

In Numbers

US\$ 1.2 million six-month net funding requirements (Oct. 2025 – Mar. 2026), representing 40 percent of total.

Operational Updates

WFP is strengthening government emergency response through geospatial intelligence. Tropical wave AL94 provided a live opportunity to test ANACAONA, the Automated System for Weather Analysis and Issuance of Operational Alerts, developed by WFP to support emergency response. Built on a modular architecture and aligned with national capacities, ANACAONA integrates local meteorological and vulnerability data to model risk, map impact zones, and estimate exposed populations. During the event, WFP delivered tailored dashboards to Civil Defence, Emergency Operation Centre, Dominican Institute of Meteorology, Single Beneficiary System, Supérate Social Development Directorate, and National Integrated Information Service, who provided critical feedback to refine the platform. Dashboards also supported WFP teams to monitor the event in Haiti, the Caribbean Multi-Country Office, and the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office. ANACAONA strengthens coordination and prioritizes response scenarios—positioning geospatial intelligence as a strategic asset for climate resilience across the Caribbean, particularly among Small Island Developing States.

WFP and FAO co-led a commemorative dialogue for the Dominican Republic's National Day for Disaster Prevention and Emergency Response.

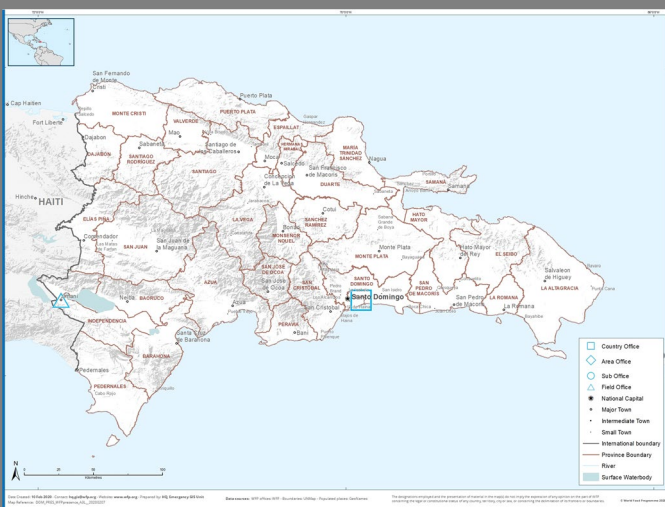
The event was organized by the United Nations “Grupo Planeta” and the Disaster Risk Management Forum, with a focus on data collection for damage and needs assessments in emergencies. The agenda included a panel discussion featuring the Ministry of Agriculture, the Single System of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN), the National Office for Seismic and Volcanic Risk (ONESVIE), the Dominican Red Cross, and the United Nations Emergency Technical Team, followed by a critical dialogue on the role of the education sector in emergency contexts. More than 40 participants attended, including representatives from key government institutions and civil society organizations working in disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response.

WFP is advancing its Anticipatory Action (AA) work through a pilot hurricane-level trigger in Bajo Yuna, a region historically exposed to tropical cyclones and recurrent flooding. Building on previous AA experience in Valverde and Montecristi, this initiative—supported by Ireland’s Trust Fund—aims to generate evidence for hurricane preparedness. With support from Civil Defence and local leaders, WFP completed household targeting in prioritized communities, reaching over 2,600 households. This exercise marked a key step toward more locally grounded preparedness. In addition, WFP convened the Regional Committee for Prevention, Mitigation, and Response in the Northeast to reinforce their capacity to activate early warning systems and implement forecast-based actions. The participation of Supérate Social Development Directorate marked a breakthrough in integrating social protection actors into disaster risk governance, paving the way for more equitable and community-centred responses.

Operational Context

The Dominican Republic, like other Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean, is highly exposed to severe weather events—including hurricanes, flooding, and droughts—that disrupt livelihoods, damage infrastructure, and strain food systems. Around 25% of households are highly vulnerable to climate shocks, which disproportionately affect poor and hazard-prone communities. These risks are compounded by the global food crisis, instability in neighboring Haiti, and tightened immigration policies. Nutritional challenges—such as micronutrient deficiencies, overweight, and obesity—particularly affect women and children. Vulnerable groups, including undocumented individuals, migrants, smallholder farmers, and informal workers, often fall outside the reach of social protection systems. Despite strong institutional frameworks, the country’s geographic proximity to Haiti and its role as a regional transit corridor add complexity to emergency response. In this evolving climate and geopolitical landscape, the Dominican Republic remains both exposed and strategically positioned to support regional resilience.

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



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 US\$)	2025 Allocated Contributions (in US\$)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in US\$)
47.2 million	2.8 million	1.2 million

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

With support from WFP, the Dominican government reactivated the Protection, Gender, and Age Advisory Group of the National Emergency Commission (CNE) —marking a key milestone in advancing inclusive disaster risk governance in the Dominican Republic. As the only consultative space within the CNE that convenes government institutions, UN agencies, international organizations, and civil society actors with mandates in protection, gender, age, disability, education, and equality, the group plays a strategic role in promoting a coordinated, rights-based approach to emergency preparedness and response. The meeting was convened by Civil Defence and the Ministry for Women, with financial support from WFP as part of its technical assistance to strengthen the Ministry's leadership in adaptive social protection. Participating institutions agreed to prioritize the review of Civil Defence's protocol for preventing exploitation, harassment, and gender-based violence, an essential step toward safeguarding vulnerable populations in emergency contexts.

Monitoring

WFP is conducting the Emergency Food Security Assessment 72 (EFSa 72) using data from the ANACAONA platform to estimate the effects caused by the tropical wave AL94, which had been monitored 48 and 24 hours prior to landfall. The assessment combines WFP food security indicators with national datasets—risk exposure, social registries, and rainfall—to validate threats to food security, assess livelihood disruptions, and guide government response prioritization.

Challenges

After three consecutive months of below-average rainfall across most localities, September marked a notable rebound, with over 50% of meteorological stations recording precipitation levels above the monthly average. While this shift may temporarily ease drought-related concerns, it also presents a challenge for planning and response: abrupt transitions from deficit to excess can destabilize agricultural cycles, strain water management systems, and increase the risk of flash flooding in areas with dry soils. These conditions can complicate emergency preparedness and demand greater adaptability from local institutions and communities facing increasingly erratic climate patterns.

Funding

In response to funding shortfalls, WFP is pursuing new resource opportunities while advancing a sub-regional vision that aligns national priorities and amplifies impact across the Caribbean. In the Dominican Republic, WFP is investing in scalable innovations with regional relevance, including the ANACAONA geospatial platform and a logistical corridor for emergency response. ANACAONA enables anticipatory action and climate resilience through real-time monitoring and risk analysis, while the corridor positions the country as a strategic actor for humanitarian assistance to Haiti, including UNHAS flights during airspace closures. Both initiatives offer funders concrete entry points to support adaptable, multi-country solutions that strengthen coordination, optimize delivery, and reinforce regional preparedness.

Donors

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