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# **Dominican Republic**

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2024 - 2028

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# Overview

WFP's presence in the Dominican Republic is driven by the country's persistent food and nutrition security challenges, the high cost of nutritious diets, and its extreme vulnerability to climate shocks as a Small Island Developing State. These factors continue to affect the most vulnerable communities particularly children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, people experiencing limited documentation status, women living with HIV, rural households with limited income, and populations whose access to social protection remains restricted. WFP's added value lies in its capacity to combine humanitarian assistance, institutional strengthening, data-driven analysis, and climate-responsive programming, creating integrated solutions that both save and change lives.

In 2025, hunger and nutrition needs were shaped by limited purchasing power, elevated food prices, and repeated climate shocks, all of which intensified the barriers to accessing nutrient-adequate diets. Seasonal variations in tourism and remittances, along with territorial disparities in income and services, further constrained household resilience. The impacts of Hurricane Melissa and subsequent heavy rainfall heightened the urgency for anticipatory measures, improved preparedness, and strengthened local and national response systems. This context underscored WFP's role in supporting government-led efforts to improve readiness, reduce vulnerabilities, and enhance protection for at-risk populations.

People in need were concentrated in communities exposed to hydrometeorological hazards, rural areas with constrained livelihood opportunities, and urban and peri-urban zones where food insecurity is exacerbated by high living costs. Specific groups requiring targeted support included female-headed households, families with children under five, older adults, persons with disabilities, people whose residence status may expose them to risks during assistance processes, and women living with HIV. WFP's interventions throughout the year prioritized these groups using needs-based and protection-sensitive criteria, community-based targeting, and data from national partners to ensure equitable and safe access to services.

Progress toward the CSP goals [1] was evident across all strategic outcomes. Under emergency preparedness, WFP expanded anticipatory actions to new hazards and geographic areas, strengthened operational readiness plans, and improved institutional coordination through updated CONOPs [2] and active engagement with national emergency authorities. Digital tools such as the self-registration application and the use of ANACAONA [3] for climate-impact analysis further modernized operations and enhanced decision-making. During the response to Hurricane Melissa, WFP supported government partners with timely analytical inputs, coordinated distributions, and strengthened inter-agency collaboration.

In development-focused outcomes, WFP advanced nutrition-sensitive programming. Work with women living with HIV improved dietary diversity, emotional wellbeing, and economic autonomy through urban gardens, nutrition counselling, and integrated health services. The PRORURAL project [4] strengthened community resilience by training leaders in nutrition counselling, climate adaptation, and food security, using standardized pedagogical tools such as the Nutrition Counselling Toolkit and healthy-cooking workshops. These activities created networks of trained community actors capable of sustaining knowledge transfer and promoting long-term behavioural change.

Climate resilience efforts progressed through the Cuenca Resiliente project [5], which strengthened territorial capacities, proposed nature-based solutions, rehabilitated key logistics infrastructure, and improved hydrometeorological monitoring and early-warning governance. WFP supported the validation of the national Early Warning Systems Policy, reinforced local prevention, mitigation and response committees, and enhanced interoperability across government institutions. These achievements contributed to risk-informed planning, better anticipation of shocks, and more efficient coordination across agencies.

WFP's strategic plan remained highly relevant as the country faced increasingly complex climate, economic, and social challenges. The institutionalization of anticipatory actions through social protection particularly through DDSS [6] demonstrated how risk-informed systems can protect vulnerable households before disasters strike. WFP played a central role in supporting the development of the Anticipatory Action Protocol, strengthening targeting criteria, harmonizing standards with UN partners, and promoting multi-sector governance through technical working groups.

All programmes were implemented in alignment with government priorities in risk management, climate action, food and nutrition security, and social protection. Partnerships with institutions such as Civil Defense, the COE [7], the CNE [8], DDSS, and sectoral ministries ensured that WFP's efforts complemented national systems. At the same time, South-South cooperation, collaboration with private sector actors, civil society organizations and joint work with UN agencies including UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, and UNFPA enhanced coherence across the humanitarian and development spectrum.

Trends observed over the year highlighted a maturing ecosystem of anticipatory action, greater institutional adoption of data-driven tools, and expanding community capacities. Despite funding volatility affecting certain components, WFP prioritized high-impact activities, safeguarded essential services, and leveraged flexible resources to maintain continuity. The expansion of national technical capacities, the strengthening of inter-agency mechanisms, and improved integration of protection, people-centered approaches, and accountability considerations into all interventions marked significant qualitative progress.

Overall, 2025 demonstrated the pivotal role of WFP in supporting the Dominican Republic's efforts to reduce food insecurity, adapt to and respond more efficiently to climate risks, and protect vulnerable populations. By combining emergency response with capacity strengthening, social protection integration, and community-level resilience building, WFP contributed to a more agile and robust national system capable of anticipating and responding to shocks while advancing toward long-term food and nutrition security goals.

The country office also advanced its strategic positioning towards the model it has been working towards, which is centered in technical assistance, systems strengthening and service provision, in line with the context of a middle-income country. Programmes were increasingly designed to institutionalize tools, protocols and analytical systems within government counterparts, positioning WFP as an enabler of nationally-led responses in adaptive social protection (or shock responsive?), anticipatory actions, early warning systems and disaster risk management. Direct assistance is still a critical area of response, given that the most vulnerable populations in the country often have little to no access to government assistance.

Growing multi-year commitments from the host Government and key partners, coupled with strong engagement from IFIs and traditional donors, confirmed confidence in WFPs added value as a strategic partner for resilience and emergency preparedness. These trends underpinned a gradual transition towards a leaner, more specialized operation focused on high-impact technical support, logistics services within the country as well as in support linked to the Haiti logistics corridor.

# 6,328

## Total beneficiaries in 2025



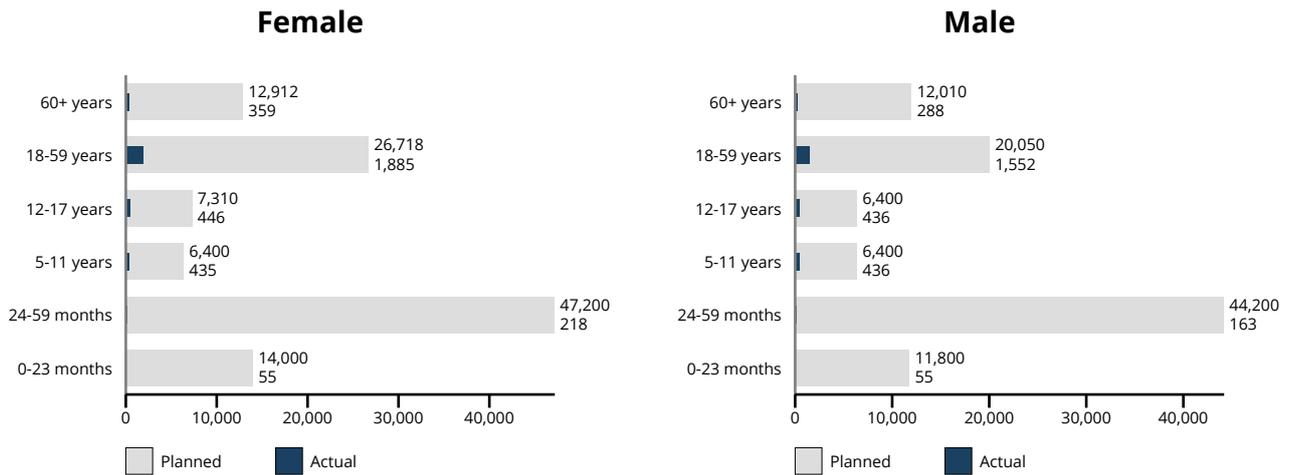
54% female



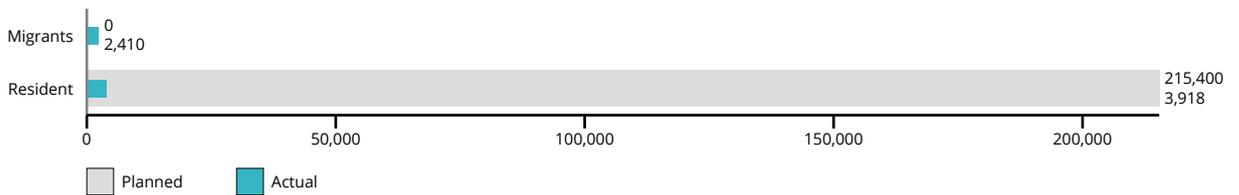
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 326 (51% Female, 49% Male)

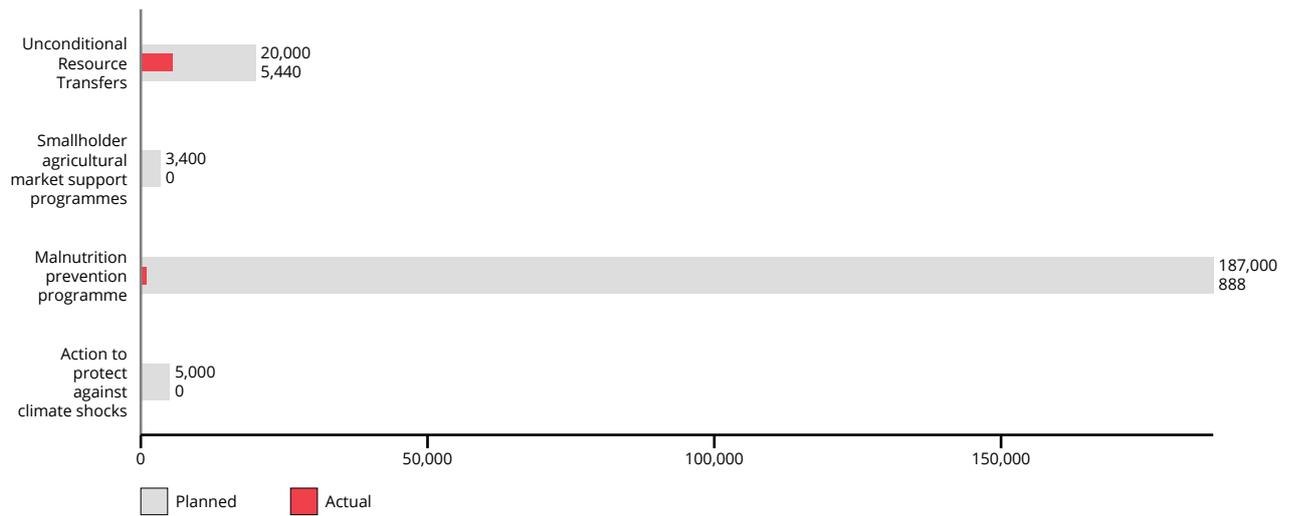
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



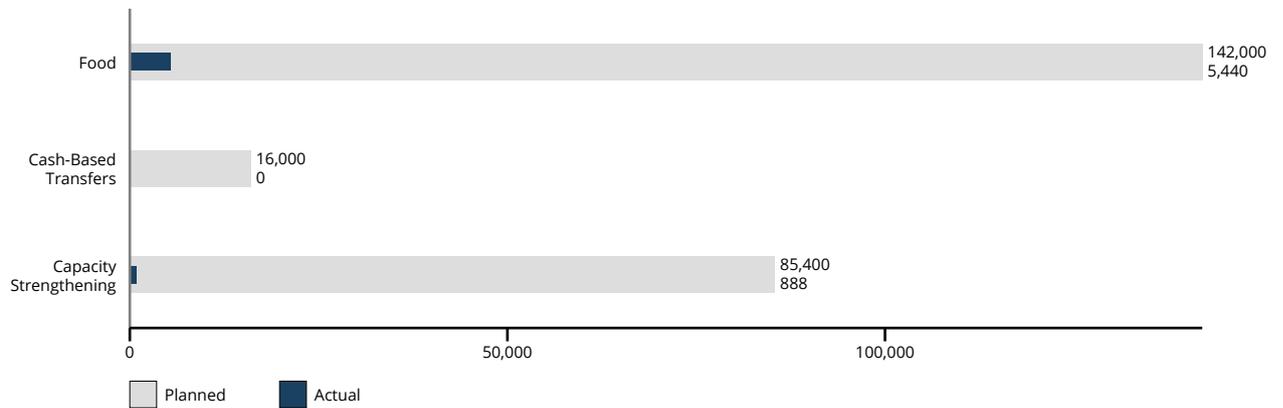
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



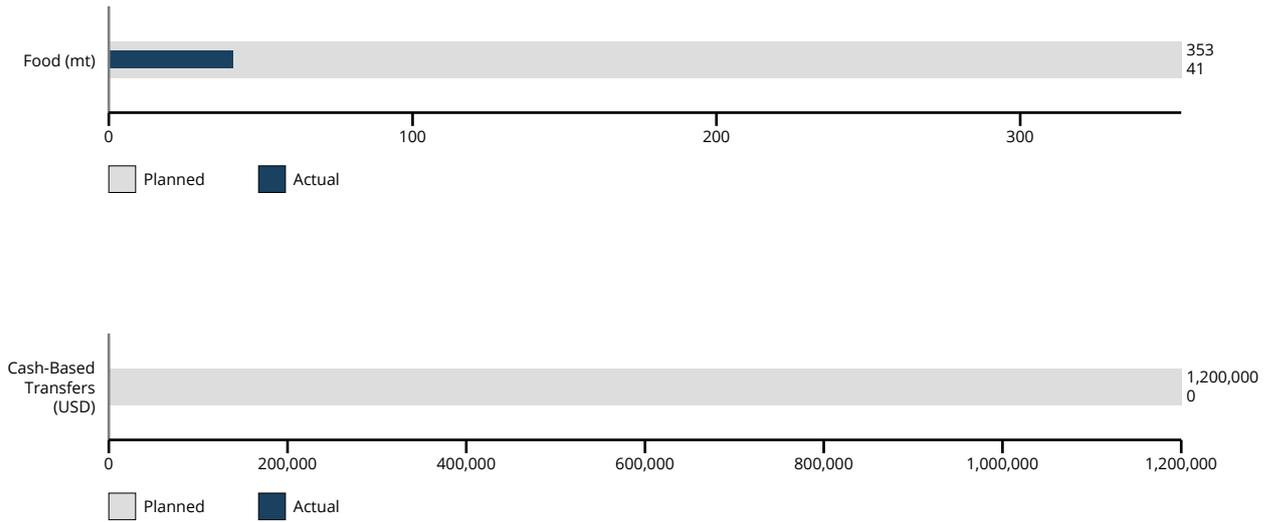
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



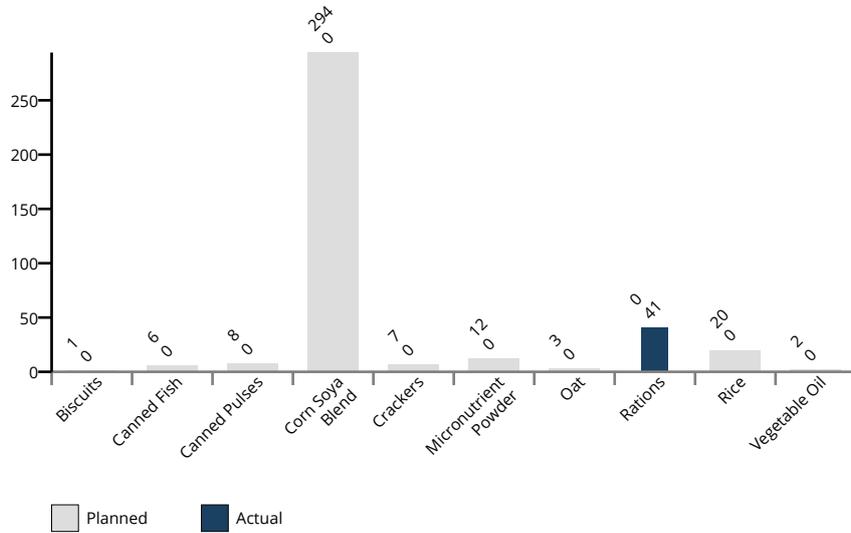
## Beneficiaries by Modality



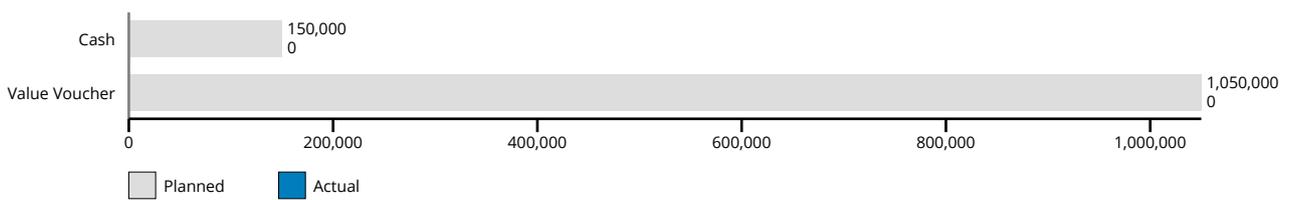
### Total Transfers by Modality



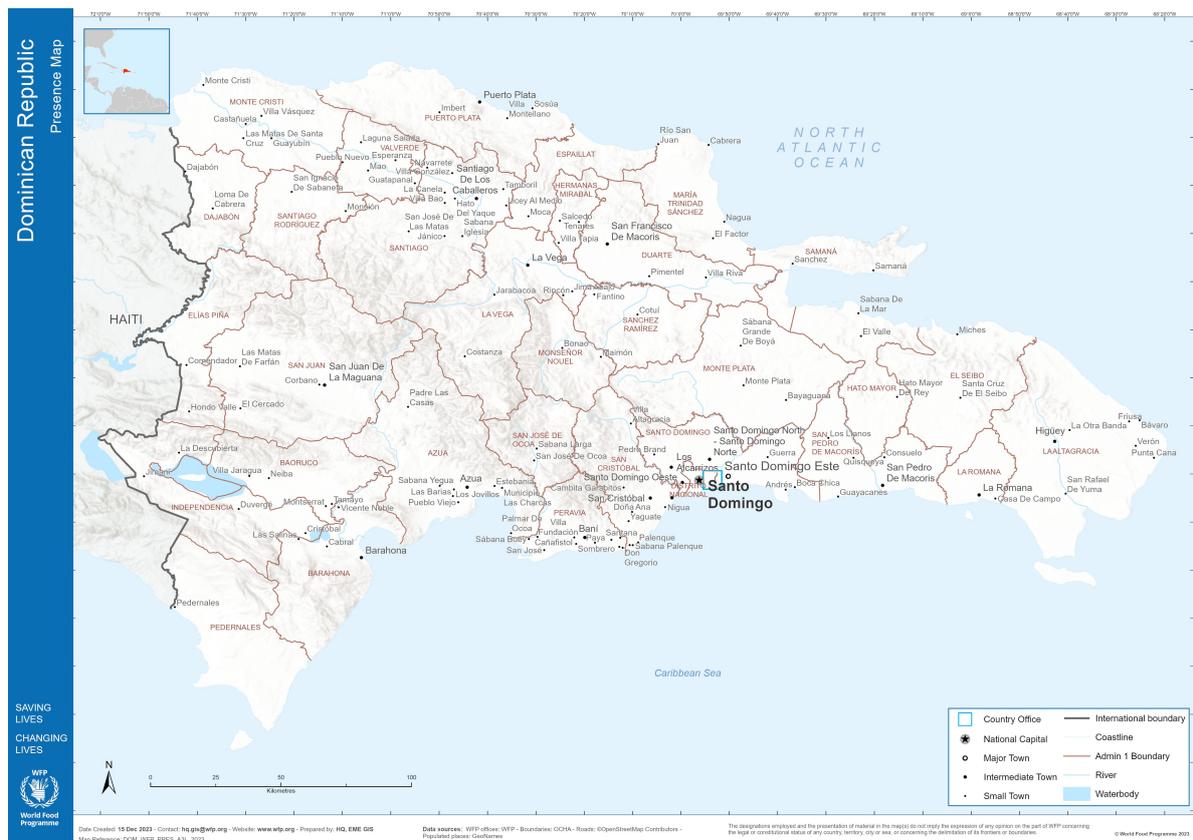
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



In 2025, the Dominican Republic maintained macroeconomic stability as growth moderated, with the economy expanding 2.4 percent in the first half of the year due to weaker global demand, while remittances and foreign investment supported incomes. Persistent challenges, including low revenue mobilization, climate shocks and territorial disparities—continued to limit inclusive growth and fiscal space [9].

Food-security pressures persisted in 2025, with the IPC projecting 922,000 people (8 percent) in IPC Phase 3 or above between February and May [10], driven by limited purchasing power, food-price pressures and seasonal shifts in remittances and tourism. As a SIDS [11], the country remains highly vulnerable to hurricanes and floods; impacts associated with Hurricane Melissa highlighted the importance of strengthening preparedness [12], local response capacity and market stability to mitigate the effects of climate-related shocks.

Regional analyses by WFP indicate that the Dominican Republic continues to face one of the highest costs of a nutrient-adequate diet in Latin America, with affordability barriers affecting children, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women. Complementary research on the nutrient-adequate diet affordability gap shows that nutritious diets remain significantly more expensive than basic energy diets, reinforcing the need for nutrition-sensitive social protection and resilient food-system measures [13] [14].

Under the 2024-2028 CSP, WFP and government institutions advanced adaptive social protection, developing nutrition-sensitive and climate-responsive mechanisms through DDSS, including improvements to emergency-cash guidance and climate-shock protocols. Joint work emphasized integrating nutrition considerations into social-protection programmes and strengthening institutional capacity to respond to climate risk priorities aligned with national food-security policies.

In 2025, the country's evolving socioeconomic and climate context underscored the need to continue strengthening national systems that support resilience and equitable food-security outcomes. Progress in anticipatory action, adaptive social protection and nutrition governance created opportunities to deepen institutional coordination, improve risk-informed decision-making and reinforce the inclusion of vulnerable groups. Sustained investment in these areas can help consolidate advances, enhance responsiveness to shocks and support more resilient, people-centered development pathways.

# Risk management

**Risk management efforts prioritized operational continuity and program solvency despite fluctuating funding conditions.** Financial risks were mitigated by aligning the Implementation Plan to confirmed and projected contributions, using the IRA funds (Immediate Response Allocation) in a timely manner for the Melissa response, and diversifying funding sources. Targeted gaps—such as the SO2 activities, funded at only 25 percent, were covered through DSM portfolio resources [15], protecting critical operations while avoiding commitments beyond available resources. Cost-control measures, reprogramming, and prioritization of high-impact deliverables were complemented by shared service agreements to reduce unit costs.

**Operational risks were managed through a gradual increase in UNHAS flight frequencies and outsourcing solutions to support partners lacking local capacity.** Reduced logistics staffing in the Dominican Republic Country Office (CY) was addressed with role redesign, back up structures, supplier framework agreements, and streamlined processes. Traceability and reviews of readiness improved through systematic logs, manifests, transport orders, and performance reports. For 2026, the focus is on safeguarding essential technical staffing, strengthening operational cushions for seasonal shocks, and enhancing early warning capabilities through financial and logistics information analysis.

## Lessons learned

The experience of 2025 confirmed that structural transitions are most effective when operational consolidation precedes organisational change. By stabilising cross-border logistics and UNHAS services, institutionalising anticipatory action and early warning within social protection systems, and securing multi-year government financing, WFP has built the conditions for a gradual shift toward a specialised technical-assistance model without compromising support to vulnerable populations or regional operations.

The year also reaffirmed that data and analytics are central to WFP's value proposition. The deployment of ANACAONA and other decision-support tools during Hurricane Melissa and seasonal events demonstrated the need for integrated climate-risk and social-protection analysis, drawing on data from multiple institutions. This underscores the importance of strengthening national capacities to co-manage platforms, formalise data-sharing agreements, and scale their use across sectors as part of the evolving engagement model.

Finally, sustained engagement with GRULAC, regional disaster-risk bodies, and IFIs showed that regional political-economy dynamics significantly shape opportunities for innovative country models. Proactive communication on WFP's achievements—combined with visible delivery on cross-border logistics and system-level results—was essential to consolidating trust with the host Government and partners, positioning the Dominican Republic operation as a reference for middle-income contexts.

# Country office story

## Data-driven action helped families during Hurricane Melissa.



© WFP/Marcelle Rodriguez

WFP delivers food assistance to vulnerable households as part of the emergency response following Hurricane Melissa in the Dominican Republic.

For several days, Hurricane Melissa battered the southern Dominican Republic, bringing intense rainfall, strong winds, and flooding that affected livelihoods, disrupted access to food, and placed thousands of vulnerable households at risk. Rivers overflowed, roads were cut off, and communities already facing poverty and climate stress found themselves exposed once again to the growing impacts of extreme weather.

As authorities monitored the evolving situation, the challenge was not only responding to immediate needs but anticipating where the storm impact would be felt most, and acting before conditions worsened.

It was in this context that Tania, a resident of one of the affected communities, began to worry about her ability to cope with the impact.

*"When storms come, everything becomes harder," she says. "Work stops, food prices rise, and families like mine are the first to feel it."*

As Melissa continued to move across the region, a coordinated response led by national authorities and humanitarian partners was activated. Days later, Tania received a food kit that helped her household cover their most urgent needs. For her, the assistance arrived at the right moment. What she did not see was the system working behind the scenes, one that connected weather forecasts, vulnerability data, and social protection mechanisms into a single, coordinated response.

That system was ANACAONA.

From Tania's perspective, the response meant food on the table during a critical period. From an operational standpoint, it reflected a shift toward anticipatory, data-driven action. ANACAONA, an automated geospatial platform, had already identified her community as highly exposed to flooding and climate-related risks. By combining satellite-based meteorological data with national vulnerability indicators, the platform supported early decision-making and helped guide where assistance was needed most,

The full operational value of ANACAONA was demonstrated throughout the response to Hurricane Melissa. As the storm evolved, the platform generated daily reports, exposure analyses, and datasets that enabled early action by the social protection system, Civil Defense, and civil society organizations, even in a complex environment involving multiple UN agencies. Authorities were able to anticipate shelter needs, population movements, and food demand, improving coordination, and reducing delays.

ANACAONA plays an innovative role in the Dominican Republic operations by transforming data into actionable intelligence. It generates predictive risk analyses, exposure maps, and automated alerts tailored to different users, from national planners to local responders enabling faster and more coordinated action in emergencies.

In addition to providing actionable data analysis, the platform increases the efficacy and visibility of social safety nets. ANACAONA assists in identifying households experiencing extreme poverty and high climate vulnerability through its integration with organizations like Supérate, SIUBEN, and Civil Defense. This supports the activation of emergency vouchers, food assistance, and other protective measures. For families like Tania's, this means assistance that is better targeted and delivered when it matters most.

By relying on official data from Civil Defense, the Emergency Operations Center, SIUBEN, and the National Information System and with plans to integrate forecasts from the National Meteorology Institute, ANACAONA places government-owned data at the centre of risk analysis. Co-developed with national institutions, the platform reinforces data ownership and promotes evidence-based decision-making, strengthening national capacity to prepare for and respond to climate shocks.

Through earlier risk detection, more efficient resource allocation, and prompt and coordinated humanitarian assistance activation, ANACAONA helps WFP and its partners move from reactive response to proactive action. By producing scenario-based risk analyses that support creative financing and insurance mechanisms, the platform also supports long-term resilience beyond humanitarian operations.

# 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



Expansion of **Anticipatory Actions (AA)**, reaching **2,700 families** in **39 high-risk communities**.



Post Hurricane Melissa response delivered **food kits** to **1,362 affected households**.

The year 2025 represented a period of strategic consolidation for SO1, marked by substantial progress in emergency preparedness, process digitalization, partner management, and inter-institutional coordination. The geographic expansion of Anticipatory Actions (AA) to the Bajo Yuna region —funded by Ireland Government—allowed to cover 2,700 families across 39 communities exposed to the risk of Category 2-or-higher hurricanes. This coordinated effort with the Civil Defense strengthened local preparedness and reduced response times. Preventive intervention enhanced community resilience and reinforced the anticipatory strategy, demonstrating the capacity to act before disasters directly impact vulnerable populations. Additionally, the CONOPs for major hurricanes were updated and operationalized, integrating the most recent risk scenarios and improving institutional planning for large-scale emergencies.

In the area of identity management, the Self-Registration application was piloted as a digital tool aimed at reducing the office's operational burden and administrative costs. This represents a decisive step toward modernizing beneficiary registration processes, with direct benefits for internal efficiency and transparency. In the field of cash-based transfers, the Minimum Expenditure Basket was completed with support from Global HQ, serving as a base to recalibrate the transfer value for AA. A gap analysis was also conducted.

Cooperating Partner (CP) management also saw important progress. Institutional relations with the Center for the Promotion of Non-Profit Associations were strengthened; an emergency FLAs workshop was conducted; and strategic engagements were promoted to consolidate WFP presence in partners operational plans. These efforts reflect a strong commitment to building solid and sustainable alliances—essential for implementing activities in complex contexts.

Throughout the year, the office's capacity to provide timely assistance to vulnerable populations affected by climate-related events improved. The WFP maintained constant monitoring during the hurricane season, especially during Hurricane Melissa — maintaining direct articulation and communication with key authorities such as the Civil Defense, COE, and DDSS. As part of this effort, tailored analytical products were developed using Anacaona, a system that visualizes the potential impact of rainfall, flooding, and hurricanes. This system integrates national and international geospatial information, including rainfall forecasts, vulnerability related to national indicators. The product was used as an input by the SINI [16] of the CNE [17], as well as by DDSS to support social protection actions, contributing to informed decision-making during and after the emergency.

Inter-agency coordination spaces were also strengthened through the UNETE, to better understand the impact landscape of shocks during the past cyclone season, based on official reports and bilateral consultations. This process deepened the analysis of differentiated impacts on groups in heightened vulnerability, guiding the prioritization criteria process for assistance. After Melissa moved through the island, a sustained period of heavy rainfall impacted provinces including Monte Plata, Bahoruco, Barahona, and San Pedro de Macorís. In coordination with several cooperating and inter-agency partners, assistance was provided to 1,362 households with food kits in response to the impacts of this shock.

2025 consolidated progress in geographic expansion, process digitalization, institutional strengthening, and technical guidance for an accurate response.

## 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



**Women** living with HIV **improved diets**, wellbeing, and **economic autonomy** through gardens and integrated health services.



**Advanced advocacy in national nutrition policies**, highlighting rice fortification and social protection as scalable solutions.

Throughout 2025, significant progress was made toward achieving this outcome, particularly in food security, nutrition, climate resilience, and community strengthening—each developed in different operational contexts but aligned to improve vulnerable groups' life conditions in the country. On one hand, the project implemented with Clínica de Familia La Romana focused on women living with HIV in the country Eastern Region, while the PRORURAL project targeted poor rural families and producer organizations, working on resilience capacities and nutrition education. The combination of these experiences provides a broad overview of the results achieved through WFP's technical, training, and methodological support in both contexts.

Through the partnership with Clínica de Familia La Romana—funded by World Friends of Japan—women living with HIV have significantly strengthened their food autonomy, wellbeing, and productive capacities. This work centered on the creation and improvement of community and household gardens, conceived as tools to enhance food security, economic empowerment, and emotional well-being. In 2025, these women received nutritional and psychological counselling, medical consultations, laboratory tests, and gynecological care. The gardens became a key resource for improving participants' diets through direct access to fresh foods. Through the capacity strengthening collective learning and community integration was reinforced, with activities on nutrition, urban gardening, and fairs where participants could display and sell their products. This project also adopted an emotionally sensitive approach: many women reported feeling safer, more competent, and motivated to maintain the gardens as a sustainable long-term practice.

However, the intervention faced limitations resulting from climatic events due to the cyclone season, which damaged crops and hindered access to communities due to deteriorated roads. Despite this, rapid corrective measures allowed the gardens to be reactivated through damage assessments, land adaptation, and input distribution. This responsiveness supported the project's resilience and underscored the importance of technical accompaniment, particularly in contexts where climatic conditions represent recurrent threats. WFP's role in this process focused on training activities, technical support, and coordination with actors such as the Ministry of Agriculture, thereby strengthening the sustainability of the implemented model and expanding the network of resources available to the beneficiaries.

On the other hand, the PRORURAL project—resulting from an agreement between the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPYD, now the Ministry of the Presidency) and WFP to strengthen food and nutrition security—constituted a comprehensive process for building community capacities, particularly in nutrition counselling, food education, and climate resilience. This project was developed using the Inclusion and Resilience Plans (PIRs) and the findings of the Fill the Nutrition Gap study as key references. Based on these inputs, WFP supported the design of a nutrition counselling strategy tailored to the context of vulnerable rural families, with special emphasis on women, youth, and community leaders who could serve as multiplier agents.

One of WFP's key contributions to PRORURAL was the strengthening of community capacities through a comprehensive training process anchored in the Nutrition Counselling Toolkit. This toolkit—comprising the Counsellor's Guide, a visual flipchart, the "Nutriparché" educational game, and an initial nutrition assessment form—standardized educational interventions and equipped counsellors with practical tools for community work. Its rollout enabled the training of 111 community leaders in the first session, surpassing the initial target.

In parallel, WFP coordinated the workshop "Strengthening Community Resilience Through a Food and Nutrition Security Approach," training 139 leaders from rural associations in climate resilience, healthy diets, and community organization for risk management. The use of dynamic methodologies facilitated learning and encouraged participants to become agents of change. Complementing these efforts, 22 healthy cooking workshops promoted the use of local ingredients, balanced meal preparation, and safe culinary practices. These sessions blended theory and practice, fostered diverse needs participation, strengthened community cohesion, and deepened the connection between

nutrition students and rural communities.

Both projects share an approach focused on strengthening local capacities and promoting sustainable food and nutrition practices. For women living with HIV, the emotional and wellness value of gardening was central, while in PRORURAL, community training structures—built through networks of trained counsellors and leaders—helped secure lasting impact. In both settings, WFP acted as a catalyst by providing technical expertise, training tools, and continuous support to ensure that learning was embedded in community dynamics and sustained beyond project completion.

High-level advocacy on the prevention of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency was highlighted in the International Forum on Public Policies for the Prevention of Overweight and Obesity, co-hosted with the Ministry of Health. The event provided a platform to align national action on healthier food environments and evidence-based nutrition policies. Within this framework, WFP and the DDSS presented regional evidence on rice fortification as a cost-effective measure to improve micronutrient intake among vulnerable populations and the importance of social protection as a point of access to fortified foods, reinforcing the country's broader agenda of preventing malnutrition in all its forms. This technical leadership space strengthened policy dialogue, informed decision-makers, and underscored how integrating fortification into social protection systems can accelerate progress toward better public health outcomes and long-term human development.

Challenges in 2025 included limited funding, the need for ongoing technical support, stronger partnerships with public institutions and local organizations, and updated learning materials. These gaps also represent opportunities to refine future phases and ensure that strengthened capacities remain active, relevant, and responsive to emerging needs.

The combined results highlight the transformative potential of WFP's support in vulnerable contexts. Integrating urban and family agriculture, nutrition education, innovative teaching tools, and organizational strengthening has produced tangible improvements in food security and community resilience, while reinforcing human and social capital. Both women living with HIV in the Eastern Region and rural families participating in PRORURAL saw significant gains in dietary practices, wellbeing, autonomy, and risk management capacity. These achievements confirm that WFP's integrated approach—linking health, nutrition, production, and resilience—is an effective model for driving sustainable change and setting the foundation for higher impact interventions.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<b>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.</b>	<b>3 - Fully integrates gender</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



National and local **climate-risk capacities** strengthened through the Cuenca Resiliente project in Yaque del Norte.



The national **Early Warning Systems Policy** was validated, advancing EWS governance.

During the reporting period, WFP—working in coordination with government institutions and local partners—strengthened national and territorial capacities for climate adaptation and risk management in the Dominican Republic, with an operational focus on the Yaque del Norte River Basin through the Cuenca Resiliente project. As the main vehicle for this strategic objective, the project integrated environmentally sustainable practices, Nature-based Solutions (NbS), disaster preparedness, and community participation within a multisectoral approach linking climate change, food security, and territorial planning.

As part of this process, nine NbS were identified and proposed for potential implementation as adaptation measures to climate shocks such as flooding and drought. These proposals were then socialized with communities and local authorities, emphasizing ownership, participation, and local engagement in the implementation and monitoring of the selected NbS.

Building on this technical framework, the Cuenca Resiliente model has become a local and national reference for climate resilience, supported by a strategic communication line under the slogan "Strong communities, a model of resilience," which further strengthened both institutional and community ownership.

The results show clear improvements in preparedness and response at the national level. The warehouses of the Emergency Operations Center (COE) and Civil Defense were rehabilitated, equipped, and handed over, increasing pre positioning capacity and strengthening humanitarian logistics standards. Progress was also made in the National Logistics Response Plan and in reinforcing provincial and municipal Prevention, Mitigation and Response Committees in Valverde and Monte Cristi. ANACAONA supported hydrometeorological information management during real events—Hurricane Erin, Tropical Disturbance AL94, and Hurricane Melissa—while vulnerability analyses and multicriteria mapping with HQGIS informed territorially prioritized response recommendations. At the policy and governance level, the National Policy on Early Warning Systems (EWS) and its implementation plan were validated with the participation of more than twenty institutions.

The impact extended across institutions of the National Risk Management System, local governments, technical teams, and communities in the Yaque del Norte basin. The use of ANACAONA improved decision-making in provincial coordination centers by consolidating critical information and supporting timely actions. Combined technical assistance, institutional strengthening, NbS, and capacity development facilitated a shift from systemic planning to operational implementation, with tangible gains in risk anticipation, interinstitutional coordination, and local resilience. Emergency preparedness efforts recorded an 85 percent compliance rate in hydrometeorological monitoring and response coordination; the updated CONOPs enhanced readiness for largescale hurricanes; and the validation of the EWS Policy advanced the institutionalization of early warning approaches.

Activity implementation under this Strategic Outcome relied on external funding sources, including from the United States Government. The temporary freeze of these resources affected continuity of key components such as installation of EWS equipment in Yuna-Nagua, the Risk Management School, NbS implementation, and climate impact analyses related to food security. This required reprogramming critical activities, prioritizing components with higher programmatic return—logistics preparedness, EWS, and information management—and safeguarding operational sustainability. Challenges included institutional interoperability among public sector actors, administrative delays stemming from the MEPyD-MINPRE merger, limited technical staff within the unit, and restricted interoperability among platforms (ANACAONA, ADAM, ATLAS), as well as fluctuations in government engagement that shifted priorities.

In response, change management efforts were strengthened, agreements with key partners were consolidated, and high impact, low risk deliverables were prioritized.

Partnerships with COE, Civil Defense, CNE, MEPyD-MINPRE, local governments, and partners such as Plan International, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and the German technical cooperation agency (GIZ) were critical to navigating these challenges. Looking ahead to 2026-2027, the scope of SO3 is structured around three pillars: consolidating and integrating EWS and ANACAONA with government platforms to improve alert times and decision-making quality; scaling NbS and sustainable practices in prioritized micro basins; and strengthening humanitarian logistics with a territorial approach to support prepositioning and response in provinces with high exposure and vulnerability.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

## 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



National coordination strengthened to improve anticipatory and **risk-informed response.**



Progress continues with the Government toward the formalization of the **Anticipatory Action Protocol.**

Throughout the year, significant progress was made in inter-institutional coordination, capacity strengthening, and optimization of social protection systems with a risk-management and anticipatory-action approach, contributing directly to SDG 2 and, cross-cuttingly, to several others. Implementation took place in close coordination with national and subnational institutions, with WFP providing technical support to improve preparedness, response, and resilience, while integrating innovation and technology into decision-making processes. This combination resulted in tangible improvements in anticipation, institutional alignment, and territorial coverage of anticipatory measures in areas of highest exposure.

In the financial and governance sphere, an agreement was formalized with the DDSS for the design and validation of the Directorates' Anticipatory Action Protocol. The AA Working Group for Social Protection—composed of INDOMET [25], SIUBEN [26], DDSS, and SINI under WFP's leadership—was established as a technical space to plan and coordinate activations under prioritized trigger scenarios, improving protocol alignment and interoperability of strategic data.

Capacity strengthening was operationalized through risk-management and AA workshops for Provincial Prevention, Mitigation and Response Committees (CP PMR) in the provinces of Duarte, Samaná, María Trinidad Sánchez, Valverde and Monte Cristi; EWS and data management sensitization sessions for the Northeastern CR PMR; and technical accompaniment to Duarte in the development of its Provincial Emergency Plan. Technical support to DDSS consolidated key instruments: integration of a risk-informed approach into the Ruta de Superación through a sensitization manual, updating of the Emergency Cash Transfer Technical Guide to incorporate anticipatory actions, and development of the new regulation for the RAS [27] to enhance quality and resilience standards within the supply system. Capacities within the Ministry of Women were strengthened through training on risk management, accompanied by awareness-raising and empowerment activities focused on nutrition and economic autonomy.

In intersectoral coordination, social protection institutions were integrated into the national CPPMR structure, and the Adaptive Social Protection Roundtable was strengthened through the incorporation of Civil Defense and INAIPI [28], and the reintegration of DASAC [29]. A high-level meeting consolidated intersectoral governance and strategic decision-making, reflected in operational agreements, coordinated calendars, and greater predictability of activations. The reactivation of the Protection, Gender and Age Advisory Group—inactive since 2021—with participation from more than fifteen institutions restored an essential mechanism for integrating protection safeguards into preparedness and response. On innovation, the Government received technical assistance to integrate ANACAONA as an analytical tool for social protection; an MoU was signed with SIUBEN for strategic data exchange and use; and drone-operation certifications were supported for SINI and SIUBEN, strengthening data collection and use for timely decisions. Additionally, the Zero Hunger Seal project was launched to position the RAS within the national strategy, improving quality and resilience standards for affiliated retailers.

South-South cooperation with Cuba, Guatemala, and Colombia provided good practices that were integrated into national instruments and generated opportunities for continued technical collaboration.

Despite ongoing challenges related to the high demand for technical coordination, the need to strengthen information flows, and the diverse capacity context across institutions, the country office played a central role in enhancing national capabilities. Through continuous technical accompaniment, the prioritization of high-impact deliverables, the establishment of technical working groups and operational agreements, and the intensified use of analytical tools, the office sustained implementation momentum, safeguarded results, and reinforced the foundation for more efficient, interoperable, and nationally grounded processes.

## 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



UNHAS expanded to up to **3 weekly flights**, improving access and continuity for humanitarian and diplomatic staff.



A structured **logistics-service model** supported Haiti and provided **storage and transport** to UN agencies.

In 2025, under SO5, WFP strengthened its role as a key enabler of humanitarian operations and emergency preparedness at both national and binational levels, despite budget constraints and reduced operational capacity. Significant progress was achieved in logistics infrastructure, air connectivity, service provision, and interinstitutional cooperation, reinforcing national preparedness and ensuring continuity along the logistics corridor with Haiti. Humanitarian air connectivity improved substantially as UNHAS expanded from one-two monthly flights to a regular schedule of up to three weekly flights, reducing travel times and supporting uninterrupted operations for humanitarian and diplomatic personnel. In parallel, a structured logistics service-provision model was consolidated, supporting activities in Haiti and actors in the Dominican Republic. Storage and transport services were extended to UN agencies—most notably UNFPA—broadening the scope of logistics support and introducing outsourcing mechanisms for organizations and NGOs without a permanent presence in the country, thereby positioning the operation as an accessible support hub for actors working in Haiti.

Direct beneficiaries included the Government of the Dominican Republic—through strengthened logistics capacities at the COE and Civil Defense—and humanitarian and diplomatic entities operating in Haiti, which gained from more frequent and reliable air services and complementary logistics support from Dominican territory. UN agencies also benefited from storage and transport for national operations. Additionally, the new mechanism enabled outsourced logistics services for actors working in Haiti, expanding support modalities, increasing programmatic flexibility, and ensuring continuity of critical supply chains.

These actions created the conditions for greater pre-positioning and national logistics preparedness; strengthened operational continuity along the Dominican Republic-Haiti logistics corridor; reduced transit times for humanitarian and diplomatic personnel; and expanded access to logistical services for actors who previously could not be served from the Dominican Republic.

Implementation faced limitations and challenges that affected the pace of expansion. Additionally, it was necessary to balance concurrent demands between national operations, regional support, and third-party services, while responding to an evolving humanitarian context. These constraints were mitigated through prioritization of high-impact activities, close coordination with partners, operational adjustments to ensure continuity of essential services, and process improvements to reduce cycle times and increase efficiency.

Progress was driven by a proactive partnership strategy and effective inter-institutional cooperation. Engagement with DP World Global was strengthened to explore reductions in logistics costs along the humanitarian corridor, operational and infrastructure synergies, and capacity-building initiatives, complementing the logistics operation in Haiti within an integrated regional vision. The provision of services to UN agencies demonstrated the value of the shared-services model, and the new mechanism for organizations without local presence broadened the system's user base, directly contributing to CSP goals. These partnerships strengthened logistics resilience, optimized resource use, and improved predictability and continuity of humanitarian coordination between the Dominican Republic and 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

Across the 2025, the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) revealed significant variation in the extent to which gender, age, and vulnerability considerations were integrated into programming. The SO2 obtained a GAM score of 3, the highest score, reflecting a transformative approach to gender and age inclusion. In contrast, the remaining Strategic Outcomes received a score of 1, indicating that while gender considerations were present, they remained basic and did not reach the level of deliberate, proactive, and systemic integration demonstrated under SO2. This difference is primarily due to the depth, intentionality, and multi-layered design of the activities implemented under this SO, which combined emergency response, institutional capacity strengthening, and community-level empowerment processes centered on women and highly vulnerable groups.

Under the emergency response (SO1), a comprehensive gender-responsive approach was promoted during the joint intervention with UNHCR and IOM to support households affected by the October 2025 floods caused by Hurricane Melissa. The intervention explicitly targeted groups with the highest nutritional vulnerability—pregnant adolescents, children under five, older adults, people with limited mobility or restricted legal status, female-headed households, and individuals facing documentation barriers that excluded them from social protection. These decisions were driven by gender-sensitive needs assessments and disaggregated data that identified these groups as requiring prioritized support.

Additionally, this response integrated protective measures tailored to gendered risks, including the organization of distributions in ways that minimized exposure people with limited documentatio—a risk particularly relevant for women and families with undocumented members. Community leaders, many of them women, were actively involved in ensuring safe access, organizing deliveries for individuals with reduced mobility, and supporting context-appropriate arrangements that reflected caregiving roles, household dynamics, and local safety concerns. The identification of eighteen community distribution sites was conducted with a strong inclusion lens, prioritizing proximity, safety, and accessibility, and adapting distribution modalities—such as home deliveries—based on individual circumstances. This degree of adaptation, grounded in local realities and gendered considerations.

In 2025, gender-responsiveness was systematically embedded in the Government Capacity Strengthening efforts under SO4. The revision of the Emergency Cash Transfer Technical Guide introduced criteria specifically addressing the needs of female-headed households, women with limited mobility, and survivors of violence. These updates ensured standardized gender-sensitive procedures across the response cycle, reinforcing institutional capacity to respond to gender-differentiated needs. Parallel efforts under PRORURAL introduced a life-course, gender-responsive approach to nutrition counselling, enabling staff—primarily women—to enhance their ability to identify nutritional risks, deliver tailored guidance, and strengthen connections between vulnerable populations and social protection services. These activities not only elevated the quality of services but also directly supported women's leadership in public service delivery.

At the community level, SO2 further demonstrated a transformative gender approach by building and consolidating networks of women leaders capable of replicating knowledge on food security, nutrition, and climate resilience. Standardized pedagogical tools ensured consistent, culturally relevant training, while healthy-cooking workshops evolved from traditional domestic spaces into platforms for decision-making, leadership, and the redistribution of care responsibilities within households. As a result, women improved technical competencies while also strengthening organizational and facilitation skills, which are critical for sustained community transformation.

SO2 also advanced gender-responsive outcomes through its work with women living with HIV, where urban gardens were developed as safe spaces for sustainable food production, income generation, emotional wellbeing, and collective learning. These gardens improved dietary diversity, treatment adherence, and economic autonomy. Through participation in fairs and local marketing circuits, women acquired competencies in negotiation, product presentation, and planning, enhancing their confidence and agency. This integrated model—combining health, food production, and economic empowerment—embodies the type of transformative change that defines a GAM 3 intervention.

In contrast, the other Strategic Outcomes (SO1, SO3, and SO4) obtained a GAM score of 1, primarily because their interventions were more technical, institutional, or infrastructural in nature, offering fewer opportunities for direct engagement with communities or gender-specific programming. While these outcomes incorporated gender considerations in targeting, planning, or risk-sensitive approaches, they did not implement activities specifically designed to shift gender norms, strengthen women’s agency, or reduce structural gender inequalities. Their gender integration remained foundational—focused on ensuring non-discrimination and basic accessibility rather than promoting systemic or behavioral change. Additionally, fewer mechanisms for participatory processes with women, people excluded from social protection, or other vulnerable groups were embedded in the design of these outcomes, limiting their ability to achieve higher GAM scores.

Overall, the distinction in GAM scoring reflects the unique attributes of SO2: its explicit use of gender-sensitive data for decision-making; and its direct investments in women’s leadership, autonomy, and resilience at the community level. These combined elements explain why SO2 achieved the highest GAM score of 3, and why the remaining SOs, despite integrating basic gender considerations, did not reach a transformative threshold and therefore received a score of 1.

# 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**

In 2025, WFP strengthened its work supporting the most vulnerable populations, ensuring that all humanitarian assistance was delivered under strict standards of protection, respect, and rights-based guarantees. Throughout the year, actions were implemented to reinforce internal capacities, improve accountability mechanisms, and promote safe and dignified conditions for people assisted at every stage of the response.

During the year, two internal training sessions were conducted on Protection, the People-Centered Approach, and PSEA. Visibility materials such as t-shirts and thermoses with key PSEA messages were distributed to reinforce this approach during field activities. In October 2025, a regional mission delivered a specialized workshop on these topics and on CFM, strengthening the team's technical competencies. Additionally, the office developed its CFM SOP in 2025, enhancing internal guidance for these processes. Although no new normative documents were disseminated, the two new staff members who joined the office received full PSEA orientation. Among the lessons learned, the need to continue securing funds to maintain training in these areas as an institutional priority was identified.

The CFM remained active for AA targeting in Bajo Yuna, for any emergency associated with these initiatives, and for the response to Hurricane Melissa. A total of 22 cases were received in 2025, including 15 related to AA and 7 related to food distributions; all were managed and closed. Of the total, 20 corresponded to women and 2 to men. Additionally, 100 percent of respondents reported being treated with respect, and the messaging channel adopted by the Country Office continued to be the preferred mechanism. In the AA targeting, 1,938 of the 2,937 households represented were female-headed.

Regarding safety and dignity in distributions, the site selection criteria used in previous years were maintained, and prioritization procedures were verified in coordination with other UN agencies. Distribution spaces were ensured to provide appropriate conditions for receiving assistance, and during the response to Hurricane Melissa, 6 percent of beneficiaries had a disability. Pregnant or breastfeeding women, persons with disabilities, and adults over 60 continued to be prioritized during assistance delivery at distribution points.

People with limited documentation faced greater risks while on the move in 2025, which led to hesitation among some families during the targeting processes in Bajo Yuna. As a mitigation measure during the distribution of food kits, locations close to beneficiaries' homes were prioritized. Individuals in this situation represented 46% of the people assisted, and for beneficiaries with disabilities, accessibility conditions or adapted deliveries were ensured according to their needs.

Finally, coordination with partners was strengthened through joint preparation of protection and accountability guidance prior to targeting activities, alignment of procedures with UN agencies, and community sensitization sessions conducted both in Bajo Yuna and during food distributions. These actions promote informed decision making and ensure effective feedback flows through the CFM.

# 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)

In 2025, the Dominican Republic remained highly vulnerable to climate change, affecting 1.6 million people—including more than 600,000 children and adolescents, according to UNICEF. Phenomena such as droughts, floods, tropical cyclones, and water scarcity continued to impact communities with lower socioeconomic resilience most severely. In Santo Domingo, temperatures remained within the typical tropical range—between 24C and 32C—without significant anomalies, although sectors such as agriculture and tourism continued to be the most affected due to coastal erosion, rainfall variability, increased pest prevalence, and water stress. In response, the country strengthened its climate policies through the update of NDC 3.0, the presentation of the Biennial Transparency Report, and the NDC Implementation Instrument, advancing toward its goal of climate neutrality by 2050. Additionally, the Climate Action Investment Plan 2025 was implemented, prioritizing 62 projects valued at USD 6.8 billion, while the National Reforestation Plan and the PARGIRH project continued to advance efforts in water management and climate-resilient agriculture.

The cooperating partners (CPs) working with WFP conduct assessments prior to initiative implementation to identify potential climate and social impacts, ensuring that activities strengthen community cohesion and promote collective well-being, as well as food and nutrition security. To prevent negative impacts, planned activities are socialized with communities, integrating environmental and social factors into decision-making processes. In the case of urban gardens implemented with Clínica de Familia, potential impacts are identified early on, and sustainable crops and organic, pesticide-free food production are promoted. Indicators such as temperature, humidity, and pest presence are monitored; sustainable agriculture workshops are delivered; manual tools are used; and materials such as bottles and pallets are repurposed to reduce environmental footprint.

From a protection standpoint, strict confidentiality measures are applied to safeguard vulnerable groups, preventing stigma and providing guidance on violence, mental health, and external support pathways. Community visits allow concerns to be addressed directly, while continuous monitoring of soil and crops enables timely correction of any impact during project implementation.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

The Country Office continues implementing practices that reduce its environmental footprint. It is equipped with a high efficiency VRF air-conditioning system, LED lighting, and ceramic window films to decrease thermal load. In addition, waste sorting dispensers are maintained, and the use of personal containers, reusable utensils, and lunch boxes is promoted to reduce single-use plastics. In procurement processes, purchases that include recycled material components are prioritized, and short-routing planning is implemented to reduce emissions; thereby strengthening a sustained and responsible operational culture.

# 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**

To expand the impact on reducing malnutrition, WFP strengthened its interventions by maintaining nutritional components throughout every phase of the programmatic cycle. In emergency contexts, the nutritional quality of assistance was enhanced through the distribution of food kits designed with adequate 15-days rations and ready-to-eat versions, delivered to the 1,360 families affected by Hurricane Melissa, ensuring immediate access to highly nutritious foods.

Under a development approach, WFP deepened nutrition counselling and food education through PRORURAL by creating a Nutrition Counselling Toolkit and training counsellors and community leaders, expanding practical knowledge on balanced diets and the preparation of local foods. These efforts ensure that improved nutritional practices endure beyond immediate assistance.

Complementing this work, and in partnership with Clínica de Familia La Romana, WFP strengthened the nutrition of women living with HIV by promoting the use of urban gardens, technical visits, nutrition consultations, and food education activities, integrating sustainable production and dietary improvement within a single model.

These efforts are interlinked through a strategic results framework that combines immediate response, community strengthening, and the empowerment of vulnerable groups. Together, they form an integrated system in which emergency response, capacity development, and food production complement one another to reduce malnutrition sustainably.

# Partnerships

WFP is committed to achieving Zero Hunger through collaboration with all relevant actors, including the host Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, local actors and community leaders, international financial institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations.

In 2025, WFP Dominican Republic advanced its Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028) with renewed focus on resilience, social protection, and emergency preparedness. Building on the foundations laid in 2024, the organization strengthened its engagement with government institutions and broadened its partnership base to include international financial institutions, decentralized government entities, and private sector actors. These efforts were critical in navigating a year marked by political transitions and funding volatility, ensuring continuity of programmes aligned with Zero Hunger objectives.

The year saw significant progress in policy incidence, particularly in areas such as shock-responsive social protection, early warning systems, climate resilience, and nutrition-sensitive programming. WFP worked closely with national counterparts to integrate anticipatory action and data-driven decision-making into disaster risk management frameworks, while developing technical proposals and narratives that strengthen resilience strategies, nutrition interventions, and value chains through the ANACAONA framework, linking humanitarian response with long-term development outcomes. Partnerships with actors such as Dominican Republic Host Government, US Government, European Union, and private sector such as Friends of Japan enabled WFP to reinforce the "changing lives" agenda across vulnerable communities, ensuring that nutrition and resilience remain central to national strategies.

Internal capacity-building initiatives strengthened the quality of proposal formulation in line with donor expectations. Participatory methodologies in design enabled WFP to respond flexibly to funding opportunities. Looking ahead, lessons learned in 2025, such as encouraging program team participation, systematizing workflows, and improving communication with donors by creating simple engagement tools, will guide strategies to mitigate dependence on major donors and maintain our goal of achieving Zero Hunger in the Dominican Republic and to effectively address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to urgent food needs.

## Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP strengthened its partnership management system to promote operational leadership in preparedness and emergency response. Staff received targeted training, including an emergency scenario FLA workshop, to reduce workflow bottlenecks and improve compliance with institutional standards. WFP also deepened its collaboration with the Center for the Promotion of Non-Profit Associations to expand and professionalize its local partner base in line with localization and due-diligence requirements. Complementary training for cooperating partners on Protection, PSEA, and the People-Centered Approach enhanced institutional preparedness and technical consistency across interventions.

Partnership management was integrated into key UN coordination platforms such as UNETE, the Adaptive Social Protection Roundtable, and the Protection, Gender and Age Advisory Group. This strengthened alignment of prioritization criteria and implementation protocols with other agencies and promoted the use of analytical tools like ANACAONA for data-driven decision-making during the hurricane season and the response to Hurricane Melissa. At the same time, the office advanced programmatic parameters for emergency-related Social Protection and supported government and local counterparts to reinforce operational readiness. Collectively, these efforts fostered a more efficient, transparent, and results-oriented partnership framework aligned with the 2024-2028 CSP and national food and nutrition security priorities.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP strengthened its inter-agency engagement with the United Nations System (UNS) in the Dominican Republic, consolidating key coordination spaces for preparedness, response, and the protection of the most vulnerable populations. Through UNETE, the Adaptive Social Protection Roundtable, the Protection, Gender and Age Advisory Group, and other joint mechanisms, progress was made in technical and operational alignment with agencies such as IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, PAHO, and especially UNHCR. With the latter, work is underway on an emergency-preparedness project aimed at harmonizing targeting criteria to ensure more coherent, transparent, and system-aligned interventions in crisis situations.

Joint efforts strengthened coordination during the response to Hurricane Melissa, aligning prioritization, protection, and accountability processes, as well as identifying safe spaces for vulnerable groups. Similarly, the interoperability of analytical tools such as ANACAONA was integrated into inter-agency processes to enhance data-driven decision-making. These advances reflect a sustained commitment to collective action, reaffirming WFP's role as a key coordinating actor within the UN system and promoting more effective and people-centered responses, ensuring the participation of the population with diverse needs.

# Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP advanced into its second year of the 2024-2028 CSP with 96.8 percent Implementation Plan (IP) execution, reflecting more realistic planning aligned with available and projected funding. Under SO1, strengthening its operational capacity based on the strategic management experience of the previous period, ensuring robust financial performance—124 percent funding of the IP—which provided the proper space needed to respond to climate-related emergencies. Following the impact of Hurricane Melissa, An Immediate Response Allocation (IRA) was activated with the contribution of the United Kingdom; the assistance funded through this allocation was implemented in close coordination with field partners, ensuring rapid and well coordinated support for the affected populations. This response was reinforced by multilateral resources received in 2024, which sustained the Logistic Corridor between Haiti and the Dominican Republic to ensure the flow of essential supplies between both Country Offices. Looking ahead to 2026, the team maintained continuous monitoring of hydrometeorological threats, incorporating lessons from the 2025 hurricane season to optimize preparedness and early-warning protocols.

The SO2 faced a significant funding shortfall, receiving only 25 percent of its requirement; to ensure continuity, DSM portfolio funds were executed throughout the year. The implementation strategy relied on an FLA with Clínica de la Familia, complemented by targeted contributions from Friends of Japan that enabled planned activities to proceed. At the community level, the nutrition component was integrated into Inclusive and Resilient Plans with direct participation from local leadership, who received training to position nutrition as a pillar of climate resilience—marking a key milestone in the 2025 implementation.

Under SO3, funding reached 79 percent, driven by contributions from the Governments of the United States and Ireland. Implementation was carried out through the Cuenca Resiliente project in the Yaque del Norte River Basin. In coordination with public institutions and civil society, specific strategies were implemented to mitigate climate risks and strengthen local resilience.

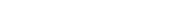
In 2025, under SO4, WFP significantly strengthened resource mobilization to advance adaptive social protection and risk management, with the formalization of a USD 600,000 agreement with the DDSS standing out. Of this amount, USD 300,000 were disbursed to begin designing the Anticipatory Action Protocol, securing the financial base required to structure early-activation procedures. Additionally, funds from the Government of Ireland made it possible to expand programmatic reach into the Bajo Yuna and support targeting of 2,700 households exposed to hydrometeorological events, ensuring coherence between planning and territorial implementation. The portfolio also incorporated ECHO resources directed toward strengthening analytical tools and information systems relevant for decision-making, while the Hunger Zero Seal project received USD 100,000 to improve processes for the Social Supply Network. These funding flows ensured operational continuity, strengthened institutional capacities, and consolidated a stable financial base to advance anticipatory interventions and adaptive social protection mechanisms.

Finally, under SO5, WFP maintained operational continuity despite budget constraints, relying solely on UNFPA funds to cover six months of storage services. These resources allowed essential logistics functions to continue and prevented interruptions in humanitarian support. Although available funding was limited, its efficient management ensured operational stability and preserved the minimum capacities necessary to maintain key humanitarian services and prepare logistical conditions for subsequent periods.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,921,218	429,702	1,045,631	534,057
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	1,921,218	429,702	1,045,631	534,057
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	1,921,218	429,702	1,045,631	534,057
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,404,289	254,830	411,903	64,249
SO02: Food and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028	1,404,289	254,830	411,903	64,249
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	1,404,289	254,830	411,903	64,249
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	1,368,067	837,186	2,701,166	663,374
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	1,368,067	837,186	2,701,166	663,374

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	 1,368,067	 837,186	 2,701,166	 663,374
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 2,658,920	 549,677	 2,521,861	 852,678
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	 845,668	 549,677	 2,518,629	 849,836
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	 845,668	 549,677	 2,518,629	 849,836
SO05: Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028	 1,813,252	 0	 3,232	 2,842
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	 1,813,252	 0	 3,232	 2,842
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 719,466	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 7,352,493	 2,071,395	 7,400,027	 2,114,358

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,024,077	 1,047,247	 1,986,291	 903,576
Total Direct Costs	 8,376,571	 3,118,642	 9,386,318	 3,017,934
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 410,200	 202,712	 246,849	 246,849
Grand Total	 8,786,771	 3,321,353	 9,633,167	 3,264,783

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Dominican Republic Country Strategic Plan 2024 - 2028.

[2] WFP's Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for Dominican Republic Country Office.

[3] Automated Analysis System for Weather events and issuance of Operational Alerts (ANACAONA).

[4] Productive inclusion and resilience project for poor rural families (PRORURAL Inclusive and Resilient):

<https://mepyd.gob.do/presentan-avances-del-proyecto-inclusion-productiva-y-resiliencia-de-las-familias-rurales-pobres-prorural-inclusivo-y-resiliente-en-republica-dominicana/>

[5] The Cuenca Resiliente project aims to develop and pilot an integrated model for the localized deployment of Early Warning Systems (EWS) within the Yaque del Norte River Basin. It strengthens community preparedness, enhances local institutions' response capacity, and builds resilience to climate-related hazards. The model will serve as a scalable and replicable framework for risk reduction and climate adaptation in other vulnerable regions of the country.

[6] Social Development Directorate - Supérate (DDSS, by its Spanish acronym).

[7] Emergency Operations Center by its Spanish acronym COE.

[8] National Emergency Commission by its Spanish acronym CNE.

## Operational context

[9] World Bank - Macro Poverty Outlook (MPO) 2025 H1: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/e408a7e21ba62d843bdd90dc37e61b57-0500032021/related/mpo-dom.pdf>

(World Bank Open Data - Dominican Republic

World Bank Open Data - Dominican Republic: <https://data.worldbank.org/?locations=DO-XT>).

[10] IPC Dominican Republic - Acute Food Insecurity: <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159562/>

[11] UN OHRLLS - List of Small Island Developing States (SIDS): <https://www.un.org/ohrrls/content/list-sids>

[12] FAO GIEWS Country Brief - 25 Nov 2025: <https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=DOM>

[13] WFP - Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) - LAC Portal 2025: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/fng-latin-america-and-caribbean>

[14] European Commission JRC - Affordability Gap for Nutritious Diets (2024): [https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/publication/affordability-gap-nutritious-diets\\_en](https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/publication/affordability-gap-nutritious-diets_en)

[15] DSM-Firmenich is a private-sector donor supporting the rice fortification initiative through the SO2. The CY is currently implementing a multi-year project, USD 300,000 contribution for this SO.

## Strategic outcome 01

[16] National Integrated Information System (SINI, by its Spanish acronym).

[17] UN Emergency Team (UNETE, by its Spanish acronym).

[18] Actuals values for indicators A.4.1 & B.1.1 under the CSP output 01 are zero due to no activities related to these were implemented.

[19] Actuals values for indicators A.1.8 & A.4.1 under the CSP output 02 are zero due to no activities related to these were implemented.

[20] The targets values for outcome indicators were not established, as the baseline survey could not be conducted due to insufficient funding.

## Strategic outcome 02

[21] Actuals values for all output indicators under the CSP output 03 are zero as no related activities were implemented. For CSP output 04, the underperformance is due to a programmatic change in the activity and the implementation of activities under this Scope of Work

[22] The target values for the outcome indicators were not established, as the baseline survey could not be conducted because the related activities were not implemented.

## Strategic outcome 03

[23] Actuals values for all output indicators under the CSP outputs 05 and 06 are zero as related activities were not implemented due to funding challenges.

[24] The target values for the outcome indicators were not established, as the baseline survey could not be conducted due to insufficient funding.

## Strategic outcome 04

[25] SIUBEN: Single System of Beneficiaries

[26] INDOMET: Dominican Institute of Meteorology

[27] Social Provisioning Network (RAS, by its Spanish acronym).

[28] National Institute for Comprehensive Early Childhood Care (INAIFI, by its Spanish acronym).

[29] Directorate of Social Assistance and Community Food Support (DASAC, by its Spanish acronym).

## Strategic outcome 05

[30] No target values were established for this period because the activities implemented under this SO were not related to the measurement of this outcome indicator.

[31] No output indicator values were collected because the activities implemented were not classified as On-Demand services. Although activities were carried out, they were not measurable according to the indicators defined in the logframe.

## **Gender equality and women's empowerment**

[32] Target values were not established because the baseline data could not be collected.

## **Environmental sustainability**

[33] Target values were not established because data could not be collected.

# 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	100,860	2,930	3%
	female	114,540	3,398	3%
	total	215,400	6,328	3%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	11,800	55	0%
	female	14,000	55	0%
	total	25,800	110	0%
24-59 months	male	44,200	163	0%
	female	47,200	218	0%
	total	91,400	381	0%
5-11 years	male	6,400	436	7%
	female	6,400	435	7%
	total	12,800	871	7%
12-17 years	male	6,400	436	7%
	female	7,310	446	6%
	total	13,710	882	6%
18-59 years	male	20,050	1,552	8%
	female	26,718	1,885	7%
	total	46,768	3,437	7%
60+ years	male	12,010	288	2%
	female	12,912	359	3%
	total	24,922	647	3%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	215,400	3,918	2%
Migrants	0	2,410	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	5,000	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	187,000	888	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	3,400	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	20,000	5,440	27%

## 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	41	-
Rice	20	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	2	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	294	0	0%
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	150,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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					Crisis Response
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	2,782
			Male	9,800	2,658
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>5,440</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	47	41.01
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	70,960
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.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	0	1,745

### Outcome 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All (Estudios fondos IRA) - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected			Not collected		
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected			Not collected		

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	
			Male	2,880	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</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 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	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	306	
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	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	28,050	616
			Male	26,950	272
			<b>Total</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>888</b>

### Outcome 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.2: Food consumption score - nutrition	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected			Not collected		

<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>
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### 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	600	
		agricultural market	Male	400	
		support Activities	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	150,000	

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	1,440	
		agricultural market	Male	960	
		support Activities	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,400</b>	

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Comunidades participantes en el proyecto Cuenca Resiliente - **Location:** NOROESTE - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate and weather risk information services

4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected		
4.3.34: Climate services score	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected		

**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.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	60	70
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	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.5: Number of training series organized	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	4	8

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.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	10	20
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	20	53
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 Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	10	18
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	6

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	24
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	27
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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	20	73
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	250	515
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 Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	200	403

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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number		1	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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number		5	11
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 Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number		5	13
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		4	6
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number		5	11
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 Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number		1	1
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$		760,856.68	760,856.68
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\$		64,000	125,521.81

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)</b>							
5.4.38: 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	≥1	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Dominican Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)</b>							
5.4.37: 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	≥1	1	3	WFP programme monitoring

5.4.39: 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	>2,170,192	4,721,720	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Nacional - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	≥1	14	3	WFP programme monitoring

### Outcome Results

#### 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery							
5.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80		Not collected	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	<b>Overall</b>	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	<b>Overall</b>	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable		≥1,192	205	1,192	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable		≥1,345	175	1,345	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥2,537	380	2,537	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No		WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: 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 collected	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥90	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥0	≥90	Not collected	Not applicable	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Dominican Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	53	=50	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	=50	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=50	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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WFP delivers food assistance to vulnerable households as part of the emergency response following Hurricane Melissa in the Dominican Republic.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

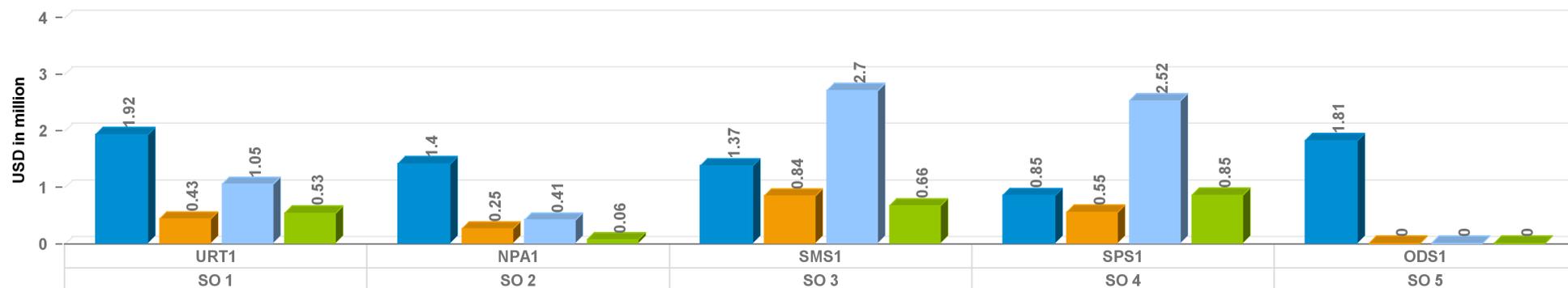
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ 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 2025 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	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	1,921,218	429,702	1,045,631	534,057
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,921,218</b>	<b>429,702</b>	<b>1,045,631</b>	<b>534,057</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	1,404,289	254,830	411,903	64,249
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,404,289</b>	<b>254,830</b>	<b>411,903</b>	<b>64,249</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	1,368,067	837,186	2,701,166	663,374
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,368,067</b>	<b>837,186</b>	<b>2,701,166</b>	<b>663,374</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	845,668	549,677	2,518,629	849,836
	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	1,813,252	0	3,232	2,842
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,658,920</b>	<b>549,677</b>	<b>2,521,861</b>	<b>852,678</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	719,466	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>719,466</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>7,352,493</b>	<b>2,071,395</b>	<b>7,400,027</b>	<b>2,114,358</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,024,077</b>	<b>1,047,247</b>	<b>1,986,291</b>	<b>903,576</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>8,376,571</b>	<b>3,118,642</b>	<b>9,386,318</b>	<b>3,017,934</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>410,200</b>	<b>202,712</b>	<b>246,849</b>	<b>246,849</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>8,786,771</b>	<b>3,321,353</b>	<b>9,633,167</b>	<b>3,264,783</b>

  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

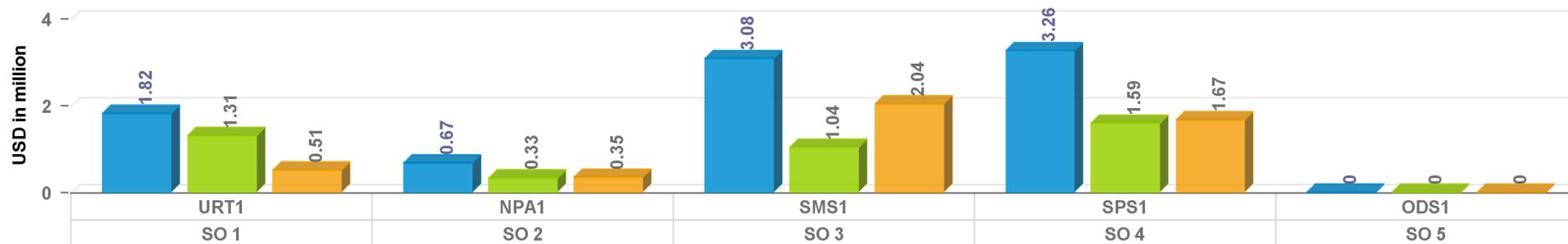
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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	
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 2025 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	3,860,215	1,057,809	761,335	1,819,144	1,307,570	511,574
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>3,860,215</b>	<b>1,057,809</b>	<b>761,335</b>	<b>1,819,144</b>	<b>1,307,570</b>	<b>511,574</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	2,762,613	674,541	0	674,541	326,886	347,655
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,762,613</b>	<b>674,541</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>674,541</b>	<b>326,886</b>	<b>347,655</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	2,145,856	3,076,849	0	3,076,849	1,039,057	2,037,792
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,145,856</b>	<b>3,076,849</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,076,849</b>	<b>1,039,057</b>	<b>2,037,792</b>

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

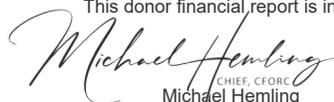
# Annual Country Report

## Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	1,938,981	3,262,440	0	3,262,440	1,593,647	1,668,793
	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	4,188,373	3,232	0	3,232	2,842	390
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>6,127,354</b>	<b>3,265,672</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,265,672</b>	<b>1,596,489</b>	<b>1,669,182</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	719,466	0	719,466	0	719,466
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>719,466</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>719,466</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>719,466</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>14,896,038</b>	<b>8,794,335</b>	<b>761,335</b>	<b>9,555,671</b>	<b>4,270,002</b>	<b>5,285,669</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,905,665</b>	<b>2,931,257</b>	<b>38,665</b>	<b>2,969,922</b>	<b>1,887,206</b>	<b>1,082,715</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>16,801,703</b>	<b>11,725,592</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>12,525,592</b>	<b>6,157,208</b>	<b>6,368,384</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>785,408</b>	<b>626,430</b>		<b>626,430</b>	<b>626,430</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>17,587,111</b>	<b>12,352,022</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>13,152,022</b>	<b>6,783,638</b>	<b>6,368,384</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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