

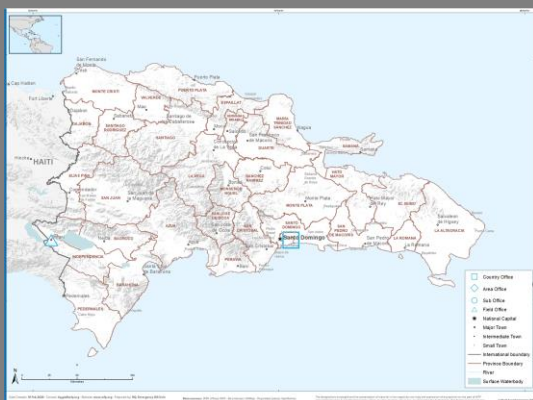


## Operational Context

The Dominican Republic is a Small Island Developing State increasingly vulnerable to climate change, according to the 2022 Global Climate Risk Index. Approximately 25% of Dominican households are highly vulnerable to extreme weather events according to the Climate Shock Vulnerability Index. Intensifying hurricanes and recurring micro-disasters such as torrential rains and floodings, are not only increasing the humanitarian and economic toll, but also putting pressure on food systems. This crisis is exacerbated by the lingering global food crisis, instability in neighboring Haiti, and tightened immigration policies. Micronutrient deficiencies, overweight, and obesity remain significant concerns, particularly affecting women and children.

These overlapping challenges disproportionately affect those outside the social protection system, as well as undocumented individuals, migrants, smallholder farmers, and informal workers, highlighting the urgent need for inclusive and resilient support mechanisms.

WFP, present since 1969, works to strengthen food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable food systems in the country.



## In Numbers

**USD 3 m** six months Jun. 2025 – Nov. 2025 net funding requirements, representing 47 percent of total.

## Operational Updates

**WFP led the celebration of a high-level meeting of the Adaptive Social Protection Working Group, in preparation for the 2025 hurricane season.** While the Dominican Republic has become a global reference for adaptive social protection, its high vulnerability to climate change underscores the relevance of the work carried out by this interinstitutional Group under the leadership of WFP. The event gathered around 40 participants, including government officials and international partners. Key discussions centred around the Working Group's strategic role in strengthening the capacity of the Social Protection System to contribute to emergency response efforts, progress on the Adaptive Social Protection Strategy (EIPSA), presentation of emergency tools such as the Basic Emergency Assessment Form and the Automated Analysis System for Weather Events and Issuance of Operational Alerts platform - Anacaona, and the official handover of the updated Emergency Cash Transfer Guide.

**The Government is advancing the National Policy on Early Warning Systems, having successfully completed the public consultation phase with support from WFP.** A comprehensive review of the draft National Policy on Early Warning Systems and its corresponding work plan was carried out in close collaboration with the Risk Management technical team of the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Development. Contributions from 24 entities, including government institutions, United Nations agencies, and civil society organizations were included into the draft policy. This phase was completed with strong support from WFP, and marks a key milestone in the policy's development, representing a critical step prior to its formal adoption through presidential decree. The approval of this policy constitutes a strategic advancement in strengthening the country's institutional capacity for early warning, preparedness, and response to multiple hazards.

**WFP participated in the reactivation meeting of the Risk Management Forum of the Dominican Republic.** The Forum brings together government institutions, international organizations, civil society, and United Nations agencies and serves as a vital coordination platform to strengthen disaster risk management in the country. It plays a key role in facilitating technical and political dialogue, promoting coherence across interventions, and contributing to the development of resilient public policies. Key discussions centred around the Forum's statutes, revitalization of its core functions, the need to encourage more active engagement from member institutions and establish connections with entities that had reduced their involvement. A proposal was also made for a member of the Forum's coordinating team to participate permanently in meetings of the National Emergency Commission and the National Technical Committee (CTN), reinforcing the Forum's role as a central coordination mechanism within the national risk management system.

Population: **10.7 million**

2022 Human Development Index: **82 out of 193**

Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **7.1% of children under 5 years**

Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
47.2 m	1.9 m	3 m

Strategic Result 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

**Strategic Outcome 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.

**Focus area:** crisis response

Activities:

- 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

Strategic Result 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Food- and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028.

**Focus area:** Root causes

Activities:

- 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

Strategic Result 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

**Strategic Outcome 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.

**Focus area:** Resilience-building.

Activities:

- Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities.

Strategic Result 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

**Strategic Outcome 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.

**Focus area:** Resilience-building

Activities:

- 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.

Strategic Result 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

**Strategic Outcome 5:** Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028.

**Focus area:** Resilience-building.

Activities:

- 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

WFP convened and led a key coordination meeting of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE) to review and plan the UN system’s preparedness actions ahead of the 2025 hurricane season. The meeting centered around the presentation of forecasts from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the University of Colorado, which anticipate an above-average season with 13–19 named storms. Participants conducted a thorough review of preparedness tools updated in 2024, including the inter-agency guide and the Terms of Reference (TORs) for both UNETE and the national humanitarian team. Two critical tools were selected for further updates: the agency-specific response scenarios and the matrix of available kits and resources. The team also agreed on the next steps to strengthen coordination with national authorities, including planned in-person meetings with the Emergency Operations Center (COE) and Civil Defense/National Emergency Commission to define UN support. And it further discussed the vulnerability of migrant populations and emphasized the importance of ensuring their access to essential services. Finally, WFP presented ANACAONA, a key tool designed to estimate populations and infrastructure exposed to hydrometeorological risks, with the aim to strengthen preparation efforts.

Monitoring

WFP is in the process of initiating the revision of its Country Strategic Plan and associated budget for 2025–2028 to ensure stronger alignment with the Dominican Republic’s national objectives and priorities. By aligning its strategy with national policies and development frameworks, WFP aims to enhance the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of its interventions, foster deeper collaboration with key institutions, and position itself to mobilize resources and partnerships that contribute meaningfully to the country’s long-term goals.

Challenges

Due to funding shortfalls, WFP is pursuing new resource opportunities by exploring partnerships with the private sector and engaging with government entities to address challenges related to food security. WFP is mobilizing resources to address capacity strengthening needs of the State to respond to possible emergencies, as well as those caused by increased migration flows between the DR and Haiti. Massive deportations since 2022 remain a concern.

Partnerships

The reduction in international funding requires diversifying sources (e.g. from private and national sources) and adopting a nexus approach to maximize the efficient use of available funding. WFP is proactively seeking collaboration with both government and private sector actors. These efforts extend beyond humanitarian response to advance the “changing lives” agenda.

Donors

European Union (DG-ECHO), United States of America Government, Ireland, GFFO, Friends of Japan, and Supérate Social Protection Program (Government of the Dominican Republic).