters. A total of 110 individuals participated in the comprehensive analysis, representing 39 government institutions, three non-governmental organizations and five United Nations agencies. The results showed consistency with the 2022 annual exercise, with significant improvements in analysing food security and vulnerability to climate risks and planning for humanitarian and food assistance. However, the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index revealed room for improvement in supply chain and telecommunications in emergencies. Finally, the intricate interplay of the factors underscores the dynamic nature of the assessed capacities and the imperative for ongoing monitoring.

WFP also coordinated the response to torrential rains in November 2023, assisting up to 5,000 households in priority provinces Azua, Bahoruco, Barahona, Duarte, San José de Ocoa and San Juan. The assistance to households affected by the floods will continue in 2024, including:

- food assistance for 2030 households in the provinces of Azua and Barahona with two 15-day food kits;
- logistic support for Food Banks in San José de Ocoa;
- transportation support for the Single Beneficiary System to mobilize technicians who conducted the emergency assessment with 6,000 households; and
- prepositioning of at least 3,000 non-food kits.

This response demonstrates the WFP's installed capacity to respond effectively to rapid-onset emergencies. WFP supported field assessment with civil defence and social protection agencies, using innovative technologies to support decision making to activate emergency vouchers. The assessments and response actions have been possible thanks to training sessions for the Single Beneficiary System technicians on using and managing drones, map design and geographic data analysis.

Climate Crisis and Data Management

WFP is working with The Nature Conservancy to implement nature-based solutions in 20 communities in the provinces of Montecristi and Valverde to mitigate the impacts of floods, drought, heat waves and erosion. WFP has taken a leadership role in a climate data integration initiative to facilitate informed decision making during emergencies. In collaboration with the Ministry of the Presidency, WFP enhanced geospatial data infrastructure and trained government technicians in Geographic Information Systems.

Moreover, WFP provided technical support to the Dominican Republic delegation to COP28, supporting the country comply with its commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These efforts reflect WFP's dedication to mainstreaming innovative solutions to adapt to and mitigate the climate crisis.

Shock-responsive/Adaptive Social Protection

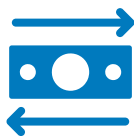
Shock-responsive social protection activities were based on supporting the Dominican social protection system to generate learning tools and improve decision making regarding the implementation of the emergency voucher programme. In addition, South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities were carried out to highlight the Dominican system's experience and learn from others, such as Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras and Mozambique.

The year concluded with technical and logistical support for implementing the Basic Emergency Sheet, the Government's information-gathering tool in emergencies to enrol new beneficiaries into the emergency cash voucher programme (*Bono Emergencia*) for the losses generated by the severe rains in November.

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 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



3,890 households assisted with cash-based transfers in response to Hurricane Fiona



577 households in vulnerable conditions were reached with additional assistance through the national social protection platform



Community feedback mechanism developed for people receiving in-kind distributions and cash-based transfers

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP enabled the most affected and food insecure households to meet their basic food and nutrition needs after Hurricane Fiona, complementing the Government's efforts. The early response to Hurricane Fiona in late 2022 set the groundwork for 2023's continued response. During 2023, WFP implemented cash-based transfer operations and provided technical and logistical support to local and national authorities in coordination with United Nations agencies. It allowed the inclusion of individuals not initially registered in national social protection programming - especially undocumented migrants (who are majority Haitian) and Dominican nationals whom *Supérate* did not cover.

The response occurred in Dajabón, El Seibo, La Altagracia, La Romana, Monte Cristi, Samaná, San Pedro de Macorís, Monte Plata and Hato Mayor.

WFP built a robust response plan based on four pillars: staffing an emergency team, activating the forecast-based financing mechanism, distributing food to affected populations and providing needs assessments to support the Government's first response and social protection programmes. These efforts were compounded with nutritional counselling activities with local cooperating partners.

Cash-based transfer operations were implemented until August 2023, reaching 3,890 households (17,808 people) with assistance for 3 to 4 months. They were complemented by 577 households (3,215 people) in vulnerable conditions receiving additional assistance through *Supérate*. Selected households were registered in SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, which was also used to provide further nutritional support by enabling health follow-up and medical referrals.

A protection analysis included considerations for gender-based violence risks and measures to mitigate additional harm to women. Specific strategies were employed, such as consulting households to identify the primary shopper and scheduling visits at convenient times for women. A total of 11,677 (50.3 percent) women and 11,518 (49.7 percent) men benefitted, focusing on individuals not covered by other social protection programmes, especially migrants and undocumented people.

WFP was also a key actor in the Inter-agency cash working group to coordinate the preparedness and readiness of cash distributions. Communication with populations in targeted communities was critical to raising awareness and properly socializing cash and food distribution protocols.

WFP and UNHCR conducted surveys in the seven prioritized provinces to ensure the safeguarding of the assisted populations and designed mitigation measures so that they could access assistance without being put at risk.

This operation received significant funding from the European Union and the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund. WFP strongly emphasised mainstreaming accountability to affected populations and protection throughout distribution, along with a nutrition-sensitive component.

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 - Partially integrates gender and age

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.



Bilateral service provision activated for on-demand requests from partners



The **humanitarian corridor with Haiti** activated to provide services to the country's humanitarian community



A **maritime transport channel** activated to deliver humanitarian supplies to Haiti

As opposed to 2022, when WFP received no requests for bilateral service provision and, therefore, no funds were allocated, 2023 showed significant developments under strategic outcome 5. WFP contracted different logistics services suppliers to ensure the operational capacity of partners and humanitarian actors, offered storage for nationally and internationally purchased humanitarian items, and offered international maritime transportation, inland transportation and overland transportation to Haiti when possible.

WFP plans to expand to further services based on partners' demand, such as purchasing non-food items and strengthening logistics capacity.

A significant advancement under strategic outcome 5 was activating the logistic corridor between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, which improved WFP's operational capacities and allowed effective management of the contingency inventory of the WFP Haiti country office, either in terms of storage and customs services and transportation by land or sea, as necessary.

WFP undertook a cost comparison of time and costs between overland and maritime transportation to Haiti. Results showed that maritime transportation is 30 percent faster and more cost-effective. These overland delays were mainly due to the political tensions on the border between the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

WFP has achieved the provision of storage services to the United Nations Population Fund, and the process for a longer-term service provision agreement is underway. In 2023, WFP provided logistical support with mattresses, wheelchairs, sanitary kits for mothers and young children and medical equipment.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Dominican Republic has maintained a Gender Gap Index score of 0.7 since 2017, moving up three spots to a rank of 80 out of 146 countries, demonstrating marginal improvement. This score indicates that women have 30 percent lower access to opportunities than men in economic participation and political empowerment [1]. The Government has placed great importance on addressing gender equality within *Supérate*, with 952,516 (63 percent) of 1.5 million households headed by women.

The country also demonstrates high rates of early marriage, gender-based violence and femicide - with repercussions for women's and girls' food security and nutrition. In the lowest socioeconomic percentile, 59 percent of young women are married or in a union before age 18, and 23 percent are married or in a union before age 15 [2]. Almost five out of ten women and girls aged 15-29 have experienced violence from an intimate partner [3].

The maternal mortality ratio in the Dominican Republic has worsened from 79 in 2000 to 107 in 2020, with 107 women dying per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes. Maternal mortality in the country is higher than its regional average [4]. Additionally, there is a notably high teenage pregnancy rate, and over 20 percent of girls aged 12-19 have experienced pregnancy.

The national labour force participation rate is 52.5 percent for women and 76.5 percent for men. Women devote 4.4 times more time to unpaid domestic and care work than men [5].

The WFP Fill the Nutrient Gap for the Dominican Republic study determined that a nutritious diet for girls and women of reproductive age is more expensive than that for boys and men, two and one times, respectively [6].

Through WFP's participation in developing the National Unified Scheme on early warning systems, assessment criteria on gender equality, sexual diversity, race and age were undertaken revealing a lack of gender perspective in systems around preexisting early warning mechanisms. The draft policy on early warning systems emphasised inclusivity and gender equality for each component.

WFP's nutrition team was crucial in integrating a gender perspective into the Ministry of Public Health's Manual on Lifecycle-based Food Guidelines. This manual was designed to analyse the national food security and nutrition landscape and, with WFP's support, it now emphasises inclusive nutrition and gender equity to ensure representation for all individuals and promote their human rights, especially the right to adequate nutrition.

The nutrition team also contributed to a research programme titled "Exploring gender differences in HIV-related stigma and social support in a low-resource setting: A qualitative study in the Dominican Republic" (2023). This research was conducted within the project "Strengthening the National Response to HIV, with a Focus on Food and Nutritional Security".

Continuing the 2022 Hurricane Fiona response into 2023, WFP undertook efforts to increase the percentage of women and girls receiving assistance to 77 percent. It was identified that there was a need to supplement the state response for individuals living with HIV and tuberculosis. Therefore, funds were allocated to the social protection system, benefitting 577 households with relatives facing these health conditions through a vertical expansion of USD 100. Additionally, nutritional counselling sessions were conducted to enhance dietary decision making within households.

As an additional programmatic element of the Hurricane Fiona response, a protection and risk analysis was conducted to streamline components of mitigating gender-based violence risks and other forms of unintended harm to women and girls. Specific strategies were employed, such as consulting households to identify the primary shopper and scheduling visits at convenient times for women. A total of 11,677 (50.3 percent) women and 11,518 (49.7 percent) men benefitted, with a focus on individuals outside of social protection programmes. Throughout the project, WFP disaggregated data by gender and age. Women in the programme also provided positive feedback on their economic empowerment, highlighting that cash-based transfers allowed them to start food businesses.

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

The most significant protection activities were streamlined during the Hurricane Fiona emergency response. Local partners conducted vulnerability surveys to verify the most severely affected population members. Based on the results of this survey exercise, WFP prioritized individuals who were not already enrolled to receive resources from the national social protection programme - Dominican nationals out of the national welfare scheme and undocumented migrants, mainly from Haiti.

In November 2022, the first protection risk analysis was carried out at a joint roundtable with local partners with extensive experience collaborating in the field, holding significant knowledge and community affiliations to lead WFP in developing the safest and most effective way to reach the target population.

The volatile context in the early onset of this emergency imposed various risks related to the mass deportations of Haitians. The intervention began in February 2023, and the risk matrix was updated to consider multiple dimensions and mitigation measures. A total of 11,677 women (50.3 percent) and 11,518 men (49.7 percent) benefitted, with a focus on people not yet covered by social protection programmes. WFP's core priority was mitigating gender-based violence. Households receiving assistance had to work with humanitarian actors to designate who in the family would be best fit to receive the voucher from a risk management perspective.

To mitigate the risk of riots between Dominicans and Haitians derived from the emergency intervention, WFP and partners determined that 30 to 40 percent of the households planned to attend any distribution should be Dominican. Additionally, nine percent of beneficiaries were persons with disabilities; WFP documented the specific type of disability when making the distribution plan, identified an alternate recipient of the assistance on their behalf and provided tailored follow-up to ensure WFP served the targeted people.

A significant protection measure enacted was operationalizing the community feedback mechanism channel by creating a hotline to report situations of safeguarding and sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP received 303 cases through the telephone line, of which 220 were from women. The most frequent calls were from the assisted people requesting to continue receiving the cash transfer, and no relevant protection issue was reported.

In October 2023, the WFP protection focal point and the protection officers from partner organizations participated in a trainers' workshop on accountability to affected populations and the people-centred approach. This training ensured that the WFP employees and cooperating partners were sensitized to these topics to ensure these lessons learned will be integrated into programming in 2024.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

The Global Climate Risk Index designates the Dominican Republic as a high-risk country with significant vulnerabilities to climate-related disasters, flooding, and prolonged drought. This multi-dimensional climate vulnerability threatens food security, nutrition, agricultural production, livelihoods, social cohesion and displacement. The Climate Risk Index also ranked the country as the eleventh most vulnerable to climate change in 2017 and one of the ten most affected nations by climate events between 1997 and 2016. Storms and floods are the most frequent natural hazard occurrences, accounting for 44 percent and 38 percent of events, respectively [1].

The Dominican Republic is vulnerable to "heat risk": most provinces are at "moderate" risk of experiencing extreme heat, eleven provinces are at "very high" heat risk, and three provinces demonstrate "extreme" heat risk. Seven out of eleven states at "very high" heat risk are in the arid northwest region, where strained water availability and sporadic droughts have already affected agricultural production. The three provinces designated as "extreme heat risk" are among the four most populated in the country [2].

The Government has shown commitment towards alleviating these vulnerabilities through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Action Plan for 2022-2025, updated through a government and stakeholder collaboration process working towards aligning with the revised NDCs. This policy is a cornerstone framework to catalyse support for NDC implementation and climate-conscious sustainable development [3].

WFP continues its commitment to providing environmental and social safeguards within its programming. WFP expanded its urban and family gardening activities and promoted efficient water management and water-saving measures by installing hydroponic gardens. The expansion of community garden programmes also focused on energy-efficient gardens that can yield food year-round.

In 2023, WFP streamlined local procurement to reduce the environmental impacts of international transport of goods within the Hurricane Fiona emergency response.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2023, the WFP Dominican Republic country office had yet to implement an environmental management system. However, this system was included in the country strategic plan 2024-2028, drafted in 2023, to ensure its integration across future programming.

Finally, building on efforts in 2022, WFP continued in 2023 operationalizing improvements to reduce the environmental impact of the country office's activities: infrastructural improvements were made to the office building, all air conditioners were inverted for greater energy efficiency, and recycling operations continued to be optimized around solid waste management.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Improving nutrition outcomes is a significant priority for the Government of the Dominican Republic. In alignment with government objectives, WFP has mainstreamed both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes throughout its country strategic plan, with a focus on reducing malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) outreach programmes for both communities and social protection actors, government capacity strengthening for policy coherence around malnutrition and increasing resilience for those vulnerable to malnutrition and climactic shocks.

The Dominican Republic has demonstrated marginal progress towards reducing diet-related non-communicable diseases with 38 percent of adult women and 25 percent of adult men living with obesity. The country's obesity prevalence stands higher than the regional average of 30 percent for women and 22 percent for men. At the same time, diabetes is estimated to affect 14 percent of adult women and 10 percent of adult men [1].

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supported the design of the new National Plan for Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition 2023-2026 to strengthen the policy and governance framework for food security and nutrition, along with the concurrent rollout of SBCC programming around reaching Zero Hunger and addressing the triple threat of malnutrition.

Most of the nutrition programming is undertaken in strategic outcome 2. WFP provided 8,000 people at risk of malnutrition with fortified complementary foods to prevent acute malnutrition in affected populations and strengthened the capacities of the personnel in 152 primary healthcare units and 40 early childhood care centres. Moreover, crisis response activities under strategic outcome 4 were complemented with nutritional counselling activities.

Additionally, WFP, in the frame of the PRORURAL project, enhanced nutrition outcomes by implementing a community-based nutritional education strategy that integrated gender and youth issues.

WFP and the Ministry of Public Health invested in capacity qualification and developed a malnutrition prevention diploma, achieving the training of personnel of the Ministry of Public Health, the National Student Welfare Institute, the National Institute for Comprehensive Care for Early Childhood, the Welfare Plan of the Presidency and *Supérate*, and the adoption of the diploma by the National Institute of Technical and Vocational Training.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP developed a social and behaviour change communication that was mainstreamed in all cash-based transfer interventions to encourage dietary diversity. WFP also incorporated nutrition-sensitive programming for people living with HIV through tailored counselling and the governmental *Casa Sombra* programme for agricultural production.

Partnerships

WFP is committed to achieving Zero Hunger through collaboration with all relevant actors, including the host Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, local actors and community leaders, international financial institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations. In 2023, WFP continued to work with these partners to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to urgent food needs.

WFP's efforts to increase the quality of resources mobilized were successful, thanks to the continued funding from the European Union and the multi-year grant from the United States of America. WFP focused on diversifying its partnership base through international financial institutions, the private sector, and United Nations funds particularly the Systematic Observations Funding Facilitation Fund under the United Nations World Meteorological Organization.

WFP improved the Zero Hunger Movement's operating strategies, leveraging support from individuals through WFP's ShareTheMeal app.

Regarding South-South and Triangular Cooperation, in 2023, the Government of the Dominican Republic received delegations from Haiti, Cuba, Honduras and Mozambique, enriching social protection and adaptive social protection exchanges.

Thanks to the trustful relationship with the Government, in 2023, WFP experienced an increase in its incidence in public policies, particularly those related to social protection. WFP's work in the Dominican Republic in 2023 demonstrated a solid commitment to achieving Zero Hunger through collaboration, comprehensive programme implementation, and continuous adaptation to address food insecurity and malnutrition.

Focus on localization

WFP worked to expand its partnerships with civil society organizations (CSO), reaching remote communities across the country and intensifying collaborations with a broader range of CSOs. These organizations strongly focused on community-based approaches and allowed WFP to reach the unprotected and invisible populations outside the state protection system, leaving no one behind. WFP and the CSOs have been involved in strengthening capacities to improve the leadership and implementation capacities of local communities and the private sector in humanitarian work.

WFP used the United Nations Partner Portal to expand and update the profiles of CSO partners. This helped WFP identify new potential partners and better understand the capabilities and expertise of existing partners while also identifying CSO proposals with innovative and effective approaches to addressing food insecurity and malnutrition.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP led two groups, the Planet Group and the Prosperity Group, to design the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 and participated actively in the inter-agency networks for evaluation, partnership and resource mobilization. Furthermore, WFP continued leading the United Nations Emergency Technical Team, whose capacities in humanitarian settings are considered an added value, and it is the Government's partner of choice in humanitarian interventions and disaster risk management.

Financial Overview

With continued momentum from established partnerships, WFP has garnered resources totalling 84 percent of its needs-based plan.

Strategic outcome 1 had a funding level of 28 percent in 2023. Out of the available resources, 100 percent corresponds to carryovers of flexible, multilateral funds that allowed WFP to continue developing its work in public policies, promotion and collaboration with government authorities to achieve the objectives established in the Zero Hunger roadmap and the roadmap on Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems and the planned activities related to the Zero Hunger Challenge. Those initiatives allowed the preparation of the new National Plan for Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition 2023-2026.

Under strategic outcome 2, funded at 27 percent, WFP received contributions from the ShareTheMeal initiative and the MasterCard Foundation to support WFP's school feeding programme and the study to assess the nutritional status of schoolchildren, carried out by the National Student Welfare Institute and the Ministry of Public Health. Additionally, WFP received contributions from the UNAIDS to implement activities with populations living with HIV, which allowed for the scale-up of activities in the Mao, La Vega and Hato Mayor provinces.

Strategic outcome 3 had a funding level of 64 percent for 2023 thanks to multi-year contributions, which allowed WFP to enhance national and local emergency preparedness and response capacities. The prominent donors for this strategic outcome remained the governments of the European Union, Germany and the United States of America through the corporate trust fund for the forecast-based financing initiative. The European Union provided an additional USD 1.4 million for 12 months. The level of implementation reached 52 percent, while funds have been carried over to 2024 due to multi-year programming.








Strategic outcome 4 has been fully funded since the initial receipt of funds in 2021 for multi-year implementation in support of the National 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. Under its emergency response programming, WFP prioritized emergency assistance for Venezuelan and Haitian migrants and undocumented Dominicans who are not enrolled or supported by national social protection programmes. The rollout of this emergency response was made possible by the European Union (as part of the multi-country grant to support Haiti and the Dominican Republic), the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints through WFP USA.

Under strategic outcome 5, no WFP funding was allocated directly. Funding was through payment from partners and cooperating agencies.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,893,424	3,336,665	3,820,339	3,768,049
SO04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	1,893,424	3,336,665	3,820,339	3,768,049
Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	1,893,424	3,336,665	3,786,374	3,768,049
Non-activity specific	0	0	33,964	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,779,015	3,818,395	748,694	564,200
SO02: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023	2,779,015	3,818,395	748,694	564,200
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).	2,779,015	3,818,395	748,694	564,200
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	3,723,086	2,645,895	2,575,423	1,511,685

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.	 288,866	 574,060	 368,982	 368,982
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).	 288,866	 574,060	 368,982	 368,982
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	 2,071,835	 2,206,440	 1,142,702
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	 2,071,835	 2,206,440	 1,142,702
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 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-SDG Target	 0	 0	 73,411	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 8,537,574	 9,800,957	 7,217,869	 5,843,936
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 435,752	 449,871	 802,642	 509,090
Total Direct Costs	 8,973,326	 10,250,828	 8,020,511	 6,353,026
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 573,561	 666,303	 -1,511	 -1,511
Grand Total	 9,546,888	 10,917,132	 8,019,000	 6,351,514

Data Notes

Overview

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 annex tables of the ACR.

Operational context

[1] World Bank, 2023. Dominican Republic Poverty Assessment 2023: Fast Tracking Poverty Reduction and Prosperity for All. Washington, DC: World Bank | <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/40565> License: CC BY-NC 3.0 IGO."

[2] Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development. 2022. Boletín de estadísticas oficiales de pobreza monetaria en República Dominicana 2021 (Nº 9/Año 7).

[3] Paving the Way for Prosperous Cities and Territories: Urbanization and Territorial Review of the Dominican Republic (English). Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group | <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099520007132233569/P172715065b95b0bc08ce70a7fe6442f01>

[4] Quarterly Bulletin of Monetary Poverty in the Dominican Republic, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic

[5] Quarterly Bulletin of Monetary Poverty in the Dominican Republic, December 2023 |

<https://mepyd.gob.do/pobreza-monetaria-mantiene-tendencia-a-la-baja-en-julio-septiembre-de-2023-con-una-reduccion-interanual-de-4-0-p-p-para-ubicarse-en-24-4/>

[6] The World Bank in Dominican Republic Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/dominicanrepublic/overview>

[7] Global Report on Food Crises. <https://www.fsplatform.org/global-report-food-crises-2023>

[8] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Ranking <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156758/?iso3=DOM>

[9] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), Dominican Republic | <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156758/?iso3=DOM>

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

[11] World Bank in the Dominican Republic | <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/dominicanrepublic/overview>

Strategic outcome 02

Capacity-strengthening indicators (such as nutrition education activities) could not be fully quantified and reported because capacity-strengthening beneficiary counting was not included in the annual planning for nutrition activities. Therefore, there was no beneficiary counting on CCS activities within nutrition.

Strategic outcome 04

Output 7, activity 4, indicators A.1.8, A.2.7 and A.8 are missing actual figures in the table since triggers were not met and the FBF programme was not activated.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The Global Gender Gap Report 2023 | <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/>

[2] United Nations Children's Fund | <https://www.unicef.org/dominicanrepublic/prevencion-del-matrimonio-infantil-y-uniones-tempranas>

[3] National Bureau of Statistics. 2019. Encuesta Experimental sobre la Situación de las Mujeres (ENESIM-2018) |

<https://www.one.gob.do/publicaciones/2019/encuesta-experimental-sobre-la-situacion-de-las-mujeres-enesim-2018/>

[4] The maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. The World Bank Gender Data Portal, Dominican Republic | <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/dominican-republic/#:~:text=In percent20the percent20Dominican percent20Republic percent20C percent20the percent20labor percent20force percent20participation percent20rate percent20among,older percent20that percent20is percent20economically percent20active.>

[5] The World Bank Gender Data Portal, Dominican Republic. | <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/dominican-republic/#:~:text=In percent20the percent20Dominican percent20Republic percent20C percent20the percent20labor percent20force percent20participation percent20rate percent20among,older percent20that percent20is percent20economically percent20active.>

[6] WFP, 2021. Filling the Nutrient Gap: Dominican Republic

Environmental sustainability

[1] World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal | <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/dominican-republic/vulnerability>

[2] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal | <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/dominican-republic/heat-risk>

[3] Mainstreaming Climate Policy and Action in the Dominican Republic |

<https://ndcpartnership.org/news/mainstreaming-climate-policy-and-action-dominican-republic#:~:text=The percent20country's percent20geographic percent20position percent20makes,increased percent20droughts percent20and percent20tropical percent20storms>

Nutrition integration

[1] Global Nutrition Report, Dominican Republic | <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/latin-america-and-caribbean/caribbean/dominican-republic/>

Capacity-strengthening indicators (such as nutrition education activities) could not be fully quantified and reported because capacity-strengthening beneficiary counting was not included in the annual planning for nutrition activities. Therefore, there was no beneficiary counting on CCS activities within nutrition.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	121,394	21,337	18%
	female	168,606	25,851	15%
	total	290,000	47,188	16%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	34,363	655	2%
	female	32,303	1,044	3%
	total	66,666	1,699	3%
24-59 months	male	34,731	5,313	15%
	female	35,103	6,226	18%
	total	69,834	11,539	17%
5-11 years	male	4,000	1,710	43%
	female	4,000	1,706	43%
	total	8,000	3,416	43%
12-17 years	male	4,000	1,665	42%
	female	14,560	2,057	14%
	total	18,560	3,722	20%
18-59 years	male	16,200	6,860	42%
	female	53,640	7,874	15%
	total	69,840	14,734	21%
60+ years	male	28,100	5,134	18%
	female	29,000	6,944	24%
	total	57,100	12,078	21%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	290,000	47,188	16%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	10,000	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	230,000	26,165	11%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	50,000	21,023	42%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Rations	391	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	837	87	10%
Micronutrient Powder	14	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Value Voucher	1,128,960	2,317,468	205%

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	
Other Output					
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).					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 01: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	4
CSP Output 02: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	50	104
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	50	110
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	4	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	=34,855	=34,855	34,855	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3,255,595.13	≥45,149,802	≥45,149,802	2,170,192	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023					Root Causes
Output Results					
Activity 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: Children aged 6–59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls and elderly people at risk of malnutrition receive specialized nutritious foods as part of national public health and social protection programmes for improving nutrition status.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		2,643
			Male		2,470
			Total		5,113
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	25,000	4,814
			Male	25,000	3,393
			Total	50,000	8,207
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	3,060	5,645
			Male	2,940	4,913
			Total	6,000	10,558
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	58,800	490
			Male	61,200	268
			Total	120,000	758
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	3,046	
			Male	2,954	
			Total	6,000	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		129
			Male		
			Total		129

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	48,000 48,000	1,400 1,400
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	851	87.16
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	851	87.16

Other Output

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).

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: Most nutritionally vulnerable groups at different stages in the life cycle, and people living with HIV and/or TB benefit from strengthened services, surveillance systems and programmes for improving nutrition status.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	5	7
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	General Distribution	Number	160	177
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	General Distribution	Number	5	2

CSP Output 05: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual		5,037

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Dominican Republic - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Food Security Sector (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>1	>1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	86	≥90	≥90	91	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	9.8	<6	<6	6.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	4.1	<4	<4	2.3	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	
Other Output						
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)						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 06: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	13	13	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	12	12	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed		Completed	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	50 150	53 54	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	20	4	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	3 5	1 7	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	10	16	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number Number	3 5	1 9	
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	83.33	

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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	500	500
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,000	454
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 (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	10,000	0

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2.33	>3.2	>3.2	1.83	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 07: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	25,600	10,730
			Male	24,400	10,293
			Total	50,000	21,023
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	5,100	
			Male	4,900	
			Total	10,000	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	391	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,128,960	2,317,468
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number	120,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	1,944,000	2,025,120

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	86	≥90	≥90	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	9.8	≤6	≤6	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	4.1	≤4	≤4	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	86	≥90	≥90	79.41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	9.8	≤6	≤6	14.65	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	4.1	≤4	≤4	5.94	WFP survey
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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**

Other Output

Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 08: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Dominican Republic - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** SC/Logistics Services

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=1	=1	0	WFP programme monitoring
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 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, age and type of activity	Female	70	=52	=52	0	WFP
	Male	30	=48	=48	0	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	0	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 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, age and type of activity	Female	0	=55	=55	55	WFP
	Male	0	=45	=45	45	programme
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	80	=100	=100	0	WFP
	Male	80	=100	=100	0	programme
	Overall	80	=100	=100	0	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	55	>90	>90	0	WFP
	Male	60	>90	>90	0	programme
	Overall	57.5	>90	>90	0	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	60	=100	=100	0	WFP
	Male	60	=100	=100	0	programme
	Overall	60	=100	=100	0	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	>90	>90	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	>90	>90	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>90	>90	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	50	>80	>80	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	>80	>80	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>80	>80	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	>90	>90	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>90	>90	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>90	>90	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Bertilio Lombanchezket

Alexandra Hernández purchased food for her family with WFP's value vouchers

World Food Programme

Contact info

Gabriela Alvarado

gabriela.alvarado@wfp.org

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 2023 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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 telecommunicationd and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SPS1	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).
SO 2	NPA1	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).
SO 3	EPA1	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)
SO 4	URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	1,893,424	3,336,665	3,786,375	3,768,049
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	33,965	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,893,424	3,336,665	3,820,340	3,768,049
2.2	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).	2,779,016	3,818,396	748,694	564,201
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,779,016	3,818,396	748,694	564,201

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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).	288,866	574,061	368,983	368,983
	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	2,071,835	2,206,441	1,142,703
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,723,086	2,645,896	2,575,423	1,511,686
17.16	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 SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			142,048	0	0	0

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	73,412	0
	Subtotal SDG Target		0	0	73,412	0
	Total Direct Operational Cost		8,537,574	9,800,957	7,217,869	5,843,936
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		435,752	449,872	802,643	509,090
	Total Direct Costs		8,973,327	10,250,829	8,020,512	6,353,026
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		573,562	666,304	-1,511	-1,511
	Grand Total		9,546,888	10,917,133	8,019,000	6,351,515



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

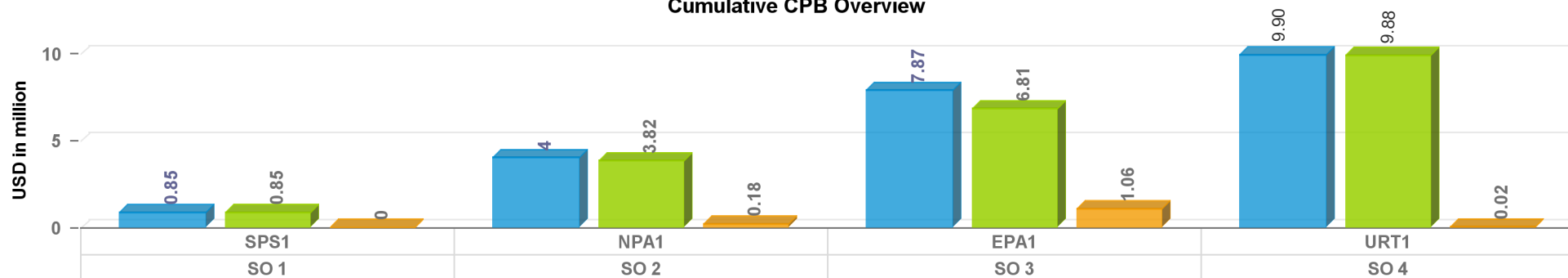
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SPS1	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).
SO 2	NPA1	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).
SO 3	EPA1	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)
SO 4	URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	15,160,564	9,901,399	0	9,901,399	9,883,074	18,325
		Non Activity Specific	0	33,965	0	33,965	0	33,965
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			15,160,564	9,935,364	0	9,935,364	9,883,074	52,290
2.2	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).	10,887,094	4,004,248	0	4,004,248	3,819,755	184,493
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			10,887,094	4,004,248	0	4,004,248	3,819,755	184,493

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Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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).	1,437,356	854,821	0	854,821	854,821	0
	National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.	Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)	12,525,759	7,872,502	0	7,872,502	6,808,764	1,063,738
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			13,963,115	8,727,323	0	8,727,323	7,663,585	1,063,738

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Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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.	500,001	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			500,001	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	73,412	0	73,412	0	73,412
Subtotal SDG Target			0	73,412	0	73,412	0	73,412
Total Direct Operational Cost			40,510,774	22,740,347	0	22,740,347	21,366,414	1,373,933
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,915,361	1,602,492	0	1,602,492	1,308,939	293,553
Total Direct Costs			42,426,136	24,342,839	0	24,342,839	22,675,353	1,667,486
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,723,667	1,148,025		1,148,025	1,148,025	0
Grand Total			45,149,802	25,490,864	0	25,490,864	23,823,378	1,667,486

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee 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