



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES

# **Dominican Republic**

## Annual Country Report 2024

---

Country Strategic Plan  
2024 - 2028

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Operational context</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Country office story</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>13</b>
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	18
Strategic outcome 04	20
Strategic outcome 05	22
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>23</b>
Gender equality and women's empowerment	23
Protection and accountability to affected people	25
Environmental sustainability	26
Nutrition integration	27
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>37</b>
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	37
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>38</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	38
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	38
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	38
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	39
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	39
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	40
Cross-cutting Indicators	52

# Overview

## Key messages

In 2024, WFP provided direct assistance to 19,515 people and indirectly reached more than 1.5 million people through the expansion of national policies and programmes and other WFP programmes.

In 2024, WFP country office in the Dominican Republic launched its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2028, aimed at complementing national efforts and solidifying partnerships to achieve zero hunger. Aligned with national priorities, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2023-2027 and WFP's Strategic Plan for 2022-2025, the CSP focuses on five strategic outcomes.

These outcomes emphasize providing assistance and capacity strengthening to end malnutrition, build resilience and improve preparedness for crises, in line with WFP's comparative advantages.

The new Country Strategic Plan strengthens WFP's role as a strategic ally and technical advisor to the Government while deepening partnerships and collaboration with national programmes and institutions in pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnership for The Goals) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2024, WFP reached 19,515 women, men, girls and boys, by providing nutrition-focused interventions, including specialized nutritious food to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. In particular, in March 2024, WFP ensured, in response to the November 2023 floods, that 2,012 household representatives (equivalent to a total of 10,060 people) were able to meet their nutritional needs for 30 days through nutritionally adequate food kits, complemented by nutrition counselling.

WFP also focused on strengthening national authorities' capacities to promote nutritional education, nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles while consolidating government and civil society efforts on climate resilience at local level, integrating sustainable practices, promoting community participation and fostering adaptation to climate challenges.

In terms of strengthening government programmes to prevent malnutrition, a major achievement was the development of technical guidelines for nutrition in emergencies, in collaboration with the Integrated Nutrition Resilience Group in Emergencies for the Dominican Republic (GRIN RD), with strong leadership from the Ministry of Public Health. WFP also supported the National Institute for Student Welfare (INABIE), National Social Protection Program *Supérate*, National Health Service (SNS) and the National Institute for Comprehensive Early Childhood Care (INAIPI), ensuring that 8,938 children identified as underweight received fortified complementary foods.

WFP played a significant role in the technical and scientific process undertaken by the Government to conduct the National Micronutrient Survey. WFP supported the survey by providing technical advisory and purchasing equipment for anthropometric evaluation, and based on the survey's results, with the technical support of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) and WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, revised and realigned the rice fortification standard to confirm the validity of school feeding and economic canteen programmes in using it. With the results of the survey, WFP has stronger evidence to advocate more effectively with the Government to support the provision of fortified rice in food rations, including in emergency response. In 2024, WFP's social protection and food assistance programmes indirectly benefited 1.3 million additional schoolchildren, compared to 1.1 million in 2023, including participants in Comprehensive Early Childhood Care Centres (CAIPI) [1] and users of the Comedores Económicos programme. Additionally, over 10,000 people consumed fortified rice as part of WFP's emergency response.

WFP prioritized people living with HIV (PLHIV) in its interventions, expanding the reach of social protection programmes to support the registration of more than 300 PLHIV within the Government's Single Beneficiary System, to let them access the programmes' benefits and subsidies. Plans are underway to scale this up to 8,000 people by 2025. Furthermore, over 300 urban gardens were established, benefitting over 240 PLHIV and their families-more than 80 percent women- through training in agricultural practices, food diversification, and product sales. Women were prioritized based on a previous study conducted by the implementing partner, which highlighted the heightened vulnerability to malnutrition among women living with HIV.

In 2024, within the framework of the PRORURAL project, WFP assisted the Government in implementing a food security and nutrition strategy with a resilience approach. This strategy targeted producers' organizations and beneficiary families, strengthening the food security and resilience capacities of more than 277 organizational leaders, 40 percent of whom were women.

Through the "Cuenca Resiliente" project, WFP enhanced climate resilience in 20 communities in Valverde and Montecristi provinces by establishing a Community Network for Prevention, Mitigation and Response (RC-PMR). This network empowered community leaders to analyse vulnerabilities and strengthen their capacity to address climate shocks threatening food security.

Furthermore, municipal (CM-PMR) and provincial (CP-PMR) Prevention, Mitigation and Response Committees were strengthened. These actions, developed with government and civil society cooperating partners, indirectly benefit around 216,000 persons in 9 municipalities in Valverde and Montecristi provinces.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD) on the Early Warning Systems (EWS) policy, which will be launched in 2025. The Country Office also began the process of remodelling the central warehouses of the Civil Defence (556 m<sup>2</sup>) and the Emergency Operations Centre (COE) (318 m<sup>2</sup>), which have a combined capacity to store more than 6,000 hygiene or kitchen kits. This work strengthens the country's logistical capacity for emergency responses, with the project slated for completion by February 2025.

WFP's social protection work is crucial in supporting vulnerable populations. A key example is its contribution to the Supérate Social Protection Programme.

In 2024, WFP played a pivotal role in updating the Emergency Voucher Guide by incorporating lessons learned from four previous activations. Based on the review of the existing guide, substantial recommendations were made to enhance its effectiveness, and WFP is currently preparing a new version of the guide, which will be delivered in 2025. This updated version incorporates an anticipatory action approach and places greater emphasis on gender-sensitive approaches and human rights-based frameworks. WFP facilitated three high-level exchanges on social systems programmes with delegations from Colombia, Cuba and Peru. These exchanges shared innovative solutions to improve the efficiency of social registry processes and their contributions to social protection and emergency response.

WFP also solidified its role as a key leader in humanitarian logistics in the Dominican Republic. In 2024, the organization focused on addressing local needs in collaboration with top logistics providers. A major achievement was the signature of an agreement with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) for temperature-controlled storage for food and medicine. Furthermore, WFP supported Haiti's emergency response through United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flights, facilitating transportation of personnel, medicines, and humanitarian items.

# 19,515

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



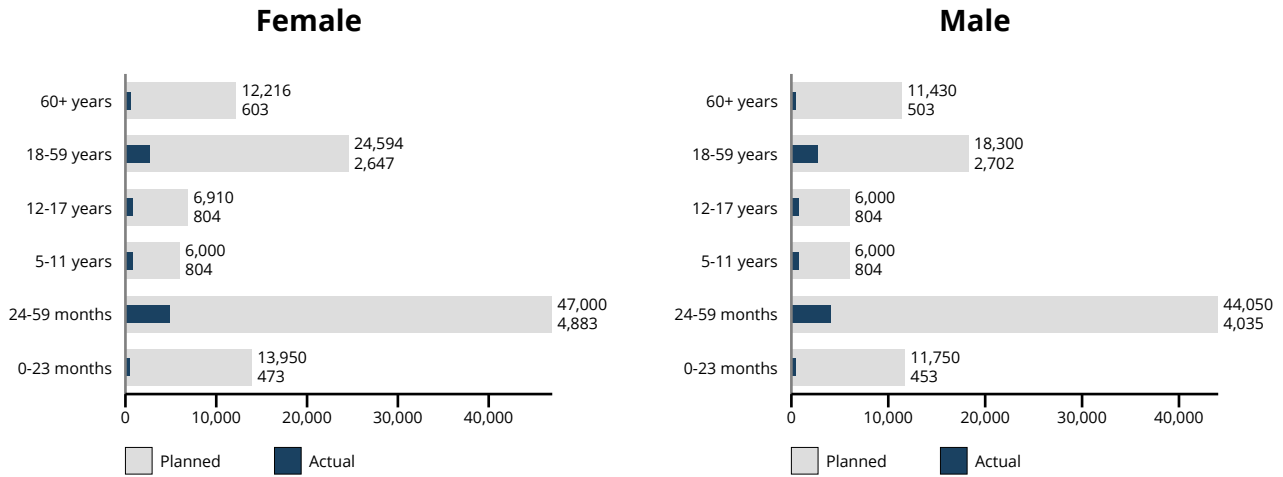
52% female



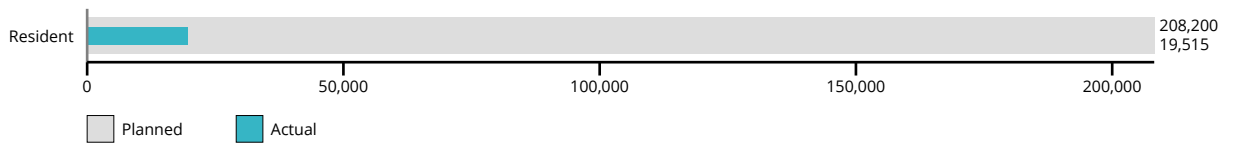
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,537 (53% Female, 47% Male)

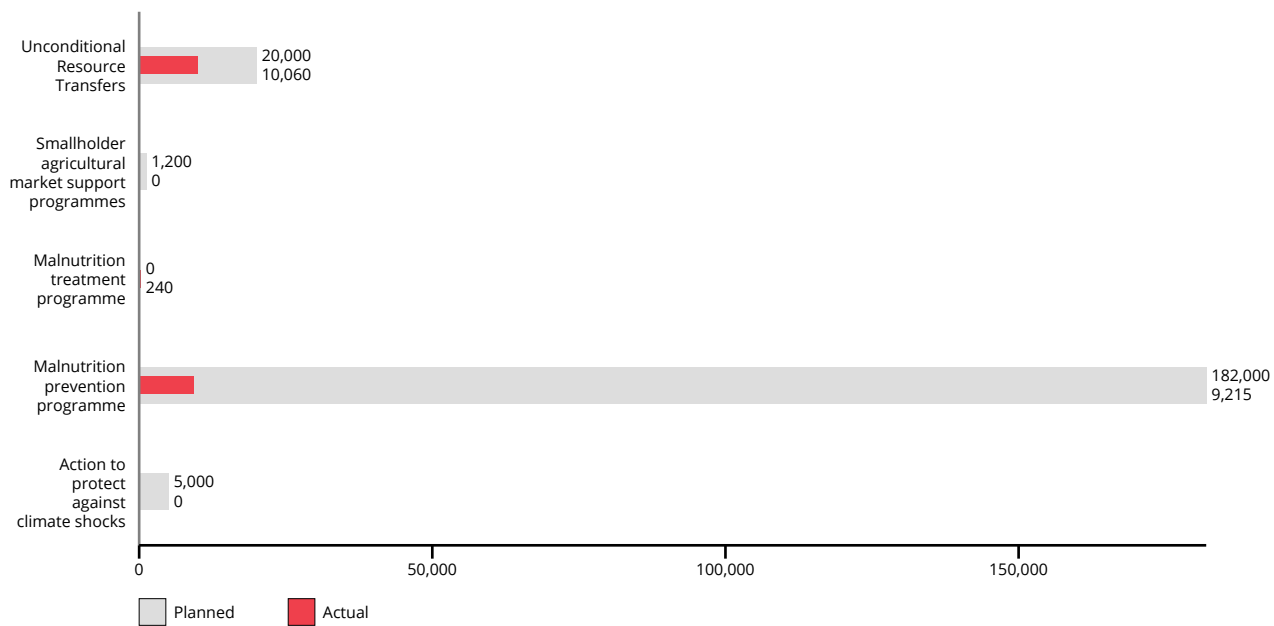
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



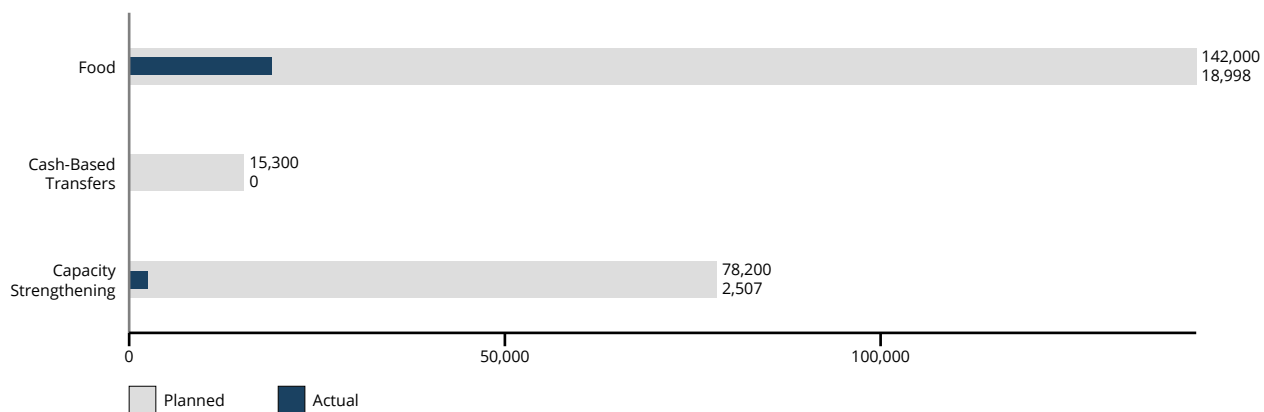
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



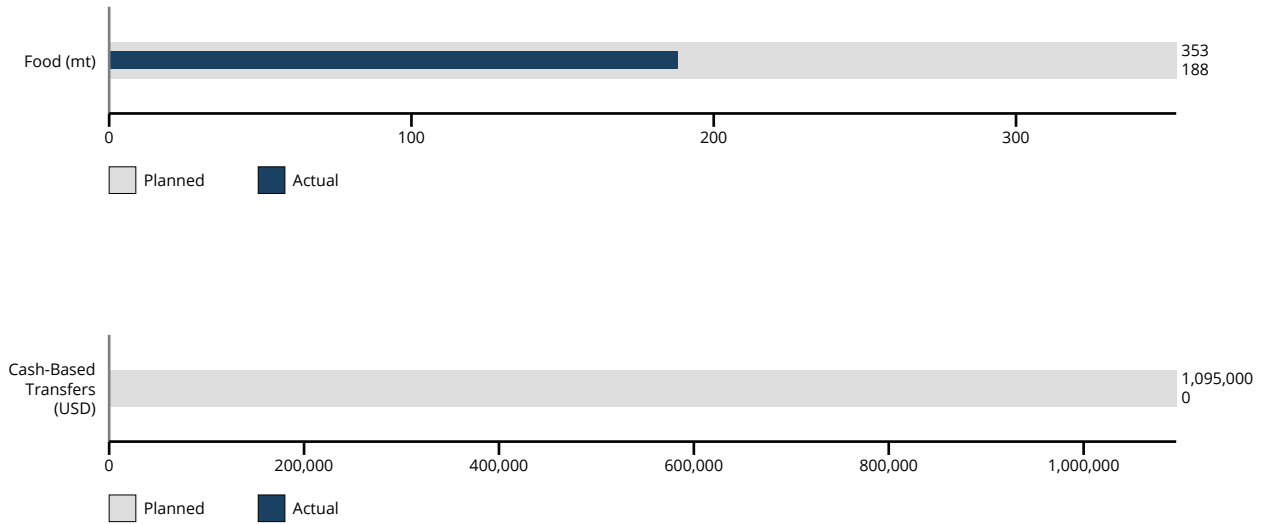
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



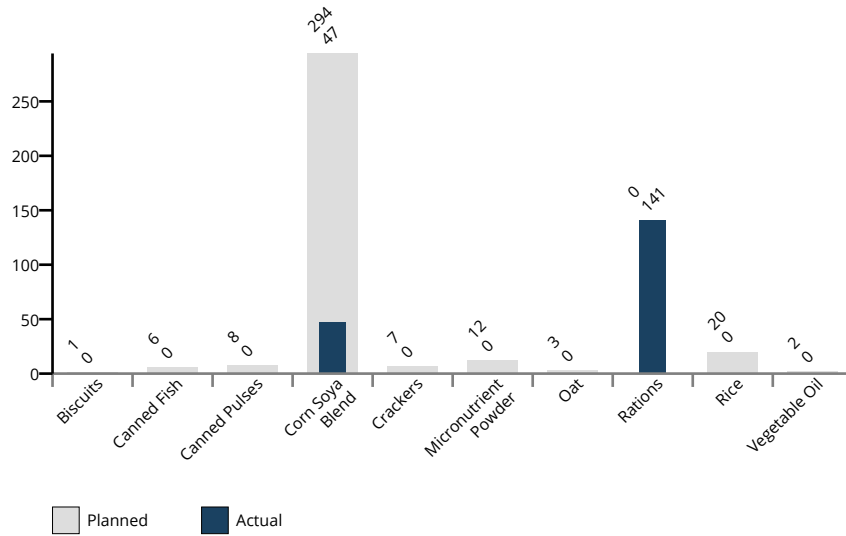
### Beneficiaries by Modality



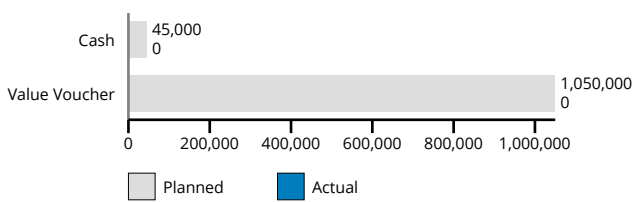
### Total Transfers by Modality



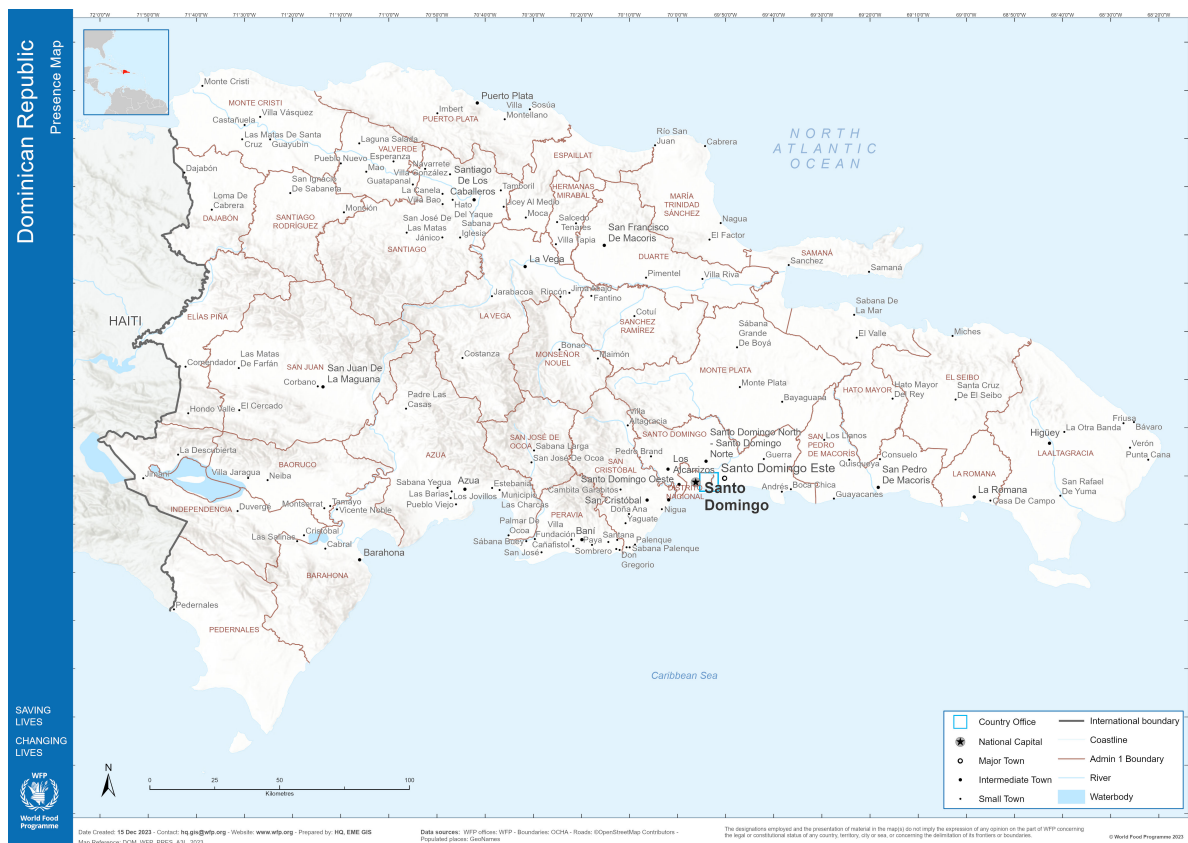
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



The Dominican Republic has experienced strong economic growth in the last 25 years, and in 2024, the country's economy was projected to grow 5.1 percent, according to the World Bank, thanks to monetary easing, increased public investment, and a record influx of tourists. In the medium term, growth was driven by strong consumption and investment, supported by reforms in fiscal policy, energy, water, and employment, as well as initiatives to improve education quality and attract foreign investment [2]. The re-election of President Luis Abinader in 2024 with a bicameral majority sets the stage for crucial reforms in taxation, energy, and the labour market to bolster sustainable development.

Despite strong economic performance, persistent structural inequalities continue to impede significant improvements in the quality of life for all citizens. Territorial disparities remain prominent, with some regions boasting high levels of progress while others, particularly those near the border, grapple with significant deprivations in education, health, housing, sanitation, waste management, and access to decent work.

According to the Human Development Index (HDI) published in 2024 by the United Nations Development Programme, the Dominican Republic had an index score of 0.766, ranking at 82 out of 193 countries, and it is considered as a high human developed country. However, when adjusted for inequality, the index reveals a notable loss of approximately 21 percent, indicating that inequalities in education, income, and health significantly reduce the country's potential human development.

Gender disparities further exacerbate these inequalities, hindering equal participation in labour markets, political empowerment, access to reproductive health, and combating violence against women, among other factors. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) in 2024, as an indicator that provides a measure of the opportunities lost in human development due to differences in access to reproductive health services, political empowerment and participation, and labour markets, showed that the country lost 41.8 percent of its human development potential due to gender gaps [3]. In the second quarter of 2024, the monetary poverty rate in the Dominican Republic was 19 percent, a 4 percent decrease compared to the same period in 2023. Urban poverty was slightly lower at 19 percent, compared to 20 percent in rural areas. Women experienced a higher poverty rate than men, at 20 percent versus 18 percent, although the gender gap narrowed slightly by 0.1 percent since 2023 [4].

The last Integrated Food Security Phase Classification available (2023) categorized 1.2 million people in phase 3 or above (crisis and emergency) and 2.3 million people in phase 2 (stressed) [5]. The main drivers of food insecurity were



the socioeconomic situation and climate vulnerability exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon, which increased resource scarcity and food prices. On the other hand, in November 2024, the Dominican Republic saw a 3.18 percent increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) compared to the previous year, reflecting rising costs of goods and services, including food. For vulnerable populations, this increase could mean greater difficulty in affording basic necessities, potentially worsening food insecurity for those already struggling to meet their nutritional needs [6].

Social protection mechanisms are key to reaching the most vulnerable population, and the Dominican Republic government counts on a broad social registry and an adaptive social protection strategy. WFP is committed to strengthening the capacities of this system to respond to emergencies and integrate a food security and nutrition approach to social protection programmes.

Ensuring food security is not just a development priority but a national security imperative, as malnutrition can drive economic instability. WFP plays a crucial role in strengthening the country's resilience by providing technical assistance for shock-responsive social protection, ensuring that vulnerable populations receive timely support during crises. Through the support of data-driven assessments, WFP enhances the government's decision-making, identifying risks and vulnerabilities to inform targeted interventions. It also coordinates closely with the Civil Defense, the Center for Emergency Operations (COE), and the Ministry of the Presidency, reinforcing national mechanisms to address food security challenges and the increasing impact of climate-related disasters by improving processes, data integration, and multi-actor coordination.

According to the Fill the Nutrient Gap study developed jointly by WFP and the Government in 2021, one in three households could not afford the nutritious diet required to meet the nutritional needs of an average family. While levels of undernourishment steadily declined, the concerning prevalence of anaemia and obesity threaten the health and well-being of the population. The number of children affected by childhood obesity increased by 9 percent from 2000 to 2020. As of 2021, over half of the adults were classified as overweight, with one-third of women and one-fifth of men being obese, highlighting the country's struggle with the triple burden of malnutrition. The country loses 2.6 percent of its GDP due to malnutrition [7].

Finally, the Dominican Republic is highly vulnerable to climate change, including both extreme events and slow-onset changes, such as rising temperatures or forest degradation, which disproportionately affect its economy and society, particularly poor and vulnerable populations. Despite the government's efforts and commitment, climate change is expected to exacerbate the country's development challenges. Without sufficient adaptation measures, these impacts will hinder economic activity, poverty reduction, and growth. Climate projections indicate higher intensity wind speed, storm surge and flooding from tropical storms, as well as a likely increase in the number of hot days (35 C+), along with rising sea levels. By 2050, climate change is anticipated to reduce labour productivity and negatively affect health, crop yields, tourism, infrastructure, and natural ecosystems like forests and coastal areas. It is estimated that climate change will increase the poverty rate by 0.7 to 1.2 percentage points by 2050 [8].

## Risk management

As part of its commitment to effective risk management in humanitarian efforts, WFP integrates risk mitigation measures throughout its operations to safeguard affected communities.

During the emergency response to the November 2023 torrential rains, WFP prioritized the integration of risk management measures to ensure the safety and well-being of affected communities during food kit distributions.

WFP collaborated with local partners who have long-established relationships with the affected populations to conduct a risk analysis. This helped identify and address potential risks, particularly those concerning Haitian migrants or Dominicans of Haitian descent, two key target groups, and their interactions with local communities. To reduce the likelihood of community-level unrest between Dominicans and Haitians, WFP and its partners ensured that 30 to 40 percent of the households attending each distribution were Dominican.

Furthermore, WFP organized 2 workshops for the implementing partner Plan International, reaching a total of 20 persons, to raise awareness on protection issues, ensure their compliance with humanitarian protocols, and promote respect and understanding of the affected population's needs.

## Lessons learned

In 2024, the first year of WFP Dominican Republic's new CSP (2024-2028), a review of the Needs-Based Plan revealed an overestimation of expected beneficiaries, particularly for Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2. This finding prompted plans for a budget revision and adjustments to the CSP's logical framework. A participatory review process is being developed to ensure objectives and beneficiary targets are better aligned with the Country Office's programming.

Additionally, WFP gained valuable insights from infrastructure remodelling projects, including renovations at the Country Office and Civil Defence and Emergency Operations Centre (COE) warehouses. Despite delays, these projects enhanced the team's skills and experience in managing complex infrastructure initiatives, contributing to improved preparedness and coordination with national systems. For future similar interventions, additional contingency time and resources will be included in the planning. A critical lesson learned is the importance of aligning resources and efforts to support the strategic shift toward capacity strengthening at national and local levels. Sustaining this shift will require longer-term donor commitments to bridge gaps between immediate humanitarian needs and broader development objectives. WFP will prioritize fostering partnerships and securing funding to strengthen its contribution to national systems and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

# Country office story

## When inclusion and development meet



© © WFP/ Karolyn Ureña  
Clínica de Familia's urban garden in La Romana

In 2011, when Ruth went for tests for an ankle surgery she had scheduled, the last thing she expected was to get an HIV-positive result. At the moment, she felt her life was over, thinking about her underage children and the rejection that this population has in society.

When her best friend saw how sad she was because of the diagnosis and her low productivity at work, she went to seek psychological help, and that is where she was invited to participate in the project coordinated by the World Food Programme "Strengthening the Comprehensive Response to HIV, from a Nutrition and Food Security Approach".

In addition to contributing to the strengthening of food and nutrition security through the development of urban and community gardens, nutritional counselling and training workshops on nutritious recipes, the project promotes improved eating and nutrition habits and practices among people living with HIV.

From the beginning of the project, Ruth showed a marked interest in learning how to grow her own food. The gardens have become an aid to her nutritional sustenance, a tool to channel her emotions and socialize her knowledge about food and nutrition with her neighbours.

In 2024, as part of the government's efforts supported by WFP to register people with HIV in the beneficiary system, Ruth has the support and access to strengthen her food and nutritional security, as part of the key actions to ensure equitable access to essential services. Alongside these efforts, Ruth contributes to her economic development by participating in rural markets, where she sells surplus produce from her gardens. Not only does she benefit from a healthy diet through her own production, but she also generates income.

Ruth says that joining this project— which also includes local organizations such as Fundación Grupo Paloma, Clínica de Familia, the Ministry of Agriculture, and CONAVIHSIDA— changed her perspective on life. It taught her how to nourish herself according to her condition and helped her feel like a productive person. Cultivating the gardens became an excellent opportunity, serving as both occupational therapy and a way to form meaningful friendships.

"I have tomatoes, lettuce and spinach planted in my gardens, and I have already harvested beets, eggplants, greens and carrots," Ruth said. "When I eat salad, I feel like I eat better," she added.

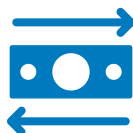
Today, Ruth is an example of resilience and self-improvement, always grateful for the opportunity to continue to develop and to be treated the same as others.

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Dominican Republic are able to meet their food and other essential needs at all times



**2,012 households assisted with food kits** and nutrition awareness in response to severe flooding.



Tested the **RescueCard** pilot to introduce a new digital wallet system **to provide assistance** during emergencies.



**Contracted a local Financial Service Provider (FSP)** for more efficient emergency cash distributions.

In 2024, the Dominican Republic (DR) Country Office worked diligently to strengthen its capacity to deliver effective programmatic interventions, with a particular focus on preparedness and efficiency in line with the newly launched Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 was funded at 69 percent of its Needs-Based Plan, but the Country Office (CO) spent approximately 58 percent of the available resources during the year because no emergency responses were activated for the hurricane season 2024. Funds were primarily directed toward enhancing its operational systems, strengthening the process of cash-based interventions, and financial inclusion initiatives.

The year saw significant progress in the CO's ability to provide timely and targeted assistance to vulnerable populations, particularly through cash-based transfers and anticipatory action mechanisms.

WFP made significant strides in strengthening its emergency response capacity throughout 2024, focusing on innovative solutions and strategic partnerships to enhance the efficiency and reach of its interventions during times of crisis.

One of the key milestones was the "RescueCard Pilot", which introduced a new digital wallet system designed to provide assistance to targeted populations without the need for documentation. This innovation was tested in collaboration with the team of WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, who provided critical support and knowledge transfer. The pilot's success in demonstrating the feasibility of this cash redemption mechanism has positioned the CO to enhance its future emergency response capabilities.

Another major achievement was the finalization of a contract with a local Financial Service Provider (FSP), enabling the CO to facilitate local financial inclusion initiatives. This provides the beneficiaries greater flexibility to prioritize their most urgent needs. It not only enhances their dignity and autonomy but also supports local markets and economies, strengthening community resilience. This contract paved the way for more efficient emergency cash distributions, significantly improving WFP's preparedness and response to future crises while ensuring that assistance is timely, effective, and tailored to the evolving needs of those affected.

While no emergency protocols were activated during the 2024 Hurricane Season, WFP capitalized on this stable period to focus on preparedness. Key activities included refining contingency plans, strengthening inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and enhancing internal systems for improved operational efficiency.

This proactive approach ensured that WFP was better prepared for future emergencies, with strengthened systems that can respond swiftly when necessary. Furthermore, WFP played an instrumental role in supporting the national emergency response by developing technical guidelines on nutrition in emergencies, in coordination with the Integrated Nutrition Resilience Group in Emergencies for Dominican Republic [9] (GRIN RD) and the Ministry of Public Health.

2024 also saw the Dominican Republic Anticipatory Action Plan updated to expand coverage to the province of Valverde, benefiting an additional 2,000 households for a total of 4,000 households. This was complemented by the modelling and testing of RescueCard as part of the plan's readiness actions.

While activation triggers were not met in 2024, the CO conducted simulations to test operational procedures with social protection partners. Thirty-five local-level actors from the Supérate Programme, the main governmental social protection programme, participated in training exercises, raising awareness, and strengthening local preparedness capacity.

In November 2023, the Dominican Republic experienced severe flooding due to heavy rainfall, resulting in the loss of 21 lives and affecting over 710,000 individuals [10].

This crisis prompted WFP to mobilize resources and coordinate with national and local authorities to provide timely assistance and strengthen the country's emergency response capacity.

WFP directly assisted 2,012 households (10,060 people) by giving them nutritionally adequate food kits, including fortified rice, and enabling them to meet their nutritional needs for 30 days. This response was complemented by nutrition counselling, which enhanced the overall impact of the intervention.

To promote gender equality, baseline data collection was conducted with a focus on gender, age, and physical and health conditions. The findings from this baseline study facilitated the customization of key messages for nutritional counselling and the creation of informative educational materials to accompany food kit distributions. These tailored approaches not only addressed the specific needs of different demographic groups but also played a significant role in narrowing the gender gap in access to resources and support. However, further systematic assessments of all interventions are necessary to deepen our understanding of vulnerabilities related to gender and age. This analysis shall enable us to evaluate and enhance WFP's contributions to bridging the gender gap.

In line with the CO's focus on evidence-based programming, 2024 saw the realization of several important assessments that will be published in 2025 and will shape future interventions [11].

These assessments will provide crucial insights into food security, market functionality, and the needs of vulnerable populations, directly informing future programming and the targeting of interventions. The findings will also guide adjustments to the CO's cash-based transfer and anticipatory action models, ensuring more efficient use of resources.

As part of the Country Office's focus on strengthening operational capacity, a comprehensive Workforce planning and organizational realignment was undertaken in 2024. This process addressed gaps identified through a needs-based evaluation, focusing on developing staff capabilities and recruiting personnel aligned with the strategic goals outlined in the new CSP. The realignment was essential for bolstering programmatic expertise, and it was complemented by the refinement of key operational systems, such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Cash-Based Transfers and Cooperating Partners Management.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 1: Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 02: Food and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028



**8,938 children** identified as underweight and at risk of malnutrition received fortified complementary foods.



**1.3 million children** benefited indirectly through the expansion of national policies and **programmes related to nutrition** and supported by WFP.



**240 people living with HIV** assisted with urban gardens and trained in agricultural practices, diversified food consumption and healthy cooking



**277 organization leaders** trained to strengthen food security and resilience capacities

In 2024, WFP supported the Government of the Dominican Republic in the formulation and implementation of key strategies to combat malnutrition and food insecurity. In a context marked by significant changes in government, WFP adopted a comprehensive strategy focused on improving the nutritional status of the population by increasing access to healthy and diverse diets and promoting healthy eating habits through a life cycle approach. This approach prioritized ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities for all, while also addressing protracted crises and emergencies. This approach not only sought to ensure access to a nutritious diet, but also to strengthen the social protection system, improving food and nutrition security through direct transfers and the strengthening of institutional, household and individual capacities, with the goal of changing gender dynamics and improving community resilience. Despite a significant reduction in government funding for nutrition activities, WFP managed to ensure the continuity of its key interventions, mobilizing additional multilateral resources to ensure the sustainability of its actions.

WFP ensured the availability of 12,000 nutritionally adequate food kits for distribution to 12,000 families—6,000 kits for the first 5 days and another 6,000 kits for the following 15 days—to enable a prompt emergency response. Updated information on nutrition and relevant communication material were also produced to be distributed with the food kits. In addition, progress was made in the design of a new nationally produced fortified complementary food, similar in purpose to the specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), but produced locally and to be distributed faster in case of emergency.

As part of its efforts to prevent and address malnutrition, WFP supported key government institutions, including the National Institute for Student Welfare (INABIE), the Social Protection Programme Supérate, the National Health Service (SNS), and the National Institute for Comprehensive Early Childhood Care (INAIPI). Specifically, WFP assisted INAIPI in providing fortified complementary foods to 8,938 underweight children enrolled in the school feeding programme. This intervention was part of a comprehensive nutritional recovery strategy developed based on research conducted by INABIE.

To strengthen the long-term impact of this initiative, WFP also trained 170 doctors and nurses from 166 Primary Health Care Centres (UNAP) and more than 120 staff from 56 schools, equipping them with the skills to provide nutrition counselling and malnutrition prevention treatment. Through their work, these trained professionals reached a total of 3,180 indirect beneficiaries, ensuring broader access to nutrition support and care.

WFP recognizes the fundamental importance of generating solid evidence to make accurate and timely decisions, as well as to reorient objectives and adjust strategies. In this context, a study on a business model for rice fortification has been developed as a key tool for high-level advocacy. This study demonstrates the cost-effectiveness of rice fortification, emphasizing the potential for collaboration and the creation of strategic partnerships with the private sector.

Food fortification is a cost-effective strategy for preventing micronutrient deficiencies and improving long-term public health. Thanks to its expertise, WFP contributed significantly to the technical and scientific process led by the government for the National Micronutrient Survey. Through collaboration with the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) and WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBP), the rice fortification standard has been revised and realigned. The results from the National Micronutrient Survey are key to update and improve the regulatory framework and its tools, as well as to enhance advocacy with the Ministry of the Presidency through the National Council for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (CONASSAN).

As part of the capacity strengthening process, 20 high-level technicians from the General Directorate of Food, Medicines and Sanitary Products (DIGEMAPS) of the Ministry of Health and from the grain processing sector were trained on quality and safety of fortified rice, with support from WFP's Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) unit. In 2024, WFP indirectly benefited a total of 2.4 million children with fortified rice through the Comprehensive Early Childhood Care Centre (CAPI) and the INABIE government programme. This represents an expansion of 1.3 million indirect beneficiaries compared to 2023, when 1.1 million children were reached. Additionally, over 10,000 people received fortified rice through WFP's social protection and food assistance programmes as part of the emergency response.

Social protection programmes play a crucial role in addressing the needs of people living with HIV, not only by meeting their medical needs but also by tackling the social factors that affect their quality of life. WFP advocates for prioritizing people with HIV within the Dominican Republic's social protection system. This is achieved through a joint effort with key government institutions led by the National Council for HIV and AIDS (CONAVIHSIDA) [12], civil society and a strategic partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as part of the joint UN team led by UNAIDS. This initiative is recognized as a regional best practice by WFP, UNAIDS and UNDP. In 2024, an operational strategy was designed with inputs from all participating institutions, each with defined roles and responsibilities in social protection. As part of this, 35 technicians of the Unified System of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN) [13] attended awareness workshops, training more than 10 peer counsellors to register people with HIV in the beneficiary system. This effort has successfully registered more than 300 people living with HIV (PLHIV), with plans to scale up to 8,000 PLHIV nationwide in 2025, guaranteeing them to be included in the national social protection system and enhancing their possibility to access subsidies and other benefits.

Moreover, the nutritional counselling strategy implemented through the Integrated Care Services (SAI) [14] has been strengthened, and 70 physicians, psychologists and peer counsellors were trained and provided with updated support material. Another achievement was the installation of urban gardens, which have proven to be an effective tool in enhancing the impact of nutritional counselling and improving adherence to antiretroviral treatments. More than 300 gardens were installed, and more than 100,000 seedlings produced in the shade house were distributed in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, CONAVIHSIDA and local partners such as Clínica de Familia. This initiative benefitted over 240 PLHIV and their families, of whom more than 80 percent are women. Participants received training in cultivation techniques, diversified food consumption, and healthy cooking, with additional support provided to assist in the sale of their products.

The HIV nutritional counselling strategy remains a key area of investigation due to its proven effectiveness in improving antiretroviral adherence. In 2024, WFP supported a research team led by the University of Massachusetts and the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo by designing nutritional counselling materials (counselling guides, flip charts and training curricula) and training 20 coordinators and 30 peer counsellors who are leading the research within the participating Integrated Care Services (SAI). These trained coordinators and counsellors indirectly reached a total of 250 persons through their actions.

WFP also supported institutions and vulnerable people in strengthening their resilience to shocks through a strategy that enhanced nutrition, promoted gender equality, and ensured equitable treatment, developing workshops to sensitize women about the impact of food insecurity, especially for their target group. In 2024, as part of the PRORURAL project [15], WFP worked alongside the government to implement a food security and nutrition strategy with a resilience focus, targeting producer organizations and beneficiary families. This initiative strengthened the food security and resilience capacities of 277 organization leaders (40 percent women). To ensure sustainability, this strategy included communication actions and nutritional counselling aimed at driving social behaviour change in the community. More than 85 individuals were selected for training in nutritional counselling and resilience through a participatory process involving the association leaders. Additionally, validated materials, such as nutritional flip charts, educational games, and counselling tools, will be rolled out in the first quarter of 2025.

In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP continues to support the Ministry of Women's Affairs in building food security capacities, benefiting three shelters through the installation of vegetable gardens to grow fresh and nutritious vegetables. Furthermore, 10 shelter staff members were trained in vegetable growing techniques. A diploma course in Food and Nutrition, designed by a team of government experts and implemented through INFOTEP, was completed, certifying 50 technicians and professionals in nutrition-related fields.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**



CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Activity 2: Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach.</p>	<p>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</p>

## Strategic outcome 03: Climate-vulnerable populations in the Dominican Republic, including smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, are more resilient and benefit from sustainable, healthy, and equitable food systems by 2028



**20 Community Networks** created and strengthened to guarantee a better prevention, mitigation and **response to climate risks** and emergencies.



**Identified nature based-solutions (NbS)** to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices in **20 communities** vulnerable to climate risks



**60 journalists sensitized** in media **resilience in emergencies** and integrated **disaster risk management**.

Strategic Outcome 3 aims to build the resilience of vulnerable communities and institutions to climate shocks and crises, promoting sustainable practices and enhancing adaptive capacities to ensure long-term food security and nutrition. This objective is implemented through the "Cuenca Resiliente" project in the Yaque del Norte Watershed. The project integrates environmentally sustainable practices, nature-based solutions, disaster preparedness, and active community engagement as part of a comprehensive approach to climate adaptation. "Cuenca Resiliente", in collaboration with government and civil society partners, implements targeted strategies to mitigate climate risks and strengthen local resilience, which is currently benefitting approximately 216,000 indirect beneficiaries in 20 communities and 9 municipalities.

A key step was developing a baseline, currently in its final review stage, to provide essential data on initial project indicators and insights to tailor activities. The participatory process involved the target population in disaster risk management discussions, promoting ownership of the project strategy. Subsequently, the project identified the 20 most vulnerable communities out of 199 assessed, using criteria and indicators related to climatic vulnerabilities and food security. This was achieved through WFP's survey and Plan International's [16] primary data collection with community leaders, ultimately targeting 12,800 households.

Community engagement advanced with the formation of Community Networks for Prevention, Mitigation, and Response (RC-PMR) in the 20 targeted communities. These networks, comprising steering committees and specialized work teams, aim to address key areas such as water and sanitation, shelter, communication, and evacuation. An initial training module introduced basic disaster risk management concepts, laying the groundwork for collaboration between community networks and municipal and provincial committees. Parallel efforts included training on Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA), which empowered local actors to identify geographic vulnerabilities and capacities within their territories. Initial analyses have commenced in two communities, reinforcing local ownership and strengthening territorial resilience.

Regarding gender equality, WFP has collected and utilized sex- and gender-disaggregated data, complemented by analyses that consider other identity factors such as disability. Strategically, the initiative prioritized the active and meaningful participation of women in decision-making and consultation processes from the beginning of the community engagement. Notably, women now make up 58 percent of the steering committees for the Community Networks for Prevention, Mitigation, and Response. Furthermore, activities are being thoughtfully scheduled to align with women's availability, while ensuring the selection of safe and accessible spaces to encourage their active participation.

A diagnosis of municipal and provincial prevention, mitigation, and response committees provided a structured understanding of their capacities, using an adapted Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator. This assessment, informed by consultations with local key stakeholders, will guide tailored training and strategic alignment to enhance local disaster risk management and response. Complementary efforts to integrate nature-based solutions (NbS) included over 8 workshops engaging 20 communities and 9 municipalities, focusing on prioritized actions such as reforestation, restoration of riparian strips, and adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in the 20 communities. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) guided these actions through a comprehensive study that assessed climate risks and vulnerabilities across 20 communities.

The project also prioritized effective communication, developing a comprehensive communication plan and engaging stakeholders in its design. A workshop held with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO) involved over 60 journalists to strengthen media resilience in emergencies, emphasizing integrated disaster risk management and fostering dialogue on media protocols.

Lessons learned from "Cuenca Resiliente" are being identified and documented, drawing on experiences such as the management of community early warning systems in Puerto Plata. These insights, combined with best practices from existing systems, are refining approaches to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of risk reduction measures within the targeted communities. By integrating these interconnected actions, the "Cuenca Resiliente" project aims to build a scalable and adaptive model for enhancing climate resilience at the local level.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p><b>Activity 3: Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors, to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition.</b></p>	<p><b>3 - Fully integrates gender</b></p>

## Strategic outcome 04: Public, private, and civil society institutions at the national and local levels in the Dominican Republic have strengthened systems that improve resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and food and nutrition by 2028



**Integration of Anticipatory Action** mechanism into the **National Social Protection System** through WFP's support.



**Enhanced government capacities** for **drone usage** and emerging technologies for disaster response



**South-South and Triangular Cooperation** with Perú, Colombia and Cuba **strengthened national social protection system**.



**100 technicians trained** to enhance **anticipatory action and weather forecasting** government capacities.

In 2024, significant progress was made towards strengthening the systems of public, private, and civil society institutions in the Dominican Republic, fostering resilience against shocks, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and improving food and nutrition security. Key actions throughout the year, focusing on policy reform, capacity-building, and technological enhancements, paved the way for lasting improvements in national resilience systems.

Key achievements included:

**Early Warning Systems (EWS):** In 2024, significant progress was made toward the development of a comprehensive Early Warning Systems (EWS) policy for the Dominican Republic. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD) to refine the draft policy in multiple working sessions. Feedback from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) team in Panama, under the Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL) initiative, informed the alignment of the EWS policy with standards set by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). Following these consultations, a proposal for improvement was approved, culminating in the hiring of a team from the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO DR) to finalize the policy framework, with work scheduled to begin in January 2025.

**Enhanced Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure:** In 2024 WFP started the rehabilitation of the Civil Defence and the Emergency Operations Centre (COE) central warehouses, increasing logistical capacity to store over 6,000 hygiene or kitchen kits. Completion is anticipated by February 2025, ensuring resilient, operational infrastructure for emergency response. Additionally, an agreement with the Dominican Red Cross was formalized for the repositioning of the kits used during the 2023 flood response, accompanied by training programmes for the COE and Civil Defence warehouse technicians to enhance the sustainable management of humanitarian supplies.

**Advances in Geospatial Information Management:** Recognizing the importance of geospatial information for emergency preparedness and response, WFP supported the National Integrated Information System (SINI) of the National Emergency Commission (CNE) in reactivating the Interinstitutional Geospatial Team. Through collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, this initiative strengthened capacities in data generation, analysis, and application, facilitating evidence-based decision-making to anticipate and mitigate risks more effectively.

**Integration of Anticipatory Action into the National Social Protection System:** WFP advanced the anticipatory action (AA) agenda within the *Supérate* Social Protection Programme through targeted training and simulations. Operational teams and community trainers gained knowledge of AA mechanisms, while AA principles were incorporated into the updated Technical Guide for the Emergency Voucher, a cash transfer mechanism activated during crises.

**Updated Emergency Voucher Guidelines:** Based on lessons learned from past activations, WFP supported *Supérate* Social Protection Programme in updating the Emergency Voucher Guide. A draft prepared by the World Bank underwent substantial changes through collaborative reviews with WFP's Social Protection Unit, WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Adaptive Social Protection Roundtable. A new version of the guide is under development and will be delivered by 2025.

**Emerging technologies for disaster response:** In 2024, WFP implemented an emerging technologies strategy to enhance the capacities of the governmental Unified System of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN) and Civil Defense. Highlights include:

- Acquisition of ArcGIS licenses and drone pilot training for SIUBEN cartography personnel.
- Development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for drone usage.
- Procurement of a specialized application for FIBE surveys (surveys to identify households affected by emergencies and eligible for assistance through emergency vouchers) to improve emergency response efficiency.

**Strengthening Social Protection through South-South and Triangular Cooperation:** WFP facilitated South-South cooperation with Cuba, Colombia, and Peru, fostering mutual learning and capacity building. Key achievements included:

- Knowledge exchange on food security, disaster risk management, and social protection mechanisms with Cuban institutions.
- Collaborative meetings between SIUBEN and Colombia's System of Identification of Social Program Beneficiaries (SISBEN) on social registry best practices and emerging technologies.
- Technical recommendations to Peru's Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion for improving complementary feeding programmes.

**Capacity building for the Dominican Institute of Meteorology (INDOMET):** In partnership with the Dominican Institute of Meteorology, WFP organized a workshop for 100 observers to enhance AA and weather forecasting capacities. Maintenance and data transmission improvements were implemented for weather stations in the Yaque del Norte Basin, supporting targeted AA interventions.

**Strengthened National Drought Response Capacities:** WFP conducted training sessions with the National Drought Working Group, involving key government and technical agencies. These sessions focused on AA and decision-making strategies to address drought-related challenges.

**Disaster risk management, gender and Anticipatory Action workshop for Social Protection:** With financial support from the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) and *Cuenca Resiliente* project, WFP conducted a two-day introductory workshop on Disaster Risk Management for Social Protection, with a special focus on Anticipatory Actions, Climate Change and gender. *Supérate* programme trainers and representatives of the Social Subsidies Administrator (ADESS) participated, ensuring the knowledge was cascaded to beneficiaries, including 6,000 households included in the *Supérate*s family accompaniment strategy.

**Support for the National Institute for Student Welfare (INABIE) participation in the X Regional School Feeding Forum:** WFP supported an INABIE delegation to participate in the X Regional School Feeding Forum held in Mexico City. The objective of the forum was to address the importance of implementing sustainable and high-quality school feeding programmes, transforming food systems and supporting these programmes to improve child nutrition and health.

These strategic actions, alongside continued capacity-strengthening initiatives, ensure that the Dominican Republic is on track to achieve its long-term goal of resilient institutions capable of adapting to climate change, responding to emergencies, and improving the food security and nutrition of its population by 2028.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 4: Provide technical skills and strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and local levels, to enable them to improve policies, strategies, and programmes related to food security and nutrition, through a gender-transformative, protection and climate resilience approach.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 05: Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028



**Signing of a Service Level Agreement** with PAHO for **temperature-controlled storage** for food and medicine.



**Support Haiti's emergency** response by operating **UNHAS flights** and by strengthening a **humanitarian corridor** to provide services.



**On demand service provision strengthened** for on-demand requests from partners.

In 2024, WFP positioned itself as a trusted leader in the humanitarian logistic sector to support any emergency in the country. WFP continues strengthening on-demand service provision in the humanitarian sector, focusing on needs, in partnership with the best logistic service providers in the Dominican Republic that can support the humanitarian community with warehouse, transportation and customs services. WFP has been actively enhancing the knowledge and skills of logistics service providers on humanitarian logistics to ensure they are equipped to meet the community's needs. This included managing the storage of nationally and internationally procured humanitarian items, facilitating international maritime transportation, coordinating inland transportation, and supporting overland transportation to Haiti, when required.

In addition, WFP started promoting its logistic services catalogue among partners in Haiti and developed tools and standard operating procedures to offer transnational services to the humanitarian community in 2025. Another achievement in 2024 was the signing of a Service Level Agreement with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) for temperature-controlled warehousing, enabling WFP to expand its offerings to include temperature-controlled storage for food and medicine to the people, when requested.

Additionally, WFP supported Haiti's emergency response by operating UNHAS flights between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. WFP coordinated with the Dominican government to facilitate the movement of humanitarian personnel between the two countries and transported medicines, medical equipment, and humanitarian items to Haiti.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 5: Provide supply chain and other services to government institutions and humanitarian and development actors to facilitate their efforts to meet the needs of target populations.	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring score for strategic outcomes (SOs) 1, 2 and 4 was 1. A score of 3 was achieved for SO 3, since there was a greater linkage at the community level and therefore, more opportunities to integrate the gender approach; a baseline was conducted with considerations of gender, age, physical condition, and health. The data were analysed to identify and prioritize the most vulnerable populations—specifically the elderly, pregnant women, and adolescents. As this is the first year of the Country Strategic Plan, challenges remain in incorporating sufficient elements in the other SOs. A review of potential activities to ensure a better integration of the gender approach is planned for 2025.

#### Emergency Response

In the first quarter of 2024, a humanitarian response was launched in collaboration with Plan International to assist families affected by the November 2023 floods. The primary objective of this intervention was to improve food and nutritional security for the most nutritionally vulnerable populations, such as pregnant adolescents, children under 5 years of age, the elderly, migrants, and undocumented individuals. This decision was informed by needs assessments and data collection results, which highlighted these groups as the most in need of assistance.

Efforts were made to ensure equitable and inclusive support through the following measures:

Community members actively participated in unloading and transporting kits to beneficiaries who faced mobility challenges, including elderly individuals and pregnant women.

Given the political tensions in Dominican-Haitian relations, home deliveries were arranged for migrant individuals to minimize their exposure to deportation risks. Migrants were also given preferential attention at distribution sites to allow them to leave quickly and safely. They were prioritized in this response as they are excluded from social protection services, with special attention given to households headed by women.

With the support of volunteers, community leaders, and the Plan International team, 11 community spaces and one private residence were identified for kit distribution. Selection criteria prioritized the suitability of these spaces for efficient and safe delivery, considering factors such as proximity to avoid long distances, places that migrants previously considered safe and had visited, as well as, in some cases, home delivery for those with more difficult conditions or limited mobility. Community leaders were engaged not only for their logistical support but also for their deep knowledge of local contexts, ensuring culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive interventions.

#### Government Capacity Strengthening

WFP has actively contributed to promoting gender equality through its various initiatives in the Dominican Republic. Within the framework of the project "Strengthening the National Response to HIV through a Food and Nutrition Security Approach in the Dominican Republic", 300 vegetable gardens were established across six provinces for people living with HIV, 80 percent of whom are women. These urban gardens have not only enhanced the nutritional status and treatment adherence of participants but have also empowered women economically by providing opportunities to generate income through selling their produce at local markets and fairs.

Similarly, under the PRORURAL project, 277 community leaders—40 percent of whom were women—received training in Food and Nutrition Security and Community Resilience. These sessions emphasized diversified food consumption and introduced practical nutrition education tools, equipping all participants with knowledge and skills to foster resilience within their communities, while also contributing to gender equality by strengthening women's capacities in these areas..

In alignment with gender equality and disability inclusion principles, WFP incorporated these approaches in the ongoing revision of the Technical Guide for the Emergency Voucher of the Social Protection System, ensuring more equitable and accessible interventions.

WFP has also collaborated with the Ministry of Women to expand the number of vegetable gardens in shelters for women victims of violence and their children. These gardens not only enhance the dietary diversity and nutrition of beneficiaries but also provide a therapeutic and empowering environment. Women in the shelters receive training in garden management, nutritional counselling, and sustainable practices, enabling them to replicate these skills in their own lives.

Finally, through capacity-building efforts for the National Health Service, 66 healthcare workers, including 58 women, have been trained in nutritional counselling using WFP's guidance manual. These efforts aim to strengthen women's leadership and technical capacities in addressing the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations across 16 provinces.



# Protection and accountability to affected people

**Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

WFP in the Dominican Republic is deeply committed to the protection of the most vulnerable populations, ensuring that all humanitarian actions are carried out with respect for human dignity and rights. This commitment to protection is reflected in the concrete actions taken throughout the year, particularly in the context of responding to emergencies and engaging with affected communities.

On 24-25 April, a workshop on the People-Centered Approach [17] was conducted for 26 (10 male and 16 female) Implementing Partners, of 12 implementing partners, which included a focused session on the 6 PSEA (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) principles. The workshop aimed to ensure that partners fully understood the expectations and protocols related to sexual abuse and exploitation, sharing relevant brochures and information on WFP's channels for reporting and the conduct expected from staff and partners.

For WFP staff, two additional sessions on Protection and PSEA were held. These sessions included a detailed presentation on the Executive Director's circular, the expected conduct standards, and the 6 basic PSEA principles, complemented by dynamic exercises to reinforce the understanding of these critical topics. Two Induction sessions were also conducted for four newly joined staff to ensure that all team members are aligned with WFP's commitment to protection.

During the November 2023 floods, which affected the southern region of the country, WFP implemented a comprehensive response to assist vulnerable populations in the first quarter of 2024. As part of this effort, a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was established to ensure that the voices of the affected population were heard and their feedback was incorporated into the response. The preferred channels for communication were WhatsApp messages and face-to-face interactions. A total of 16 messages were received—all from women—including 15 messages of feedback and appreciation and one complaint, which was addressed and closed. The CFM was accessible through both a dedicated phone line and on-the-ground personnel, ensuring transparency and accountability in the aid distribution process.

Specific measures were taken to ensure the safety and dignity of beneficiaries during distributions. In coordination with the implementing partner, Plan International, decisions were made collectively. Distribution sites were carefully selected to provide a secure and accessible environment, particularly for women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. To accommodate individuals with mobility challenges—who accounted for 13 percent of those assisted—priority queues and home deliveries were arranged. Additionally, efforts were made to safeguard migrants by minimizing their exposure to risks, such as deportation. Measures included delivering assistance to homes, consulting with Haitian community leaders to identify safe distribution locations, monitoring authorities' movements in the area, and maintaining flexibility to adjust activities as needed.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The Dominican Republic is expected to be severely impacted by climate change despite being responsible for only 0.08 percent of historical greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The country's geographic position makes it susceptible to multiple climatic changes such as rising sea levels, temperature increase, rainfall variability and hydrometeorological hazards such as increased droughts and tropical storms. These changes and threats are expected to significantly increase over the coming decades, directly and indirectly impacting the country's natural environment and key socio-economic sectors such as agriculture, tourism and fishing [18].

Cyclone and hurricane landfall frequencies occur, on average, every two years, but can occur as often as two per year or as little as every five to ten years. The northeastern region of the country is vulnerable to floods and mudslides from severe storms, while arid parts of the northwest are experiencing increasing temperatures and aridity, leading to more drought, reducing crop yields and negatively affecting water supplies.

The Global Climate Risk Index ranked the Dominican Republic as one of the ten most affected nations by climate events between 1997 and 2016, with significant vulnerabilities to climate-related disasters, flooding, and prolonged drought. Even if in the last Global Climate Risk Index report in 2021, the country is classified as 50th among the most affected from 2000 to 2019, its climate vulnerability still threatens agricultural production, food security, nutrition, and livelihoods [19].

The Government is committed to alleviating these climate vulnerabilities and submitted the Nationally-Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC in 2016 in support of the country's efforts to realize its future growth as laid out in the National Development Strategy (2010-2030). The country is working to strengthen its society and decarbonize its economy to more effectively manage risk by protecting its environment and natural resources and by promoting adequate climate change adaptation. The Dominican Republic has established priorities that address climate resilience, low-carbon coastal urban development, improved ecosystem and landscape rehabilitation and forestry initiatives. Identified key adaptation priority sectors include agriculture, energy, waste, and health [20].

WFP is committed to ensure its programmes do not unintentionally harm the environment or people. In 2024 the country office expanded its urban and family gardening activities and promoted efficient water management, also focusing on energy-efficient gardens that can yield food year-round. WFP also streamlined local procurement to reduce the environmental impacts of international transport of goods when the emergency response occurred.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

An Environmental Management System (EMS) is foreseen in the WFP Dominican Republic country strategic plan 2024-2028 to ensure its integration into future programming.

In 2024, WFP's country office was remodelled according to criteria that minimize environmental impact. A high-efficiency VRF air conditioning system was installed to improve energy efficiency by 30-35 percent. All lighting is LED, and recycling pre-sorting bins were installed. Ceramic laminate that reflects heat and infrared rays was also installed on the windows, reducing the incidence of solar radiation and improving the energy efficiency of the air conditioning system.

# 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**

WFP played a key role in the fight against malnutrition in the Dominican Republic, providing critical support through its strategic plan. This assistance has been pivotal in the integration of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes that emphasize the impact of nutrition across the life cycle. Within this framework, WFP worked at the community level with direct beneficiaries but also at the government level to strengthen nutrition awareness through its different entities.

At the community level, WFP's direct beneficiaries received fortified food during emergency response and under the school feeding programmes, and the country office also addressed the underlying causes of malnutrition in households with malnourished People Living with HIV (PLHIV), providing training and seeds for the PLHIV to cultivate their own gardens. At governmental level, WFP has strengthened its approach to improve nutritional food security and reduce micronutrient deficiencies, contributing significantly to national policies aimed at eradicating malnutrition in all its forms. WFP contributed to the National Micronutrient Survey, which findings were used as a base to enhance advocacy to the Ministry of the Presidency through the National Council for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (CONASSAN) to strengthen the strategic and regulatory framework of the rice fortification strategy in the country. WFP also promoted communication strategies for social and behavioural change aligned with nutritional responses in emergencies, supporting the Ministry of Public Health in updating food guidelines based on food systems and providing significant technical and financial support to validate messages with key communities.

This integrated approach allows both government and WFP to move together towards creating a healthier and more sustainable environment for present and future generations, ensuring that nutrition is a fundamental pillar in the country's human development.

# 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.

Maintaining and broadening strategic partnerships with key humanitarian and development actors is at the heart of the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan. In 2024, to support its objectives, WFP hired new personnel, bringing in new expertise. This strategic move aimed to strengthen and enhance WFP's efforts and capacity to effectively address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to urgent food needs.

In 2024, WFP focused on diversifying its partnership base through international financial institutions and the Government. The organization experienced an increase in its incidence in public policies, particularly those related to social protection, early warning systems, climate change, and drone data management. Although the recent presidential elections awarded the same party, they triggered a series of changes among high-level officials. These changes created uncertainty and required the Country Office to intensify efforts to address these transitions effectively. WFP remains optimistic about ensuring continuity due to the historic foundation of relationships and the mutual interest shared with key public institutions in achieving zero hunger.

In 2024, 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 and cost-modification from the United States of America. WFP initiated to explore ways to enhance existing partnerships beyond humanitarian response to link and advance the "changing lives" agenda.

WFP, as part of its capacity-strengthening initiatives, facilitated three significant South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) exchanges with countries in the Latin America region: Cuba, Colombia, and Peru. These exchanges underscore WFP's commitment to fostering international cooperation and mutual learning among nations, contributing to the enhancement of social protection systems and more effectively addressing the food and nutritional needs of populations vulnerable to malnutrition.

## Focus on localization

WFP prioritized strengthening collaboration with local cooperating partners (CPs) to enhance operational efficiency, reflecting its commitment to empowering local actors to lead in food security and nutrition interventions. This was initially achieved by developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) to engage with CPs, establishing clear working guidelines to streamline partnerships processes. These SOPs were designed to facilitate the development of Field Level Agreements (FLAs) and ensure compliance with organizational standards.

As part of its commitment to WFP's organizational goals, and with localization agenda the CO organized training sessions for the CPs on the People Centered Approach aimed to align CPs with WFP's vision of addressing the needs of vulnerable communities through collaborative and inclusive practices. Additionally, to broaden the pool of potential CPs and improve the capacity for future interventions, the Country Office issued multiple Expressions of Interest (EOIs), ensuring a more diverse and capable network of partners ready to collaborate on WFP's initiatives. Lastly, capitalizing on opportunities presented by local events, the Country Office established a partnership with the government body responsible for supporting NGOs. This collaboration is anticipated to deliver long-term benefits by fostering cooperation, enhancing capacities, and laying the groundwork for improved operational effectiveness in the years ahead.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

The World Food Programme is an active member of the Interagency Network on Partnerships and Resource Mobilization. The network consists of deputy representatives and focal points responsible for partnerships, financing, and resource mobilization designated by the UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes (AFPs). Its primary objective is to coordinate and support efforts related to mainstreaming, monitoring, organizing, and implementing partnerships and resource mobilization, all within the strategy designed to support the implementation of the Dominican UN Cooperation Framework.

In 2024, the network spearheaded numerous initiatives that strengthened engagement with civil society on key issues such as human rights and social movements, while also fostering relationships with the private sector through the RED+ platform and the creation of the Sustainability Forum [21]. These efforts resulted in the participation to the Forum of more than 200 individuals and approximately 50 companies, enhancing strategic alliances and creating a space for effective collaboration.

Additionally, the network expanded its relations with academia, international cooperation actors, and international financial institutions such as The World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Development Bank of Latin American and The Caribbean (CAF) and Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) consolidating a comprehensive approach that facilitated interaction and coordination with the UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes, thereby maximizing the impact of joint initiatives.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, the Dominican Republic launched its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2028) for a total of 47,279,660 US dollars, and its first year was funded at 89 percent. However, in this first year, 70 percent of the Implementation Plan was executed, due to challenges arising from several changes in government and personnel structure.

Strategic Outcome 1 was funded at 69 percent of its Needs-based Plan. WFP received Multilateral Funds to cover the most critical needs of the population affected by Tropical Storm Franklin, which occurred in November 2023. WFP also received internal funding to conduct Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) and Market Functionality Index (MFI) studies and to organize the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification workshop.

Strategic Outcome 2 was financed at 25 percent of the need-based plan for the current year. Out of the available funding, CO was able to implement 78 percent of the available resources. The CO partnered with Clinica de Familia to support the implementation of the activities outlined in the HIV 2024 Plan.

Strategic Outcome 3 Need Based Plan was fully funded for the current year. However, out of the USD 1.7 million of funding available will be implemented beyond the reporting period. Consequently, the implementation level was 23 percent. These received contributions allowed WFP to enhance national and local emergency preparedness and response capacities.

Strategic Outcome 4 attracted a high level of resources, and CO executed 48 percent of the available resources for 2024. These funds enabled key activities, including emergency response and community engagement with communities and partners. SO3 and SO4 are linked to the "Cuenca Resilience" project. This project intervenes in communities where WFP had no presence, which required extensive preparatory actions in the communities and with new cooperating partners delaying the execution of the activities and impacting implementation levels.





















Strategic Outcome 5 offered supply chain and other on-demand services on a cost recovery basis for which agreements did not materialize in the reporting year. Supply chain support to partners while ensuring that the costs were covered by the requesting organizations

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,938,997	498,609	1,334,578	773,513
SO01: Crisis-affected populations at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Dominican Republic are able to meet their food and other essential needs at all times	1,938,997	498,609	1,334,578	773,513
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach	1,938,997	498,609	1,300,711	773,513
Non-activity specific	0	0	33,867	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,358,324	431,757	337,142	262,637
SO02: Food and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028	1,358,324	431,757	337,142	262,637
Activity 02: Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach	1,358,324	431,757	337,142	262,637
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	777,789	694,300	1,659,621	375,682

SO03: Climate-vulnerable populations in the Dominican Republic, including smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, are more resilient and benefit from sustainable, healthy, and equitable food systems by 2028	 777,789	 694,300	 1,659,621	 375,682
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors, to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition	 777,789	 694,300	 1,659,621	 375,682
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 3,468,434	 2,105,982	 1,545,691	 743,811
SO04: Public, private, and civil society institutions at the national and local levels in the Dominican Republic have strengthened systems that improve resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and food and nutrition by 2028	 1,093,313	 1,147,401	 1,545,691	 743,811
Activity 04: Provide technical skills and strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and local levels, to enable them to improve policies, strategies, and programmes related to food security and nutrition, through a gender-transformative, protection and climate resilience approach	 1,093,313	 1,147,401	 1,545,691	 743,811
SO05: Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028	 2,375,121	 958,581	 0	 0
Activity 05: Provide supply chain and other services to government institutions and humanitarian and development actors to facilitate their efforts to meet the needs of target populations	 2,375,121	 958,581	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 711,384	 0



Total Direct Operational Costs	 7,543,544	 3,730,647	 5,588,415	 2,155,644
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 881,588	 534,501	 1,963,970	 985,294
Total Direct Costs	 8,425,132	 4,265,148	 7,552,386	 3,140,938
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 375,209	 206,000	 256,071	 256,071
Grand Total	 8,800,341	 4,471,148	 7,808,457	 3,397,009

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] the Comprehensive Early Childhood Care Centre (CAPI) are specialized centres that offer comprehensive care services for children.

### BENEFICIARIES RELATED DATA NOTE:

A review of the Needs-Based Plan revealed an overestimation of expected beneficiaries, particularly for Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 due to no emergency responses activated, SO2 and SO3. This finding prompted plans for a budget revision and adjustments to the CSP's logical framework. A participatory review process is being developed to ensure objectives and beneficiary targets are better aligned with the country office's programming.

## Operational context

[2] The World Bank in Dominican Republic Overview. Dominican Republic Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank

[3] UNDP in the Dominican Republic 2024. Tendencias del Desarrollo Humano en República Dominicana. idh\_pnud.pdf

[4] Boletín trimestral de pobreza monetaria en República Dominicana, abril-junio 2024. Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo. boletin-de-pobreza-abril-junio-2024.pdf

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

[6] Informe índice de precios al consumidor, noviembre 2024. Banco Central de la República Dominicana. cipcm2024-11.pdf

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

[8] World Bank Group. Country Climate and Development Report: Dominican Republic.

## Strategic outcome 01

[9] The Integrated Nutrition Resilience Group in Emergencies for Dominican Republic is a joint effort with UNICEF and Dominican Republic government aiming to strengthen the coordination and integration of nutrition in the emergency response.

[10] Dominican Republic Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2 (Flooding by Tropical Disturbance) 28 November 2023 .pdf

[11] The assessments were:

- National Emergency Food Security Assessment, incorporating an Essential Needs Assessment module.
- Market Functionality Index (MFI), to assess market resilience.
- Minimum Expenditure Basket and Gap Analysis.
- Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) supporting Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Sovereignty and Nutrition (SETESSAN).
- Expansion of the "Real-Time Monitoring Tool" to ensure more robust data collection.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

Indicator - "A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)" is missing actual value in the table since no emergencies response through vouchers were implemented.

Indicator - "B.1.1. Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance" is missing actual value in the table since no emergencies response through fortified food were implemented.

Indicator - "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" and "A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)" are missing actual values in the table since triggers were not met and the FBF programme was not activated

Indicators - "G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks" and "G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks" are missing actual values in the table since triggers were not met and the FBF programme was not activated.

## Strategic outcome 02

[12] The National Council for HIV and AIDS (CONAVIHSIDA) is an autonomous multisectoral body responsible for coordinating and leading the National Response to HIV/AIDS. Its members represent all sectors and national actors that have an impact on the country's strategy to respond to HIV/AIDS.

[13] The Single System of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN) is the institution of the Dominican Government responsible for identifying and prioritizing families eligible to receive the benefits of social programs and subsidies that are carried out with public resources.

[14] Integrated Care Services (SAI) are public health centres belonging to the National Health Service (SNS) that offer health services to the population.

[15] the PRORURAL project is a governmental initiative which goal is to promote income-generating activities and food security and nutrition for rural families.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

The Output 2.1. indicators are missing actual values since the Country Office did not implement the related activities. In the first year of WFP Dominican Republic's new CSP (2024–2028), a review of the Needs-Based Plan revealed an overestimation of expected beneficiaries, particularly for Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3. This finding prompted plans for a budget revision and adjustments to the CSP's logical framework. A participatory review process is being developed to ensure objectives and beneficiary targets are better aligned with the country office's programming.

The Output 2.2 indicator "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)" is missing planned value because it was not included in the Country Portfolio Budget (CPB).

## Strategic outcome 03

[16] Plan International is WFP's implementing partner in "Cuenca Resiliente" project.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

The Output 3.1. indicators "A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)" and "A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people" are missing actual values since related activities were not implemented. The Country Office is evaluating a Budget Revision to adjust the Country Portfolio Budget (CPB). Also, the actual for the indicator "G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels" is missing because no emergency response activities were implemented.

The Output 3.2. indicator "A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)" missing actual value since related activities were not implemented due to donors' and government's lack of interest. The Country Office is in the process of operationalizing the activities related to Output 3.2.

All 2023 Follow-Up values for Outcome Indicators are missing since this is CSP's first year of reporting.

## Strategic outcome 04

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

All 2023 Follow-Up values for Outcome Indicators are missing since this is the Country Strategic Plan's first year of reporting.

## Strategic outcome 05

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

The Outcome Indicator "Percentage of users satisfied with services provided" value is missing since no services were provided in 2024.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

All 2023 Follow-Up values for Cross-Cutting Indicators are missing since this is CSP's first year of reporting. 2024 follow-up values are not applicable, as it is the CSP's first year collecting this indicator, and the first value serves as a baseline. Hence, there is no follow-up value.

## Protection and accountability to affected people

[17] WFP's people-centred approach focuses on implementing programmes and activities that prioritize the needs, rights, and dignity of affected populations. This approach is guided by a set of principles designed to ensure quality interventions. These principles include protection of individuals, accountability to affected populations, conflict sensitivity, adherence to humanitarian principles, equitable access, promotion of gender equality, and social inclusion throughout the program cycle.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

All 2023 Follow-Up values for Cross-Cutting Indicators are missing since this is CSP's first year of reporting. 2024 follow-up values are not applicable, as this is CSP's first year collecting this indicator. The first value serves as a baseline; hence, there is no follow-up value.

## Environmental sustainability

[18] Mainstreaming Climate Policy and Action in the Dominican Republic | NDC Partnership

[19] Global Climate Risk Index 2021. Germanwatch

[20] Dominican Republic - Summary | Climate Change Knowledge Portal

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

All 2023 Follow-Up values for Cross-Cutting Indicators are missing since this is CSP's first year of reporting. 2024 follow-up values are not applicable, as this is CSP's first year collecting this indicator. The first value serves as a baseline; hence, there is no follow-up value.

## Nutrition integration

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

All 2023 Follow-Up values for Cross-Cutting Indicators are missing since this is CSP's first year of reporting. For the Nutrition-sensitive score, 2024 follow-up values are not applicable, as this is the CSP's first year collecting this indicator, and the first value serves as a baseline. Hence, there is no follow-up value.

## Partnerships

[21] RED+ is a platform that brings together the United Nations System (UNS), the Private Sector and the Dominican Government with the purpose of promoting the inclusive, resilient and sustainable development of the country through innovative approaches to facilitate the implementation of the UN Cooperation Framework and accelerate the SDGs. The Sustainability Forum is a strategic and collaborative meeting between private sector, government, the United Nations System and civil society organizations to exchange knowledge, resources and best practices, about inclusive development, corporate sustainability and shared value.

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	97,530	9,301	10%
	female	110,670	10,214	9%
	total	208,200	19,515	9%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	11,750	453	4%
	female	13,950	473	3%
	total	25,700	926	4%
24-59 months	male	44,050	4,035	9%
	female	47,000	4,883	10%
	total	91,050	8,918	10%
5-11 years	male	6,000	804	13%
	female	6,000	804	13%
	total	12,000	1,608	13%
12-17 years	male	6,000	804	13%
	female	6,910	804	12%
	total	12,910	1,608	12%
18-59 years	male	18,300	2,702	15%
	female	24,594	2,647	11%
	total	42,894	5,349	12%
60+ years	male	11,430	503	4%
	female	12,216	603	5%
	total	23,646	1,106	5%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	208,200	19,515	9%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	5,000	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	182,000	9,215	5%
Malnutrition treatment programme	0	240	-
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,200	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	20,000	10,060	50%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Biscuits	1	0	0%
Canned Fish	6	0	0%
Canned Pulses	8	0	0%
Crackers	7	0	0%
Oat	3	0	0%
Rations	0	141	-
Rice	20	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	2	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	294	47	16%
Micronutrient Powder	12	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 01			
Value Voucher	1,050,000	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	45,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Dominican Republic are able to meet their food and other essential needs at all times</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
---	------------------------

### Output Results

#### Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach

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 01: Output 1.1: Households and people at risk of food and nutrition insecurity affected by emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises benefit from food, cash-based transfers, and services that meet their food and other essential needs, including through the social protection system

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	10,200	5,128
			Male	9,800	4,932
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>10,060</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	47	140.64
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	900,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	1,075,000	600,300
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2	

CSP Output 02: Output 1.2: Households and people vulnerable to hazards and climate shocks benefit from anticipatory actions, including cash-based transfers, that meet their food and other essential needs

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	2,550	
			Male	2,450	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	150,000	

### Other Output

#### Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach

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 02: Output 1.2: Households and people vulnerable to hazards and climate shocks benefit from anticipatory actions, including cash-based transfers, that meet their food and other essential needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	3,000	0



G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	19,565	0
---	---	-------------------------------------	------------	--------	---

Strategic Outcome 02: Food and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 03: Output 2.1: Food and nutritionally insecure populations throughout the life cycle benefit from evidence-based and tailored assistance that improves access to and consumption of diverse diets					
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 micronutrient deficiencies	Female	7,500	
			Male	7,500	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	
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	3,120	4,853
			Male	2,880	4,085
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>8,938</b>
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	52,000	
			Male	48,000	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	
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	2,080	
			Male	1,920	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	
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	7,000	
			Total	7,000	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	306	47.25
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	306	47.25
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: Output 2.2: Households and people throughout the life cycle at high risk of food and nutrition insecurity take advantage of social and behaviour change communication strategies and counselling that improve their skills, knowledge and eating habits					

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	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female		122
			Male		118
			<b>Total</b>		<b>240</b>
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	25,500	111
			Male	24,500	166
			<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>277</b>

### Other Output

#### Activity 02: Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: Output 2.1: Food and nutritionally insecure populations throughout the life cycle benefit from evidence-based and tailored assistance that improves access to and consumption of diverse diets

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	5	5
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	228	88

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: Output 2.2: Households and people throughout the life cycle at high risk of food and nutrition insecurity take advantage of social and behaviour change communication strategies and counselling that improve their skills, knowledge and eating habits

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	345	345
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	20
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	13	12
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	0	2

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Climate-vulnerable populations in the Dominican Republic, including smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, are more resilient and benefit from sustainable, healthy, and equitable food systems by 2028</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
--	----------------------------

### Output Results

#### Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors, to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 05: Output 3.1: Communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors benefit from services and programmes intended to strengthen their livelihoods, increase their resilience, enhance their adaptive capacity in the face of climate change, and improve their food security and nutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder	Female	180	
		agricultural market	Male	120	
		support Activities	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	45,000	

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: Output 3.2: Smallholders and other actors in food value chains increase their capacity to access markets, including institutional markets, through gender-transformative approaches that promote the economic empowerment and autonomy of women

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder	Female	540	
		agricultural market	Male	360	
		support Activities	<b>Total</b>	<b>900</b>	

### Other Output

#### Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors, to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 05: Output 3.1: Communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors benefit from services and programmes intended to strengthen their livelihoods, increase their resilience, enhance their adaptive capacity in the face of climate change, and improve their 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.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	10	4
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	22	22
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	22	20
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	400	810

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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	50	0
---	---	---	------------	----	---

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: Output 3.2: Smallholders and other actors in food value chains increase their capacity to access markets, including institutional markets, through gender-transformative approaches that promote the economic empowerment and autonomy of women

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	240	240
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	4

### Outcome Results

**Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors, to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group:** Comunidades participantes en el proyecto Cuenca Resiliente - **Location:** NOROESTE - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Climate and weather risk information services

Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	17	≤10	=0	17		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	63	≤50	=0	63		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	20	≥40	=0	20		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	80	≥85	=0	80		WFP survey
	Male	69	≥80	=0	69		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	75	≥83	=0	75		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	86	≥92	=0	86		WFP survey
	Male	92	≥95	=0	92		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	88	≥93	=0	88		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	88	≥90	=0	88		WFP survey
	Male	94	≥95	=0	94		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	≥94	=0	90		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	96	≥99	=0	96		WFP survey
	Male	98	≥99	=0	98		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	97	≥99	=0	97		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	67	≥80	=0	67		WFP survey
	Male	72	≥85	=0	72		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	69	≥85	=0	69		WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	83.4	≥90	=0	83.4		WFP survey
	Male	85	≥90	=0	85		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	84.2	≥90	=0	84.2		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Public, private, and civil society institutions at the national and local levels in the Dominican Republic have strengthened systems that improve resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and food and nutrition by 2028					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide technical skills and strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and local levels, to enable them to improve policies, strategies, and programmes related to food security and nutrition, through a gender-transformative, protection and climate resilience approach						
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 08: Output 4.2: National and local actors in the areas of social protection, food, nutrition, health, and education strengthen their capacity and systems for improving policies, strategies and programmes related to food security, nutrition and associated essential needs						
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.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2	
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	5	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	20	20	
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	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	2	2	
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	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	45	45	
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	120	120	
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.5: Number of training series organized	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	2	2	
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	2	2	
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	1	1	

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	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	3	3
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 07: Output 4.1: National and local actors in the areas of early warning, risk management (including anticipatory action), climate change and shock-responsive social protection strengthen their capacities and systems for improving policies, strategies, and programmes related to food security, nutrition and associated essential needs					
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	Forecast-based	Number	23	15
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	12	12
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	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	Forecast-based	Number	32	174
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	38	270
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number Number	37 6	37 6
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	Forecast-based	Number	3	3
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	5	5
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	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.5: Number of training series organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	7	1
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	Forecast-based	Number	5	3
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	3	4



C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	US\$ US\$	2,400 29,400	2,399.37 40,000
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	%	33.33	50

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 04: Provide technical skills and strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and local levels, to enable them to improve policies, strategies, and programmes related to food security and nutrition, through a gender-transformative, protection and climate resilience approach

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)</b>							
Emergency preparedness capacity index	<b>Overall</b>	1.83	≥1.83	=1.83	1.83		WFP programme monitoring
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	=0	2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)</b>							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥4	=0	3		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	=0	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	=0	4		WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	<b>Overall</b>	34,855	≥34,855	=15,224	29,073		Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	2,170,192	>2,170,192	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: NOROESTE - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)</b>							
Emergency preparedness capacity index	<b>Overall</b>	1.6	≥1.6	≥0	1.6		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Nacional - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)</b>							

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	=0	3		WFP programme monitoring
---	----------------	---	----	----	---	--	--------------------------

<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028</b>					<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 05: Provide supply chain and other services to government institutions and humanitarian and development actors to facilitate their efforts to meet the needs of target populations</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 09: Output 5.1: Government institutions, and humanitarian and development actors benefit from on-demand services that enhance their capacity to undertake coordinated, efficient, and effective activities						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.4: UNHAS operations established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	No	
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Service Delivery	Number	1	1	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	Service Delivery	Number	0	0.07	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Service Delivery	Number	0	2,619	

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 05: Provide supply chain and other services to government institutions and humanitarian and development actors to facilitate their efforts to meet the needs of target populations</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	<b>Overall</b>	0		≥0	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0		≥0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥0			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0		≥0	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,192		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,345		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,537		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Foodkits Azua y Barahona - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>90	>90	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>90	>90	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99	>90	>90	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No		WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors, to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥0	≥0	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥0	≥0	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	53	=50	=10	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	=50	=10	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=50	=10	100		WFP programme monitoring



Cover page photo © © WFP/Esteban Barrera

Children from the community of Montecristi enjoy food prepared by their mother thanks to the Early Action project.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

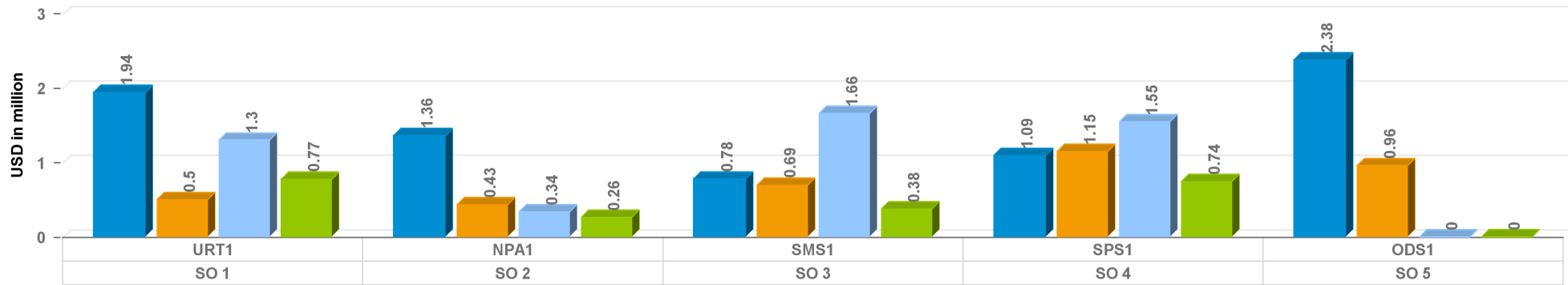
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Dominican Republic are able to meet their food and other essential needs at all times
SO 2		Food and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028
SO 3		Climate-vulnerable populations in the Dominican Republic, including smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, are more resilient and benefit from sustainable, healthy, and equitable food systems by 2028
SO 4		Public, private, and civil society institutions at the national and local levels in the Dominican Republic have strengthened systems that improve resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and food and nutrition by 2028
SO 5		Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach
SO 2	NPA1	Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach
SO 3	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors, to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical skills and strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and local levels, to enable them to improve policies, strategies, and programmes related to food security and nutrition, through a gender-transformative, protection and climate resilience approach
SO 5	ODS1	Provide supply chain and other services to government institutions and humanitarian and development actors to facilitate their efforts to meet the needs of target populations

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Dominican Republic are able to meet their food and other essential needs at all times	Non Activity Specific	0	0	33,867	0
		Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach	1,938,997	498,609	1,300,711	773,513
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,938,997</b>	<b>498,609</b>	<b>1,334,578</b>	<b>773,513</b>
2.2	Food and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028	Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach	1,358,324	431,757	337,142	262,637
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,358,324</b>	<b>431,757</b>	<b>337,142</b>	<b>262,637</b>
2.4	Climate-vulnerable populations in the Dominican Republic, including smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, are more resilient and benefit from sustainable, healthy, and equitable food systems by 2028	Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors, to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition	777,789	694,300	1,659,621	375,682
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>777,789</b>	<b>694,300</b>	<b>1,659,621</b>	<b>375,682</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	Public, private, and civil society institutions at the national and local levels in the Dominican Republic have strengthened systems that improve resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and food and nutrition by 2028	Provide technical skills and strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and local levels, to enable them to improve policies, strategies, and programmes related to food security and nutrition, through a gender-transformative, protection and climate resilience approach	1,093,313	1,147,401	1,545,691	743,811
	Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028	Provide supply chain and other services to government institutions and humanitarian and development actors to facilitate their efforts to meet the needs of target populations	2,375,121	958,581	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,468,434</b>	<b>2,105,982</b>	<b>1,545,691</b>	<b>743,811</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	711,384	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>711,384</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>7,543,544</b>	<b>3,730,647</b>	<b>5,588,415</b>	<b>2,155,644</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>881,588</b>	<b>534,501</b>	<b>1,963,970</b>	<b>985,294</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>8,425,132</b>	<b>4,265,148</b>	<b>7,552,386</b>	<b>3,140,938</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>375,209</b>	<b>206,000</b>	<b>256,071</b>	<b>256,071</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>8,800,341</b>	<b>4,471,148</b>	<b>7,808,457</b>	<b>3,397,009</b>

  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief, CFORC

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

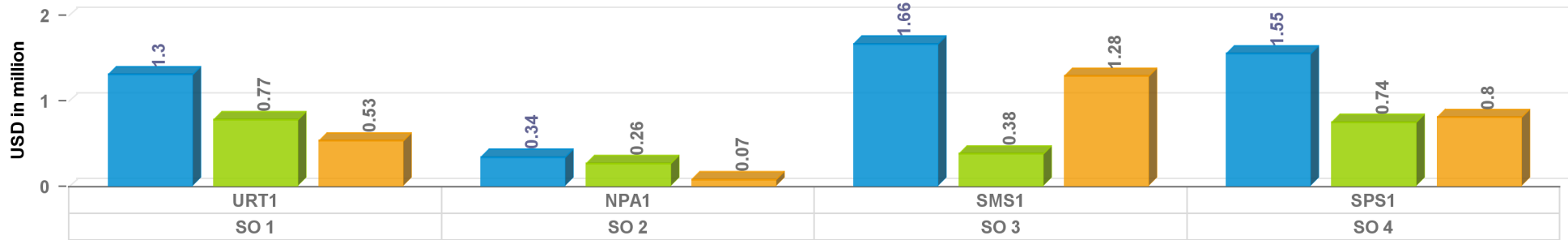
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Dominican Republic are able to meet their food and other essential needs at all times	
SO 2	Food and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028	
SO 3	Climate-vulnerable populations in the Dominican Republic, including smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, are more resilient and benefit from sustainable, healthy, and equitable food systems by 2028	
SO 4	Public, private, and civil society institutions at the national and local levels in the Dominican Republic have strengthened systems that improve resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and food and nutrition by 2028	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach
SO 2	NPA1	Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach
SO 3	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors, to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical skills and strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and local levels, to enable them to improve policies, strategies, and programmes related to food security and nutrition, through a gender-transformative, protection and climate resilience approach

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Dominican Republic are able to meet their food and other essential needs at all times	Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach	1,938,997	1,022,625	278,087	1,300,711	773,513	527,199
		Non Activity Specific	0	33,867	0	33,867	0	33,867
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,938,997</b>	<b>1,056,492</b>	<b>278,087</b>	<b>1,334,578</b>	<b>773,513</b>	<b>561,066</b>
2.2	Food and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028	Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach	1,358,324	337,142	0	337,142	262,637	74,504
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,358,324</b>	<b>337,142</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>337,142</b>	<b>262,637</b>	<b>74,504</b>

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



# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Climate-vulnerable populations in the Dominican Republic, including smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, are more resilient and benefit from sustainable, healthy, and equitable food systems by 2028	Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors, to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition	777,789	1,659,621	0	1,659,621	375,682	1,283,938
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>777,789</b>	<b>1,659,621</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,659,621</b>	<b>375,682</b>	<b>1,283,938</b>
17.9	Public, private, and civil society institutions at the national and local levels in the Dominican Republic have strengthened systems that improve resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and food and nutrition by 2028	Provide technical skills and strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and local levels, to enable them to improve policies, strategies, and programmes related to food security and nutrition, through a gender-transformative, protection and climate resilience approach	1,093,313	1,545,691	0	1,545,691	743,811	801,880
	Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028	Provide supply chain and other services to government institutions and humanitarian and development actors to facilitate their efforts to meet the needs of target populations	2,375,121	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,468,434</b>	<b>1,545,691</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,545,691</b>	<b>743,811</b>	<b>801,880</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	711,384	0	711,384	0	711,384
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>711,384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>711,384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>711,384</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>7,543,544</b>	<b>5,310,329</b>	<b>278,087</b>	<b>5,588,415</b>	<b>2,155,644</b>	<b>3,432,772</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>881,588</b>	<b>1,940,393</b>	<b>21,913</b>	<b>1,962,306</b>	<b>983,630</b>	<b>978,676</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>8,425,132</b>	<b>7,250,722</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>7,550,722</b>	<b>3,139,274</b>	<b>4,411,448</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>375,209</b>	<b>379,581</b>		<b>379,581</b>	<b>379,581</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>8,800,341</b>	<b>7,630,302</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>7,930,302</b>	<b>3,518,855</b>	<b>4,411,448</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Henning, Chief, CFORC

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