

SAVING
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Dominican Republic Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	6
Risk Management	7
Partnerships	9
CSP Financial Overview	10
Programme Performance	12
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	14
Strategic outcome 03	16
Strategic outcome 04	18
Strategic outcome 05	20
Cross-cutting Results	21
Progress towards gender equality	21
Protection and accountability to affected populations	22
Environment	23
Data Notes	23
Figures and Indicators	25
WFP contribution to SDGs	25
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	25
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	26
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	26
Annual Food Transfer	26
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	27
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	28
Cross-cutting Indicators	35

2020 Overview

Throughout 2020, WFP Dominican Republic contributed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17, adapting and scaling up its operations in response to recurrent socioeconomic challenges, the outbreak of COVID-19 and climate shocks. WFP allocated resources to country capacity strengthening, reached food-insecure households with food assistance interventions, malnourished individuals with stunting with malnutrition prevention programmes, in partnership with the Dominican Government and civil society partners.

The containment measures due to the COVID-19 outbreak were a challenge, requiring WFP, the Government and partners to adapt programmes to a crisis response and to the remote working modality, safety measures and curfews. WFP operations moved from a predominantly capacity development focus to also deliver and support humanitarian responses.

Efforts focused on: (i) country capacity strengthening and evidence generation to improve policies aimed at guaranteeing food security and nutrition; (ii) food security programme adaptation to respond to the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak and hurricane season, through technical assistance to social protection programmes and WFP direct interventions; and (iii) capacity augmentation in logistics and telecommunication for optimisation of crisis response.

WFP carried out various assessments of the impact of COVID-19 on food systems and household food security. Assessments estimated 84 percent of the population with some form of food insecurity, and 2.74 percent in severe food insecurity, up from one percent before COVID-19.

WFP designed and delivered shock responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection platforms, key focus areas of WFP in the country. As a result, when the COVID-19 crisis hit, WFP technical assistance supported the Government to rapidly expand its main cash-based transfer programme coverage, increase transfer amounts and payment schemes within 15 days to cover over 6 million people.

WFP complemented these efforts with its first cash-based transfer intervention, in selected urban areas of Santo Domingo, with a household monthly cash transfer of USD 100 for 2 months. Furthermore, WFP coordinated a task force with UN agencies, World Bank and social protection programmes, in support to the Government's implementation of shock-responsive social protection during the COVID-19 crisis response. WFP directly supported social safety nets and social protection programmes in increasing their readiness to respond, with assessments for optimisation of retail supply chain, monitoring of market functionality and communication strategies. For the first time, WFP, with the Government's leadership, activated forecast-based financing (FbF), an early warning system that anticipates potential impacts in risk-prone areas and mobilizes emergency resources before an event takes place.

WFP continued its strategic partnership with the government flagship social protection programme, *Progresando con Solidaridad*, in strengthening its nutritional impact on households through a nutrition component. The component continued with growth monitoring, distribution of specialised nutritious foods, preventative care and nutrition orientation for children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, persons with disabilities and the elderly. This intervention became one of the Government's strategies to ensure the nutrition of social protection beneficiaries during the COVID-19 crisis response. However, due to global supply chain constraints, WFP could not procure Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus to distribute all planned commodities in 2020.

WFP and the Government's National Council for Food Sovereignty, Food and Nutrition Security (CONASSAN) continued building upon efforts to adapt procurement procedures for the mandatory purchase of fortified rice within social safety net programmes, finalised the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis (FNG) and built the first national social and behaviour change communication strategy to promote healthy diets. WFP implemented the various food security assessments with CONASSAN, to guide the medium term COVID-19 response in addressing food security and nutrition challenges.

WFP and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) worked on operational readiness for the setup of a humanitarian logistic corridor in support neighbouring countries, as part of a broader strategy to strengthen emergency supply chain management. WFP also supported the Dominican Red Cross in the construction of a model humanitarian warehouse, strengthening its supply chain management capacities. Furthermore, WFP supported both the Dominican Red Cross and the Emergency Operations Centre in augmenting telecommunications capacities, going further with the Centre in defining the national telecommunications in emergencies architecture and standard operating procedures, with support of WFP's Fast IT and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team (FITTEST).



117,695



55%
female

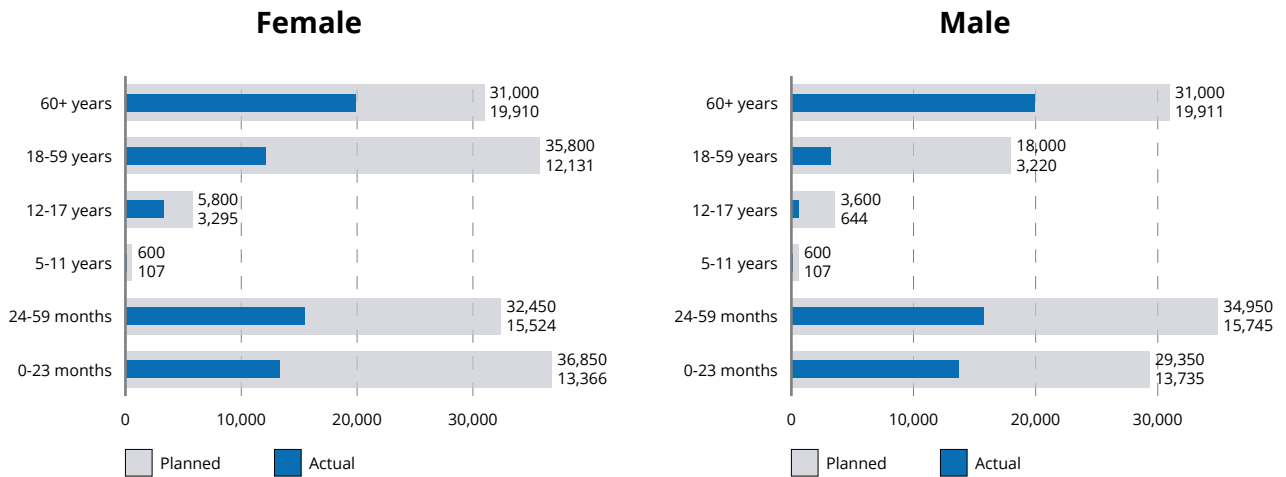


45%
male

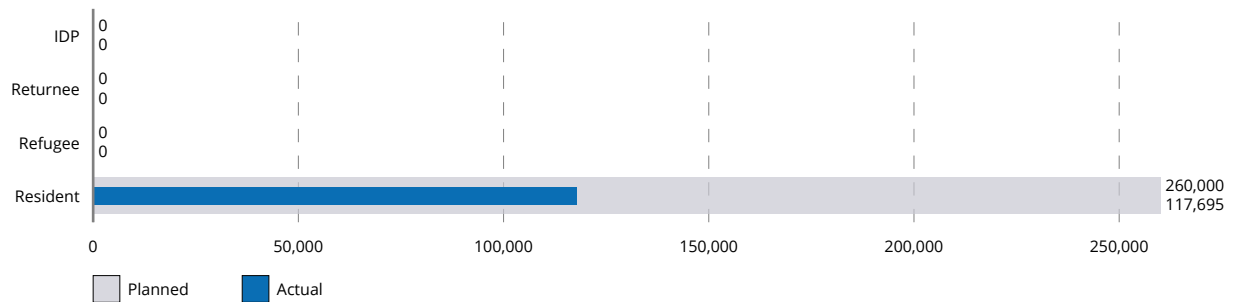
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 9,415 (48% Female, 52% Male)

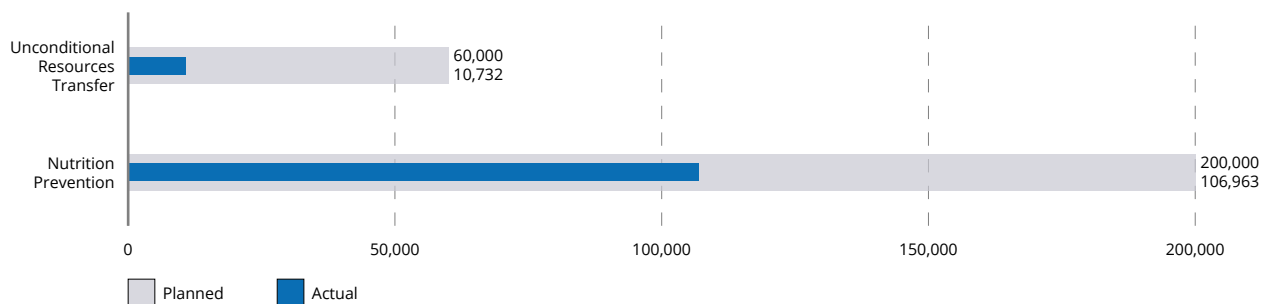
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area

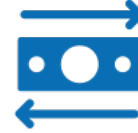


Total Food and CBT



448 mt

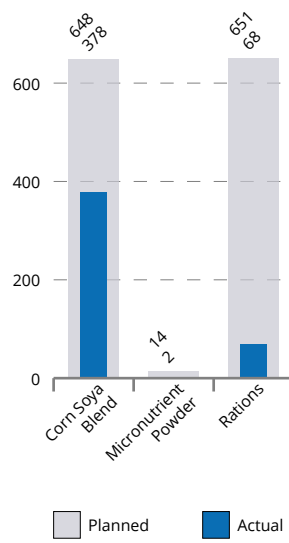
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 1,314 mt total planned



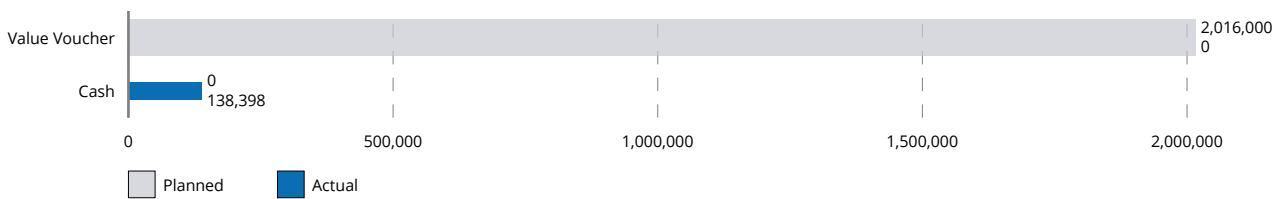
US\$ 138,398

total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 2,016,000 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



The Dominican Republic is a middle-income country with steady economic growth pre-COVID-19. Yet, the country suffers from persistent inequality in income distribution per capita, and poverty has a clear territorial and gender connotation. The poverty rate stood at 30.5 percent at the beginning of the year with an increasing risk. The country also suffers from recurrent climate shocks, which affect food systems. These factors, coupled with lack of diet diversity, poor quality of primary health care, weak agricultural structure, and vulnerability to climate risks, lie at the roots of food insecurity. Persistent micronutrient deficiencies and increasing overweight and obesity remain major concerns. Malnutrition costs the country 2.6 percent of its gross domestic product, according to the study "The cost of the double burden of malnutrition" developed by WFP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

WFP Dominican Republic's CSP for 2019-2023 consists of 5 Strategic Outcomes, which fall under the root causes, resilience-building and crisis response focus areas. Working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, Strategic Outcome 1 aims to provide technical assistance for evidence generation and public policies for food security and nutrition; foster partnerships towards achieving zero hunger; and develop social behaviour change communication strategies to promote healthy diets and social empowerment. Strategic outcome 3 focuses on country capacity strengthening to adapt to climate change and build resilience to climate shocks, establish an anticipatory action system based on forecasts, and for the social protection system to be shock responsive. WFP supports the Government to strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness for the hurricane season. Strategic Outcome 5 consists of providing on-demand logistics services in coordination, transportation and warehousing to humanitarian and development partners.

In contribution to SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 2 addresses malnutrition, prioritising micronutrient deficiencies and dietary diversity in children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, the elderly and people living with HIV with tailored interventions and strengthening the social protection and primary health care system. Strategic Outcome 4 targets vulnerable population to food insecurity impacted by shocks, providing them with emergency food assistance through in-kind and cash-based transfers to ensure their food security throughout a crisis.

COVID-19 Response

The country's socioeconomic landscape has been severely impacted by COVID-19 lockdown measures. The Government declared a state of emergency in March 2020 and extended it throughout the year to contain the virus. WFP's assessment on the food security situation estimated that some 287,000 people (2.7 percent of the population) were severely food insecure as of end 2020, compared to 1 percent the previous year, while 3.7 million people (35.5



percent) are in moderate food insecurity, nearly 17 percent increase from 2019.

WFP actively increased capacities, preparedness and programme focus areas towards crisis response. The Immediate Response Account allocation for Special Preparedness Activities (IR PREP) and support from WFP's COVID-19 support cell were instrumental for these readiness efforts. The country office was mainly focused on country capacity strengthening and required increased technical, human and material resources to prepare to scale up crisis response operations in the country. In addition, the country office also supported WFP Haiti on standby as potential risks included border closings, access restrictions and supply chain disruptions and an influx of Haitian refugees to the Dominican Republic.

With these efforts, the country office augmented operational readiness to be able to opportunistically respond to humanitarian needs in the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

WFP introduced two crisis response Strategic Outcomes to its CSP: Strategic Outcome 4 to ensure severely food insecure households' access to food assistance when not covered by Government's efforts and strategic outcome 5 to support partners' delivery of humanitarian operations with logistics services.

WFP developed a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) including different transfer modalities to complement the national response, considering preparedness assessments, discussions with the United Nations border group and the Government, as well as lessons learned exercise between WFP and social protection programme counterparts. Within its mandate of sectoral coordination in crisis response, WFP coordinated United Nations task force for food security, jointly with the United Nations Organisation for Food and Agriculture (FAO) and the Logistics Cluster, in order to define the plan for the United Nations socioeconomic framework and monitor implementation. Efforts in nutrition, food assistance and food security analysis were prioritised within the food security sector, while assessments on customs procedures and storage capacities were prioritised in the logistics sector. The WFP-coordinated task force between the Government and international partners on shock responsive social protection also played a key role in the coordination of crisis response efforts.

WFP implemented small-scale food assistance interventions for severely food insecure households. These included cash-based transfers provided under the WFP global long-term agreement with Western Union and the Dominican Red Cross. In-kind food kits were provided in coordination with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and United Nations agencies. WFP targeted households based on geographical prioritisation and household identification criteria, according to country office assessments. The partners carried out household targeting and distributions.

WFP and the social protection programme *Progresando con Solidaridad* provided nutrition assistance by adapting and scaling up the programme's nutrition component outside the health clinics due to lockdown and distributing specialised nutritious foods directly to nutritionally vulnerable people through NGOs, ensuring they maintained a good nutritional status. WFP supported the Government's communication strategy to promote nutritionally smart purchases among beneficiaries through radio and social media for its temporary value voucher transfers programme. WFP provided technical assistance to incorporate improved implementation tools based on WFP's cash-based transfers' expertise and also supported NGOs and social protection programmes with adequate guidance on carrying out food distributions within COVID-19 context.

Global supply chain challenges regarding specialised nutritious foods were a main concern. National supply chain disruptions in the commercial market affected food availability and prices, and humanitarian assistance effectiveness. The crisis also evidenced opportunities to improve coordination of emergency response strategies.

Risk Management

The COVID-19 compounded existing strategic and operational risk categories for the country office. WFP faced risks identified in its Country Strategic Plan, including limited donor funding during a year of host government transition; a crisis exceeding the country's response capacities; delays in continuity of operations due to transition of the Government; Super Cereal procurement and shipping delays; and security threats. WFP faced new risks of climate shocks; delays in the continuity of development programmes; constraints in accessing communities due to lockdown measures and implementing the first country office cash-based transfers intervention. All risks related to health, safety and security of staff, partners and beneficiaries were heightened and there was high risk of possible closure of the border between the Dominican Republic and Haiti which would have hindered the transit of humanitarian cargo and personnel.

Mitigation efforts included developing a business continuity and contingency plan and a humanitarian corridor plan revised with WFP Haiti and the Government. WFP identified new risks through a sectoral feasibility assessment, incorporated crisis response programme areas, obtained more staff to support the delivery of cash-based transfers, developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for cash-based transfer implementation and established a partnership with the Dominican Red Cross for targeting and distribution. WFP carried out remote monitoring and



training of cooperating partners, diversified its donor base, and advocated for increased financing for the broader humanitarian response. Other measures taken included remote work, new internal communication mechanisms, improved staff safety protocols for field operations, internal supply chain procedures to assist Haiti. The country office established the Crisis Management Team (CMT) in March, coordinated by the Country Director and composed of heads and deputies of all country office units. The CMT was responsible for monitoring the concept of operations, the business continuity plan and consistently review the identified risks and mitigation actions.

Partnerships

The partnership strategy of the country office focuses on leveraging the participatory process for the development of the Country Strategic Review and national roadmap for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) of 2018, led by the Government and supported by WFP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which brought together organisations and community leaders in dialogues to define gaps and solutions. The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) proposed shifts to how WFP conceived and engaged in partnerships, with a whole-of-society approach; innovative partnerships for addressing gender inequalities; and fostering South-South Cooperation for enhanced nutrition, disaster risk reduction and social protection programmes.

The Dominican Government has been WFP's main partner and donor in the country. WFP solidified its partnerships with the Government and existing donors, and scaled up its association with local NGOs, UNHCR, UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNAIDS, FAO and IOM to implement food and nutrition assistance interventions and assessments. WFP and UNICEF actively collaborated in promoting nutrition-sensitive emergency responses.

WFP also maintained its strong partnership with the Dominican Red Cross and the IFRC, operationalizing a humanitarian corridor and strengthening capacities in logistics, emergency response, and delivery of cash-based transfers. WFP conducted a mapping exercise to identify NGOs, academia and other local civil society organisations to support WFP in implementing cash-based transfers, in-kind food transfers, monitoring and assessment interventions. WFP began a further review of identified partners to establish a roster of cooperating partners and field-level agreements.

WFP continues to enhance its partnerships with government stakeholders, including the National Council for Food Sovereignty, Food and Nutrition Security (CONASSAN); the Ministry of Agriculture; social protection system entities; the Office of the Vice-President; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Education; entities of the national system for disaster prevention, mitigation and response; and the Ministry of Women, promoting holistic food security and nutrition interventions. WFP engaged in the Government's "People Subcommittee for Sustainable Development Goals", which serves as a coordination space to monitor the implementation of roadmaps for achieving SDGs 1 through 5.

Synergies with the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and French Development Agency continue to be strengthened for collaboration in shock-responsive social protection, food systems strengthening and climate change adaptation, leveraging each entity's expertise and longstanding partnerships with the Government in complementary areas. WFP, FAO, World Bank and IADB worked together on various assessments related to COVID-19's impact on food systems and food security. Jointly with the United Nations agencies, European Union delegation, World Bank and the Dominican Government, WFP and FAO led the food security sector assessments for the country COVID-19 Response Needs Assessment (CRNA).

WFP continued to diversify its donor base and strengthened partnerships with and the private sector. In 2020, DSM has been WFP's most traditional private sector partner. WFP also participated in Anheuser-Busch's (AB InBev), the Belgian brewery, a campaign of four live concerts held virtually on social media platforms, to mobilise public interest in donating to support WFP food assistance for households affected by COVID-19. At the end of 2020, WFP joined the Mastercard Caribe campaign to raise funds for an estimated 360,000 meals. WFP also carried out a cash-based transfer intervention with WFP's global financial services provider, Western Union, and started establishing a roster of local financial service providers.

South-south Cooperation was a main focus area in 2020. A delegation of the Dominican Government and WFP visited Peru to engage in exchanges on Peru's best practices in emergency response, supply chain management and social programmes. The exchange will continue with a second phase of WFP and Peru authorities visiting the Dominican Republic to engage in areas of common interest. With the support of the WFP COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund, WFP organized a series of four webinars for the governments of the Dominican Republic, Peru, Mexico and Colombia on best practices and models to address the impacts of food insecurity and malnutrition with enhanced social protection.



CSP Financial Overview

During 2020, WFP managed to attract financial resources to cover over 80 percent of the operations for 3 out of the 5 Strategic Outcomes of the country strategic plan, with Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 having the most implementation of available resources, in proportion to the needs-based plan.

Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 were fully funded in 2020, in comparison to 2019, due to consolidation of host government funding commitments and prioritisation of nutrition and social behaviour change communication arising from the national roadmap for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2), and the national plan for food sovereignty, food security and nutrition. WFP surpassed the complete budget for Strategic Outcome 3, with an increment of the 2018 approved award from the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), for enhancement of supply chain, telecommunications, emergency preparedness and response capacities for the forecasted active hurricanes seasons, within a complex context of pandemic and increased essential needs of households. However, WFP experienced shortfalls under Strategic Outcomes 4 and 5, as expected donations did not materialise.
























Strategic Outcome 1 was mostly funded by the Dominican Government and DSM. In 2020, WFP managed to surpass the available resources per yearly requirements and obtain additional funding to cover gaps from the previous year. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the main focus of this outcome on public policy, advocacy and engagement, less than half the received resources were implemented.

Regarding Strategic Outcome 2, WFP surpassed the 2020 requirements and covered funding gaps from the previous year. The Dominican Government financed the majority of Strategic Outcome 2 during 2020, followed by a contribution from the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), which was received end of 2019. This outcome was also funded by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS' (UNAIDS) Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), and DSM. Funding expenditure was ensured in a proactive and timely manner, yet available resources were carried over due to delays in the procurement and shipment of Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus, which arrived in the last quarter of 2020, due to COVID-19 global supply chain disruptions.

WFP exceeded funds under Strategic Outcome 3, which promoted the strengthening of national and local systems to prepare and respond to crisis, with a satisfactory implementation as the mobilised funds will also cover a portion of needs for the 2021 and 2022 implementation period. Strategic Outcome 3 was funded primarily by the United States BHA, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), followed by the German Humanitarian Assistance (GFFO) under the corporate trust fund for the forecast-based financing initiative, and an Immediate Response Account allocation for Special Preparedness Activities (IR PREP).

Despite having been included in the country's strategic plan as a result of heightened needs for crisis response to effects of COVID-19 containment measures on food security, WFP was not able to mobilise all the funding required under Strategic Outcomes 4 and 5. For the funds raised for Strategic Outcome 4, most were implemented and received from the British Foreign Commonwealth Office in the Dominican Republic and UNHCR. WFP applied the crisis modifier approved by ECHO to its food assistance via cash-based transfers. Available resources correspond to contributions received at the end of year 2020 from the Mastercard campaign in the Dominican Republic. Regarding Strategic Outcome 5, initial fundraising efforts were carried out without immediate results.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.	 244,870	 290,166	 300,179	 49,642
02: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023	 1,490,240	 1,775,649	 1,916,169	 1,475,755
03: National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.	 1,329,618	 1,199,333	 2,735,683	 1,446,285
04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	 3,445,841	 0	 392,631	 307,279
05: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.	 73,856	 0	 0	 0
Total:	 6,584,425	 3,265,148	 5,344,662	 3,278,961

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.



Strategic Outcome 1 addresses country capacity strengthening to achieve zero hunger. WFP in the Dominican Republic promotes advocacy and social engagement towards zero hunger through the development of a social and behaviour change communication strategy to promote healthy diets, and social awareness campaigns promoting dialogue and solutions throughout society towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. WFP also boosts South-South Cooperation initiatives and provides technical assistance to the Government to enhance public policy coherence. These activities were designed in direct alignment with WFP's core mandate, and the Government's national roadmap for achieving SDG 2.

WFP's main activity under Strategic Outcome 1 was to continue convening efforts along with the National Council for Food Sovereignty, Food and Nutrition Security (CONASSAN), integrating various government ministries and social protection programmes in the design of a national social and behaviour change communication strategy to promote healthy diets, including coordination protocols, institutional roles and implementation mechanisms. It aims to improve the knowledge of caretakers of children under five years of age, women of reproductive age, and pregnant and lactating women and girls in Monte Plata and Elías Piña provinces. The campaign has been conceived to promote (a) consumption of a diversified diet (b) exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding (c) consumption of fortified foods, including rice; and (e) promotion of preventive health care for adequate nutrition. The campaign concept was adjusted to include a further focus on malnutrition and the COVID-19 context. The campaign is pending for final validation for its implementation in 2021.

Strategic Outcome 1 comprised a minor amount of WFP's activities in 2020, accounting for 10 percent of WFP's planned programme of work, due to constraints and adaptation challenges of the programme plan to the COVID-19 context. Strategic adjustments were undertaken, particularly in communications related activities. They complemented the technical assistance WFP provided to social protection programmes' response to COVID-19 under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3. These activities consisted of developing tailored social awareness and communication messages, in partnership with social protection programmes, on healthy eating and smart purchases of locally available nutritious food to maximise the assistance received by the beneficiary families affected by lack of access to a nutritious diet. The messages were disseminated through social media campaigns and informative material placement in retail shops. Outreach and awareness raising materials were also distributed for retail shop owners and government social safety net programmes' food distribution personnel on safety and hygiene measures for food management within the COVID-19 context. These actions were reinforced by media coverage with strong presence in social media channels, and participation in campaigns such as #UnitedWeEat and #StopTheWaste.

WFP designed a communications catalogue with support from WFP regional communications team to deploy a more efficient communications delivery to communities where WFP and its partners are working. A chatbot is under process,

containing messages on nutrition, healthy eating, protection and prevention of gender-based violence, which will be implemented with the National Health Service and social protection programme *Progresando con Solidaridad* in 2021. Also, nudging material was adapted, and twelve radio stations were trained in implementing scripts promoting healthy eating and nutrition. This catalogue is aligned to the social and behaviour change communication campaign core messages to promote healthy diets and with the nutrition orientation messages of the nutrition component of *Progresando con Solidaridad*.

Within the framework of the Zero Hunger Movement, WFP adapted social engagement actions, facilitating capacity strengthening initiatives to raise awareness, promote innovation and continue positioning achieving zero hunger as a whole of society approach: partnering with the Rome-Based Agencies, government ministries, social protection programmes, faith-based organisations and private sector institutions. Actions included: (i) a virtual hackathon called “Shaping Agro” with the purpose of generating ideas for tech solutions to improve sustainability in agriculture and food security; (ii) dissemination of awareness messages on food security and nutrition through the Inter-ecclesiastical Food Security Council platforms; and (iii) a cooking contest with 14 chefs and advanced cooking students; all dishes prepared during the contest also included the use of fortified food to highlight their use in daily meals. As a result of the implementation of these technical assistance activities and their adaptation to virtual implementation, WFP was able to engage more government and partner staff than initially planned.

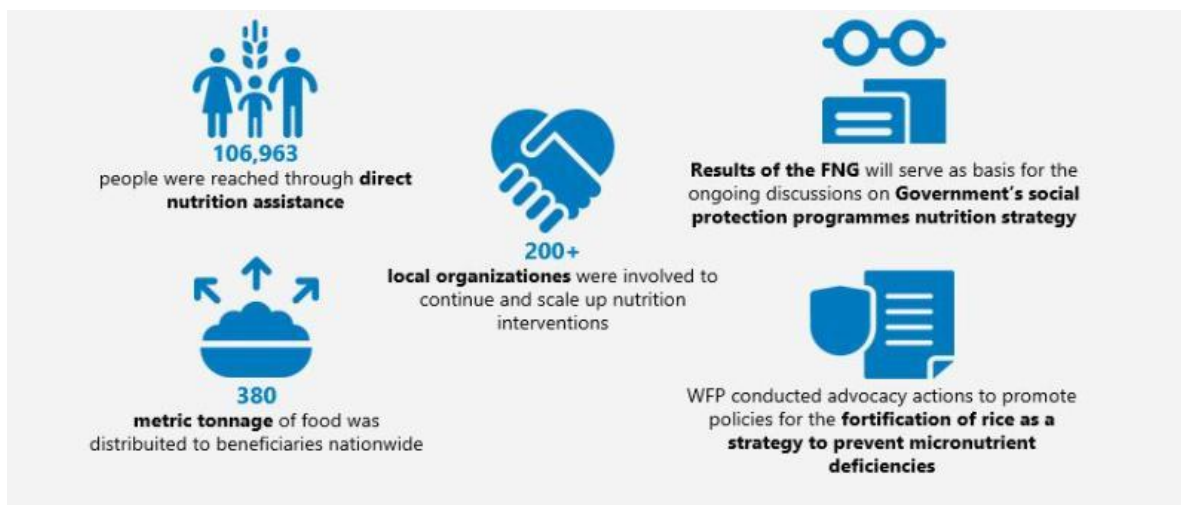
While more than 100 percent of the funds needed for Strategic Outcome 1 activities for 2020 were available by end-December 2020, WFP spent 30 percent as most activities were delayed due to the COVID-19 crisis response and were only re-activated by mid-year. The high funding level allowed for WFP to define the scope of a possible implementation for the social behaviour change campaign and to build upon the foundation established in 2019 for high-level policy engagement on food security and nutrition. WFP further engaged in initiatives promoting high-level policy dialogue with CONASSAN to approve projects prioritising nutrition education, evidence generation and rice fortification.

WFP’s engagement with the Government showed advances in incorporating recommendations of the Country Strategic Review and national roadmap for achieving SDG 2. Most of the activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out with the Government and civil society partners. In addition to strengthening existing partnerships, WFP built new partnerships with radio stations and introduced key innovations to optimise delivery of communication messages through channels most used by the population, including social media and chatbots.

Gender was further integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 1, as evidenced by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker code 3. WFP contributed to national priorities for women and girls’ empowerment through the development with the Government of a national social and behaviour change communication strategy and campaign to promote healthy diets that includes a gender lens and is based on assessments that include a gender approach.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and progra	3

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



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP Dominican Republic provides technical support and direct nutrition assistance to address malnutrition. These efforts aim at ensuring that children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, elderly adults and people living with HIV (PLHIV) throughout the country improve their nutritional status. Strategic Outcome 2 accounted for 40 percent of WFP's planned programmes in 2020, with operations sustained, adapted and scaled-up throughout the year.

WFP's efforts consist of a triple complementary approach, in close partnership with the Government: (i) implementation of comprehensive nutrition actions tailored to the needs of targeted population groups; (ii) technical assistance in evidence generation and public policy design; and (iii) defining the results and implementation framework for social behaviour change strategies and nutrition counselling interventions to promote healthy diets and consumption of fortified foods.

The first approach built upon the long-term partnership with the Government in strengthening the nutritional impact of social protection and primary health care. WFP provides support to social protection programme *Progresando con Solidaridad* with the incorporation and implementation of a nutrition component comprised of growth monitoring, and micronutrient supplementation to prevent micronutrient deficiencies in beneficiary children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months, through primary health centres. Per assessment by medical practitioners, children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months found at risk of undernutrition were provided with Super Cereal Plus to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition. In addition, caretakers received an orientation on child nutrition from medical practitioners and programme *Progresando con Solidaridad* community staff. The nutrition component also promotes preventive care, nutrition counselling, and provision of Super Cereal for prevention of micronutrient deficiencies in pregnant and lactating women and girls, and the elderly. WFP engaged with *Progresando con Solidaridad* and the National Health Service on preparations for a decentralised evaluation of the component planned for 2020, but due to COVID-19 programme constraints, it will be carried out in 2021.

In the context of COVID-19, the primary health care centres frequently paused their preventive health services due to lockdowns. WFP and the Government adapted to establish alliances with over 200 civil society organisations and allowing the targeting to include PLHIV and non-beneficiaries of the programme *Progresando con Solidaridad*. This allowed the continuity of WFP's and the Government's assistance to the most nutritionally vulnerable population. The nutrition interventions provided to PLHIV were key to support strengthened immune systems. WFP continued strengthening treatment adherence for PLHIV through food and nutritional security approach, which included the promotion of family and community gardens to increase local vegetable production and guarantee access to ingredients in the healthy recipes advised in the health centres' nutritional counselling.

WFP trained all new and current partners on safe distributions as well as nutrition orientation and provided them with a food distribution guide, adapted to the COVID-19 context. Informative materials for the beneficiaries were developed, including techniques for preparing healthy meals and specialised nutritious foods.

The second approach consisted of technical assistance and advocacy work to position nutrition as a government priority. The promotion of policies for the fortification of rice as a strategy to prevent micronutrient deficiencies was

prioritised under this approach. The national capacities of the Food Quality Control and Surveillance System of the Ministry of Public Health were strengthened to carry out analysis for food safety and quality assurance of fortified rice. WFP worked with the ministry revising its internal norms and procedures for carrying out these functions, and training key staff. An assessment was conducted on the quality and prices of the different types of fortified rice available in local markets, verifying their nutritional composition with the Ministry of Health norms. Based on the results, a process began with rice producers and industrialists to improve the fortification process. These efforts served as a foundation for positioning mandatory rice fortification as a government priority.

Evidence generation was a key cornerstone of this approach. In 2019, WFP launched the study "The cost of the double burden of malnutrition", and in 2020, the FNG analysis, both prepared in conjunction with the Government and key international partners. Results from these analyses encouraged multi-sectoral policy dialogue and aided policymakers to focus on concrete solutions to malnutrition and healthy diets. The FNG informed the most nutritious and affordable combinations of locally available foods that can be purchased with cash-based transfers, and combinations for more nutritious in-kind food transfers, provided under government social protection and social safety net programmes. Additionally, findings supported the Government's key messages aimed at promoting nutritionally smart purchases among programme beneficiaries. Moreover, the advice provided through these studies served as basis for the ongoing discussions on the Government's nutrition strategy for the next four years.

For its third approach, WFP continued co-coordinating the social communication and nutrition education taskforce, with National Council for Food Sovereignty, Food and Nutrition Security (CONASSAN); advanced on the results framework for the social and behaviour change communication strategy and positioned this action as a key public policy priority.

In 2020, WFP received resources to assist more people with direct nutrition interventions. However, due to delays in procurement of specialised nutritious food caused by global supply chain disruptions related to COVID-19, WFP was not able to reach its targets. The increase in resources and actual coverage is attributed to the scale-up of operations, increase in partnerships for distributions, and support received to cover additional beneficiaries from the China International Development Cooperation Agency. Post-distribution monitoring in 2020 showed challenges in treatment collection adherence, while regional coverage was ensured despite intermittent health clinic availability and constraints in field travel due to the lockdown.

WFP supported the nutrition in the emergency task force, which was activated and co-coordinated with UNICEF, to improve multi-sector collaboration and nutrition mainstreaming within the United Nations system and the Government's COVID-19 response. A nutrition manual was prepared, a nutrition plan was integrated into the Government and United Nations system response plan to COVID-19, and a nutritional surveillance protocol was designed and later implemented by the Ministry of Health.

Most of the activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out with the social protection and primary healthcare system. Other main partners include the Ministry of Health, CONASSAN, the National Council for HIV/AIDS, and the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, WFP coordinated three steering committees: nutrition in emergencies task force, rice fortification task force, and the social communication and nutrition education task force. In addition to strengthening existing partnerships, WFP built new relationships with the Ministry of Women, the school feeding programme and civil society organisations. Under WFP's partnership with the local evangelical university, two cycles of interns from the nutrition undergraduate programme worked with WFP.

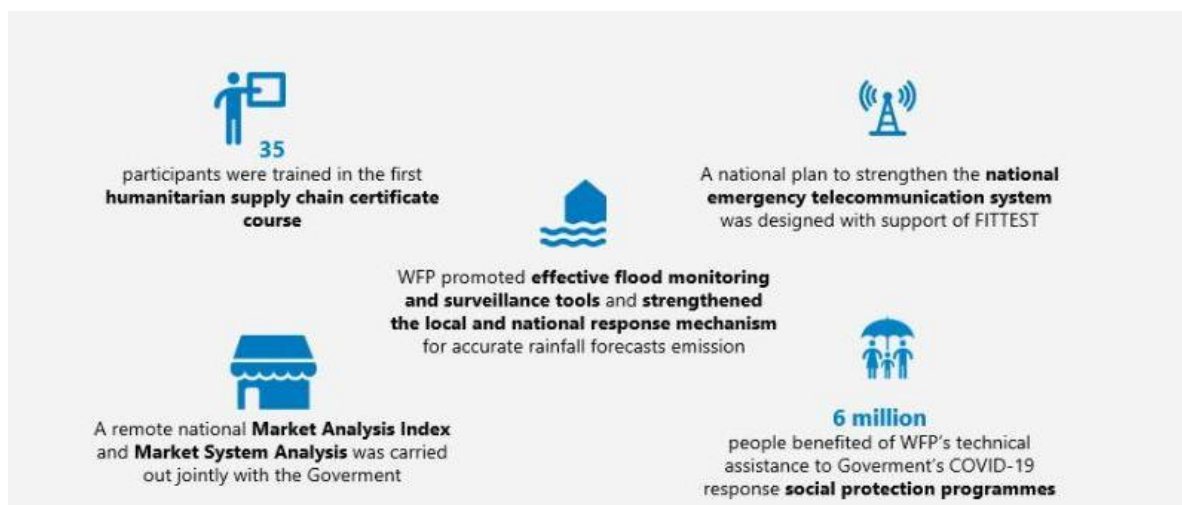
WFP introduced operational adaptations to optimise monitoring of interventions, piloting remote monitoring and use of WFP's Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDa) tool. In addition, WFP's numerous alliances with local partners in 2020 transformed into an opportunity to expand cooperating partners for future activities. However, managing many new partners proved a challenge to ensure timely collection of distribution records.

Gender was further integrated into activities of this outcome, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3. WFP contributes to national priorities for girls and women's empowerment through engagement in policy design, and generating analysis linking malnutrition and gender inequalities. Aware of the relation between the high adolescent pregnancy rate and children's malnutrition, WFP advocated for inclusion of this population group within public policies related to nutrition, based on the FNG findings and supported government provision of nutrition counselling and Super Cereal to pregnant and lactating women and girls, found in an undernourished state, including adolescent girls.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the	3



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



Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP in the Dominican Republic worked with the Government to strengthen capacities for forecast-based financing (FbF), early warning, emergency preparedness and shock-responsive social protection. Efforts focused on augmenting supply chain and telecommunications capacities, improving emergency response readiness of local responders, piloting anticipatory actions to address flood-related shocks. Timely technical assistance to the national social protection system in responding effectively to the COVID-19 crisis was as well provided. Strategic Outcome 3 comprised a major amount of WFP's activities in 2020, accounting for 40 percent of WFP's planned programme of work, with operations sustained, adapted and scaled-up throughout the year and the changing COVID-19 context.

WFP has been implementing FbF since 2015 under the global project funded by the German Humanitarian Assistance (GFFO), working with the Government to strengthen early warning systems, define thresholds and triggers for floods and drought, and linking these to SOPs for anticipatory actions at national and community level. Key advances in 2020 include refinement of the early warning and anticipatory action mechanisms and design of the SOPs for activating anticipatory actions. The FbF mechanism was piloted with a real-time event in November 2020 for communities surrounding the Northern Yaque River Basin of the country. The Government's hydro-meteorological institutions ran the model to identify levels of risk according to the event and published the reports for timely decision-making. WFP activated its operational procedures to respond with cash-based transfers assistance through Western Union to flood vulnerability-targeted households if anticipatory actions were required. Though forecasting did not reach the triggers for anticipatory actions, the exercise proved helpful to test available tools, the precision of thresholds and identification areas improved for future activations. WFP continued to develop the drought monitoring digital platform, finalising its design with relevant government partners and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for its use.

A main activity was the provision of technical assistance to the Government in shock responsive social protection and in the design and implementation of a social protection programme in response to COVID-19 named *Quédate En Casa*. The Government rapidly adapted and executed this programme, expanding from 800,000 to 1.5 million households and from USD 15 to USD 85 in cash-based transfers per month with payment mechanisms and communication strategies adapted to the COVID-19 context. These expansions were based on preparedness work by the Government, with the support from WFP and other United Nations agencies. WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported the social protection system with SOPs for the targeting, delivery of transfers and monitoring before, during and after an emergency. Another tool developed jointly, and with the unified social registry system was the Basic Emergency Survey (FIBE); a one-page form to quickly assess and target the affected population that should be included as part of an emergency cash-based transfer programme. This allowed for rapid collection of targeting data disaggregated by sex, age and geographic location.

WFP collaborated alongside the Administrator for Social Subsidies (ADESS), which carries out the Government's cash transfers delivery, in adapting WFP tools to improve access to food at retail shops affiliated to the government cash-based transfer programme. WFP and ADESS implemented a remote Market Functionality Index assessment with national representation, allowing the Government to make timely informed decisions to support retail shops, increase

retail shop coverage and variety of commodities. WFP and ADESS carried out an in-depth assessment of the retail market supply chain, to understand the strengths and bottlenecks of the sector and identify areas of improvement. WFP also provided technical assistance for in-kind food transfer social programmes, including revised food menus and designed a guide for food distribution during emergency operations with hygienic measures for the COVID-19 context.

As part of the joint efforts between WFP, IFRC and the Dominican Red Cross to strengthen supply chain capacities, protocols were established for the implementation of a binational humanitarian corridor. They were used to transport IFRC humanitarian supplies to Haiti in an efficient manner. The prepositioning of hygiene kits proved to be a key strategy for a rapid response in case of emergencies. After the passage of Tropical Storm Isaiás, the Dominican Red Cross distributed kits to the most affected communities. In parallel, the construction of the model warehouse of the Dominican Red Cross was completed and the internal protocols for supply chain were finalised.

WFP updated its Logistics Capacity Assessment and held the first humanitarian supply chain certificate course, organised by the university Technological Institute of Santo Domingo (INTEC) in an online modality during three months for 35 participants from the Government, humanitarian community and private sector. The course will be replicated in 2021 with improvements to technical content and methodology, based on learnings from the first cycle. WFP developed a catalogue of NFIs, in coordination with the Government and humanitarian community, as part of emergency preparedness. Numerous kits of NFIs have been purchased to augment capacities of local emergency response committees for the 2021 hurricane season. WFP supported the Emergency Operations Centre with the design of a national logistics plan, including entry and forward points for a humanitarian corridor.

Moreover, with the support of WFP's Fast Information Technology and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Team (FITTEST), a needs gap analysis was developed to assess the capacities of the national emergency telecommunication system. A national plan to strengthen the system was designed, as well as new SOPs.

While over 100 percent of the funds needed for this outcome were available by the end of December 2020, WFP spent 60 percent, as some contributions were for multiple years. WFP was able to work with the Government in a more rapid manner on finalisation and deployment of tools, due to the launch of a crisis response during the COVID-19 outbreak and the hurricane season. WFP promoted the use of flood monitoring and surveillance applications and strengthened the local and national response mechanisms for accurate rainfall forecasts.

WFP contributed to a holistic strategy for the integration of forecast-based financing and shock-responsive social protection initiatives. As a result, coordination between the entities of the national systems for disaster prevention and the social protection system have improved, particularly in terms of defining use of thresholds, triggers and SOPs in delivering assistance. Although WFP planned to update the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index in 2020, it was not possible due to the COVID-19 operational constraints and new Government's administration transition. WFP plans to update by mid-2021.

Most of the activities under this outcome were carried out in partnership with the social protection system, the World Bank, Emergency Operations Centre, hydro-meteorological institutions, the Dominican Red Cross and IFRC. WFP consolidated its coordination role of the social protection technical team, whereby different actors of the international community and the Dominican social protection system supported national efforts within shock responsive social protection. The experience of the Dominican social protection response to COVID-19 was documented with the support of Oxford Policy Management and in coordination with the World Bank.

Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to this outcome, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 1. WFP contributes to national priorities for girls' and women's empowerment through gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities	1

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



Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP in the Dominican Republic provided immediate food assistance with food kits and cash-based transfers. These efforts complemented the Dominican Government's response to the COVID-19 outbreak and its socioeconomic effects on households through its social safety net and social protection programmes, which WFP supported with technical assistance under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3. The interventions were implemented in a small scale due to limited available resources and high coverage of the Government's social protection and social assistance programmes during the onset of the emergency response to COVID-19. WFP proceeded to extend the needs-based plan of this Strategic Outcome beyond year 2020 to complement the Government's efforts as the pandemic continues, and considering that the country faces yearly hurricane seasons, which become more intense on an annual basis. Strategic Outcome 4 targets severely food insecure households affected by shocks, not targeted by the Government response. The impact on food security is especially worrisome concerning those working in informal employment, undocumented and vulnerable to malnutrition.

Since this Strategic Outcome was included in the second quarter of 2020, funds were confirmed throughout the year; however, resources obtained did not meet the yearly requirements and WFP was only able to implement small-scale food assistance interventions. Yet, available resources were implemented in a timely manner once received to ensure an immediate response to food-insecure households. WFP targeted households through local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the food security sector. They were delivered through NGOs, United Nations agencies and the Government partners; these partnerships allowed WFP to assist the most vulnerable populations in a timely manner. WFP trained the new partners on adequate food distribution layouts and the provision of food and nutrition messages for households. When not able to cover the demand of households in need with available resources, WFP and the State Economic Canteens coordinated efforts to assist those families throughout a month with ready-to-eat rations provided by the canteens. Furthermore, in 2020 the country office carried out for the first time a cash-based transfer intervention in partnership with the Dominican Red Cross and IFRC. For this activity, WFP activated the corporate Long-Term Agreement (LTA) with Western Union for a one-off, unrestricted distribution. This intervention took place in four peri-urban communities of Santo Domingo, where the unified social registry system has identified households with levels of the Quality of Life Index (ICV) below 2. Households were targeted by adapting the Basic Emergency Survey (FIBE) and received USD 200 for two months to cover their basic needs.

WFP Dominican Republic participated in regional remote assessments and implemented a remote national food security assessment at the end of the year. Results showed an increase in severe and moderate food insecurity compared to the emergency food security assessment conducted in 2019 in drought-affected provinces. The food assistance provided was a short-term palliative to the household food needs, however, requires additional funds to complement the Government's efforts in the long-term.

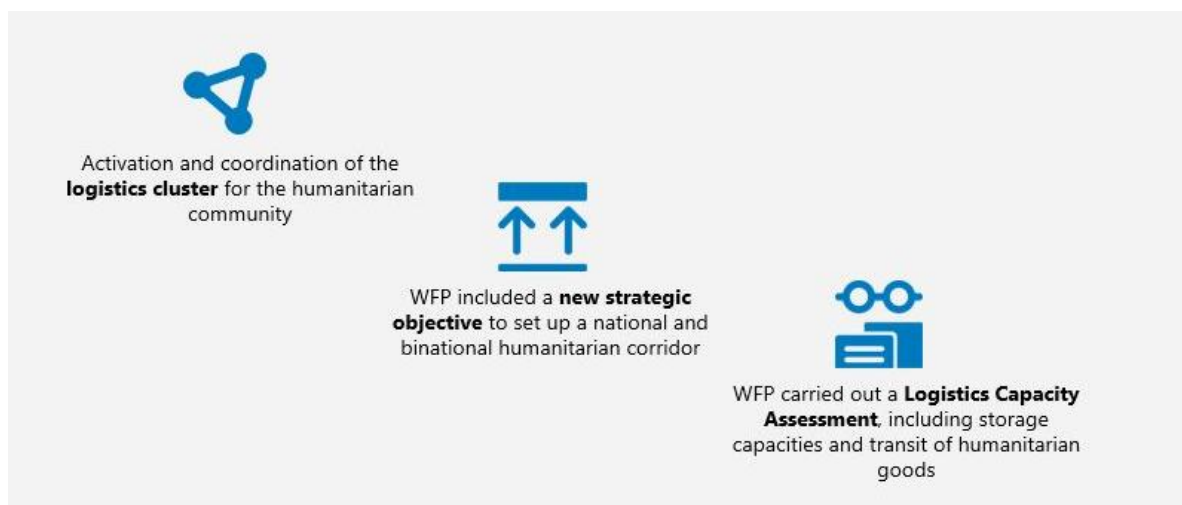
Moreover, WFP's capacities to respond to crisis with food kits and cash-based transfers were strengthened. WFP carried out the necessary assessments and internal standard operating procedures for the intervention set-up that could be quickly operationalized and scaled up, once funds are confirmed. Furthermore, WFP started the evaluation of local partners and financial service providers to sign stand-by field level agreements and contracts, respectively, which could be quickly activated for the implementation of an emergency response operation.

A major challenge that remains is ensuring that the undocumented population can access assistance through cash-based transfers. In the Dominican Republic, Know Your Customer requirements include valid identity documents issued by the Government, thus excluding a significant percentage of the country's highly vulnerable population. Moving forward, WFP must switch between transfer modalities and tailored interventions to respond to the different realities of communities and to ensure that no one is left behind.

Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to this outcome, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 2. WFP contributes to national priorities for girls and women's empowerment through food security assessments and analysis carried out for the crisis response, including sex-disaggregated data, and analysed vulnerabilities due to gender within secondary data reviews. Preparations were made to carry out a gender, protection and communications assessment in 2021, to review and improve programme delivery, particularly cash-based transfers interventions.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	2

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.



Under strategic outcome 5, WFP in the Dominican Republic provided on-demand logistics services related to coordination, information management, storage and transport to support humanitarian partners and the Government to carry out optimal crisis response operations.

Strategic outcome 5 comprised a minimal part of WFP's activities in 2020 due to funding constraints; however, WFP advanced in preparedness capacities and operational readiness procedures.

WFP developed a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) with the Emergency Operations Centre for logistics services and implementation of a national and binational humanitarian corridor. In addition to the Logistics Capacity Assessment update, taking into account COVID-19 considerations, WFP carried out an assessment on storage capacities, including the installation of mobile storage units at the border, and revised the operations of the logistics centre to transit humanitarian goods.

The border assessments were the most challenging to implement due to the COVID-19 context with internal travel restrictions and a lack of clarity from the Government on procedures.

Customs, transport and storage Standard Operating Procedures were developed for on-demand service provision to support the humanitarian community, and a costing exercise was carried out. In addition, WFP liaised with the Government to activate the United Nations custom facilitation agreement for humanitarian operations. From March to May, WFP led the coordination of logistics preparedness for the humanitarian community and supported the development of the Dominican Republic Response Plan to COVID-19, ensuring that the logistic sector was included and made relevant according to the identified needs.

WFP in the Dominican Republic will continue to strengthen its service provision capacity, particularly in warehousing, transport (both cargo and humanitarian staff), and logistic planning. The country office will develop communication products for service provision and implement advocacy actions with the Government, the humanitarian community, and the United Nations system. Priority will be given to engage with the Government's new administration to jointly identify gaps and needs in service provision and supply chain management.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

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

With a Gender Inequality Index of 0.453 (2019), the Dominican Republic is still facing major inequalities which hinder the achievement of zero hunger. According to "The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition" study in the Dominican Republic, women suffer more from overweight and obesity than men and of the total cases of obesity analysed, 61 percent were women, while 39 percent were men. According to the FNG study, the cost of a nutritious diet for adolescent girls and adult women in reproductive age is 2.3 and 1.2 times more expensive, respectively, than for adult men. According to WFP's 2020 study on the impacts of COVID-19 on food access in the Dominican Republic, women employed in the informal sector and who belong to vulnerable occupational groups (agriculture and livestock, education and health services) have the least purchasing power to acquire the basic food basket. This limitation is more evident when analysing the possibilities to cover a nutritious diet.

Understanding the link between economic access, malnutrition and food insecurity, highlights a need for a gender approach to nutrition counselling and the social and behaviour change communication strategy to promote healthy diets, promoting use and access to affordable and nutritious food that is available in the most vulnerable communities. WFP implemented gender sensitive activities, promoting awareness on gender-based violence and gender gaps in food security among government staff and community leaders with technical assistance to promote healthier child feeding practices for caregivers and provide workshops with women leaders on topics related to gender-based violence and nutrition. WFP also promoted the participation of young people in activities held on gender violence related to the 16 days of activism annual campaign. WFP facilitated workshop sessions to promote intergenerational relationships based on equality and respect.

Interventions under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 4 are designed to target the needs of the most vulnerable to malnutrition and food insecurity, particularly women and children. In order to accommodate women's needs and facilitate their participation in activities, their household and caregiving responsibilities were considered when planning food assistance distributions, primary healthcare consults, and programme delivery locations. WFP trained cooperating partners in organising adequate food and cash-based transfers' distributions, taking into account gender and protection aspects. In addition, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, received support related to nutrition at primary health care centres. WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Women, establishing a collaboration roadmap for developing a food security and nutrition interventions for women victims of violence aided in government shelters. Preparation for a gender, protection and communications assessment were made. It will be carried out in 2021 to improve programme delivery of all WFP interventions taking into consideration beneficiary and participants preferences and needs.

WFP also promoted the empowerment of women, particularly those living with HIV, as they face stronger inequalities in terms of job access, wage equality and discrimination. WFP promoted awareness-raising actions for improved care, protection, nutrition and delivery of protection materials and food kits to strengthen food security of targeted families.

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

The Dominican Republic remains a safe country for different populations to access assistance. The country office has actively participated in the national taskforce on migration, led by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the national taskforce for gender, age and protection in disaster risk reduction to assess and manage any protection risk that should arise under different emergency contexts.

Nutrition assistance interventions, in-kind food kits and cash-based transfers were designed and implemented, taking into consideration any protection challenge that could affect participants and beneficiaries, particularly in COVID-19 context. Partners underwent a selection process and a WFP led training to ensure that all activities comply with corporate protection and security standards before, during and after distributions, following WFP COVID-19 distribution guidance. For the interventions of the nutrition component, targeting is carried out jointly with the social protection programme *Progresando con Solidaridad*, focused on the most vulnerable to food insecurity people based on their socioeconomic level and living conditions, placed in levels 1 and 2 of the Quality of Life Index (ICV) of the unified social registry. Moreover, after negotiations with the Government, WFP prioritised and included other groups not covered within the social protection programmes, such as people living with HIV (PLHIV), migrants, undocumented people, and households close to the lower limit of group 3 of the ICV.

For the distribution of food kits, WFP worked with UNHCR to define targeting criteria focused on migrants and undocumented people. Likewise, WFP and UNHCR worked together to identify, select and train cooperating partners. The trainings were key to offer partners the necessary tools to carry out the distributions safely and without presenting discrimination or retaliation risks within the communities.

When designing the cash-based transfer interventions, WFP and its cooperating partners, the Dominican Red Cross and the IFRC analysed different delivery mechanisms to identify possible challenges for beneficiaries when accessing WFP's assistance. Banking costs (associated with the use of debit cards), valid ID requirements imposed by the Central Bank and location of the collection points (both due to the cost and time for transportation) were taken into consideration.

Although the country has no major security-related issues, food and cash distributions were carried out during safe hours, taking into account restrictions on mobility imposed by the Government, which included curfews, limitation of the number of people in closed spaces and the distribution and mandatory use of personal protection supplies such as masks and sanitation gel as per COVID-19 guidelines.

For the activities carried out with PLHIV, beneficiaries were referred by health centres following confidentiality protocols established jointly with the health system, based on WFP's Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy to ensure lawfulness and avoid stigma. This protocol was agreed upon with other partners. There was a special focus on protecting their rights and promoting social integration through collaboration with non-government organisations and the inclusion of other community members in community gardens to foster integration among neighbours.

WFP also maintained regular channels of accountability towards the beneficiary population of social protection and risk management programs, through regular community meetings with direct beneficiaries and Government representatives at field level. Beneficiaries were regularly informed of activities and selection processes through WFP, local partners and government counterparts in the field. A household consumption survey was done remotely within a sample of beneficiaries. This survey also included aspects of protection and accountability for participants. Communication material on what WFP interventions entailed and the expected results of the activities were also adapted to the COVID-19 context and distributed during all activities. WFP field monitors also held meetings with beneficiaries to address matters related to the programme and its selection and distribution processes, as well as to explanation of the assistance they were receiving (specialised nutritious food, food kits and cash-based transfers).

WFP, jointly with the social protection programme *Progresando con Solidaridad*, started the design process of a Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for its nutrition component, which will include a chatbot to receive the perceptions of the population directly. The roll out of the CFM is planned for 2021. Likewise, preparation for a gender, protection and communications assessment was made and will be carried out in 2021, in order to review and improve programme delivery of all WFP interventions, particularly cash-based transfers, taking into consideration beneficiary and participants preferences, concerns and needs.

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

Within the Global Hunger Index, the Dominican Republic is classified as a country with moderate levels of hunger. However, if the impact on natural resources and the exposure to climate change of food systems is weighted, this position deteriorates. National food systems and livelihoods are threatened by climate change, natural hazards and systemic shocks through fluctuations in commodity prices and disruption of supply chains.

Floods are the most frequent hazard related to climate in the Dominican Republic with the northeast region being the most at-risk area. In contrast, the arid zones in the northwest region have experienced accelerated increases in temperature which exacerbate drought risk, thereby hindering crop cultivation and reducing water availability. Moreover, in the last decade the Dominican Republic has been severely impacted by more recurrent and intense droughts that not only have direct impacts on loss of livelihoods but also have more longer-term effects regarding land and soil degradation. Climate projections show an increase in occurrence of extreme hydro-meteorological events to those occurring in the past two decades. The annual precipitation towards 2050 is estimated to decrease in 5 percent in average for the national territory, in comparison to historic trends between 1961 and 1990. Minimum and maximum temperatures also show an increase in yearly average values, which enables occurrence of extreme weather events and possibility of flooding.

Action is essential to improve the resilience and preparedness of communities using local development frameworks. Cross-cutting results or indicators on environment were neither included nor measured in the WFP country office Country Strategic Plan (CSP). However, environment protection is a key aspect of the country office strategy for resilience building and climate risk management activities. Environment-related stocks, such as drought and flooding, as well as climate change adaptation in relation to food systems, have been a major concern and have been included in the Country Strategic Review and national roadmap for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.

During 2020, these activities have been focused on developing a digital platform for monitoring drought in the country, which will allow monitoring of three types of drought (meteorological, hydrological and agricultural) for the Government and stakeholders to make timely and informed decisions based on early warnings and triggers. WFP also developed a food system strengthening strategy, which considers environment, climate change adaptation and climate risks as action areas. WFP Dominican Republic is putting in place environmental and social safeguards to make sure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations [1].

Data Notes

Environment

[1] WFP procured environment-friendly bags for the distribution of food kits under crisis response Strategic Objective 4 and is establishing a shortlist of bags developers to recycle and reuse WFP 25 kilogram bags, in which Super Cereal is received, into a new package for the commodity delivery size of one-kilogram bags.


2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	5,365	5,367	10,732	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	5,397	5,618	11,015	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	19,429	20,221	39,650	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	3,743	3,319	7,062	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	1,512,576			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	117,500	53,362	45%
	female	142,500	64,333	45%
	total	260,000	117,695	45%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	29,350	13,735	47%
	female	36,850	13,366	36%
	total	66,200	27,101	41%
24-59 months	male	34,950	15,745	45%
	female	32,450	15,524	48%
	total	67,400	31,269	46%
5-11 years	male	600	107	18%
	female	600	107	18%
	total	1,200	214	18%
12-17 years	male	3,600	644	18%
	female	5,800	3,295	57%
	total	9,400	3,939	42%
18-59 years	male	18,000	3,220	18%
	female	35,800	12,131	34%
	total	53,800	15,351	29%
60+ years	male	31,000	19,911	64%
	female	31,000	19,910	64%
	total	62,000	39,821	64%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	260,000	117,695	45%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Nutrition Prevention	200,000	106,963	53%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	60,000	10,732	17%

Annual Food Transfer



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Rations	651	68	10%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	648	378	58%
Micronutrient Powder	14	2	17%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	0	138,398	-
Value Voucher	2,016,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and programmes for improving food security and nutrition (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening).						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable groups benefit from a multi-stakeholder and inclusive national social movement that fosters awareness and inter-institutional coordination platforms and social behaviour change communication strategies for improving food security and nutrition.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	150	183
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable groups benefit from a multi-stakeholder and inclusive national social movement that fosters awareness and inter-institutional coordination platforms and social behaviour change communication strategies for improving food security and nutrition.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	5
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Vulnerable groups benefit from a multi-stakeholder and inclusive national social movement that fosters awareness and inter-institutional coordination platforms and social behaviour change communication strategies for improving food security and nutrition.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	4	4

	I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support								
I: The population of the Dominican Republic benefits from strengthened and coherent institutions, legal frameworks, policies and programmes for improving eating habits and addressing food security and nutrition needs.	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number		4			5

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and programmes for improving food security and nutrition (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening).

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Dominican Republic;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=2	=1	1			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	10	>73	≥65	58			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02 : The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	25,000 25,000 50,000	18,837 18,836 37,673
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,940 3,060 6,000	5,397 5,618 11,015
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	62,400 57,600 120,000	19,429 20,221 39,650
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	3,180 2,820 6,000	3,743 3,319 7,062
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Total	20,000 20,000	11,563 11,563
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	662	381
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Most nutritionally vulnerable groups at different stages in the life cycle, and people living with HIV and/or TB benefit from strengthened services, surveillance systems and programmes for improving nutrition status.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	5,000	7,286
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Most nutritionally vulnerable groups at different stages in the life cycle, and people living with HIV and/or TB benefit from strengthened services, surveillance systems and programmes for improving nutrition status.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	40	34

	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)								
C: Most nutritionally vulnerable groups at different stages in the life cycle, and people living with HIV and/or TB benefit from strengthened services, surveillance systems and programmes for improving nutrition status.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		5			5
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)								
C: Most nutritionally vulnerable groups at different stages in the life cycle, and people living with HIV and/or TB benefit from strengthened services, surveillance systems and programmes for improving nutrition status.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number		200			202

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Dominican Republic;									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	40	>70	>70	55			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	30	>70	>70	52			
		Overall	35	>70	>70	53			

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

- Resilience Building

Output Results

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

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Populations exposed to adverse events benefit from legal frameworks, policies, institutions and social protection programmes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, reducing the risks of natural hazards on food security, nutrition and sustainable development.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	30	36
C: Populations exposed to adverse events benefit from legal frameworks, policies, institutions and social protection programmes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, reducing the risks of natural hazards on food security, nutrition and sustainable development.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	250	253
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Populations exposed to adverse events benefit from legal frameworks, policies, institutions and social protection programmes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, reducing the risks of natural hazards on food security, nutrition and sustainable development.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	6	2
C: Populations exposed to adverse events benefit from legal frameworks, policies, institutions and social protection programmes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, reducing the risks of natural hazards on food security, nutrition and sustainable development.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	training session	6	8
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					

C: Populations exposed to adverse events benefit from legal frameworks, policies, institutions and social protection programmes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, reducing the risks of natural hazards on food security, nutrition and sustainable development.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	unit	7	3
C: Populations exposed to adverse events benefit from legal frameworks, policies, institutions and social protection programmes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, reducing the risks of natural hazards on food security, nutrition and sustainable development.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	10	15
C: Populations exposed to adverse events benefit from legal frameworks, policies, institutions and social protection programmes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, reducing the risks of natural hazards on food security, nutrition and sustainable development.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	unit	3	3
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Populations exposed to adverse events benefit from legal frameworks, policies, institutions and social protection programmes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, reducing the risks of natural hazards on food security, nutrition and sustainable development.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	32	32
C: Populations exposed to adverse events benefit from legal frameworks, policies, institutions and social protection programmes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, reducing the risks of natural hazards on food security, nutrition and sustainable development.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	33	35

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Dominican Republic;									
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2.33	>3.2	>3	2.33	2.33		WFP programme monitoring

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

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	20,000 20,000 40,000	1,380 1,380 2,760
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	10,000 10,000 20,000	3,986 3,986 7,972
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	651	68
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,016,000	138,398

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Dominican Republic	Act 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	General Distribution		Female	70	=50	=55	58	
				Male	20	=50	=45	42	
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
	Act 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	General Distribution		Female	0	=55	=50	72	
				Male	0	=45	=50	28	
				Overall	0	=100	=100	100	

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Dominican Republic	Act 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	General Distribution	Female	60	=100	>95	80	
			Male	60	=100	>95	85	
			Overall	60	=100	>95	82.50	
	Act 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	>95	90	
			Male	0	=100	>95	95	
			Overall	0	=100	>95	92.50	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Dominican Republic	Act 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	General Distribution	Female	80	=100	=100	95	
			Male	80	=100	=100	95	
			Overall	80	=100	=100	95	
	Act 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	=100	100	
			Male	0	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

ALL; Dominican Republic	Act 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	General Distribution	Female	55	>90	>90	85
			Male	60	>90	>90	90
			Overall	57.50	>90	>90	87.50
	Act 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	General Distribution	Female	0	>90	>90	100
			Male	0	>90	>90	95
			Overall	0	>90	>90	97.50

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Dominican Republic	Act 02: Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	General Distribution	Female	50	>80	>70	65	
			Male	50	>80	>70	60	
			Overall	50	>80	>70	63	
	Act 04: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	General Distribution	Female	0	>90	>90	100	
			Male	0	>90	>90	90	
			Overall	0	>90	>90	95	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Dominican Republic			Overall	0	=100	=100	50	

World Food Programme

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Families in La Zurza community receive WFP food assistance.

<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 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.
SO 2	The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023
SO 3	National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.
SO 4	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.
CS1	Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)
CS1	Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and programmes for improving food security and nutrition (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening).
CS1	Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	3,445,841	0	308,124	307,280
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	84,507	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,445,841	0	392,631	307,280
2	The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023	Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	1,490,241	1,775,649	1,916,170	1,475,755
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,490,241	1,775,649	1,916,170	1,475,755

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.	Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and programmes for improving food security and nutrition (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening).	244,870	290,167	300,179	49,642
	National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.	Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)	1,329,619	1,199,333	2,735,683	1,446,286
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,574,489	1,489,500	3,035,863	1,495,928

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	73,856	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			73,856	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,291	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	10,291	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,584,427	3,265,149	5,354,955	3,278,963
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			315,040	162,040	172,845	113,210
Total Direct Costs			6,899,467	3,427,189	5,527,800	3,392,173
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			443,435	222,767	110,888	110,888
Grand Total			7,342,902	3,649,956	5,638,688	3,503,061


 Brian An Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

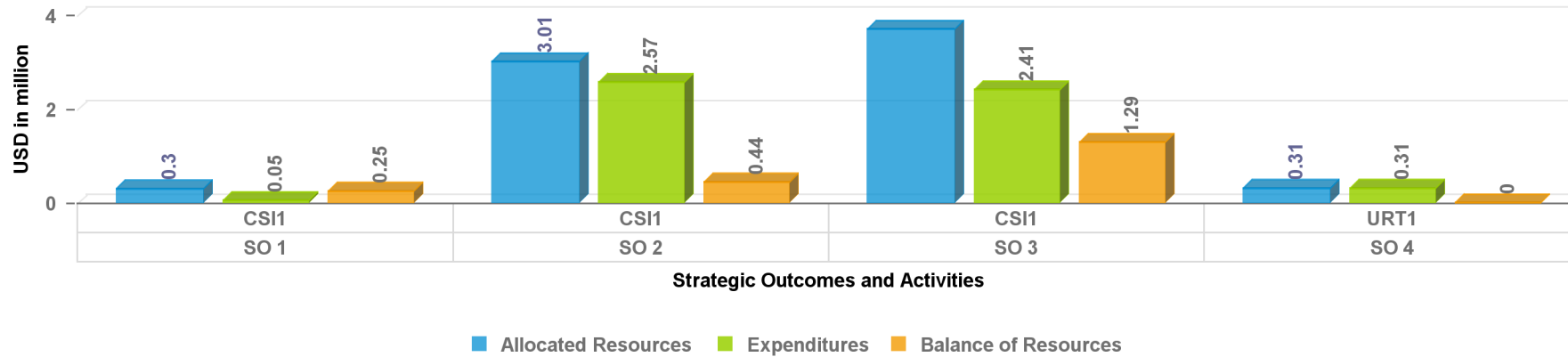
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.
SO 2	The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023
SO 3	National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.
SO 4	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and programmes for improving food security and nutrition (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening).
CSI1	Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations.	3,445,841	308,124	0	308,124	307,280	845
		Non Activity Specific	0	84,507	0	84,507	0	84,507
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,445,841	392,631	0	392,631	307,280	85,352
2	The most nutritionally vulnerable groups have improved their nutrition status by 2023	Support public health and social protection programmes in implementing comprehensive strategies and systems that follow a rights-based approach to improving the nutrition status of populations who are vulnerable to malnutrition at different stages in the life cycle (Activity category 6; modality: food transfers; capacity strengthening).	2,924,180	3,009,076	0	3,009,076	2,568,662	440,414
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,924,180	3,009,076	0	3,009,076	2,568,662	440,414

Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Civil society and public and private institutions in the Dominican Republic are strengthened and coordinated and are able to address the Zero Hunger issues of the most vulnerable population by 2023.	Provide technical assistance to government, civil society, private sector, academic and social entities in order to generate an inclusive and coordinated national alliance, enhance legal frameworks and develop policies, communication strategies and programmes for improving food security and nutrition (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening).	504,099	300,179	0	300,179	49,642	250,537
	National and local systems are strengthened and coordinated with a view to improving resilience, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction among vulnerable populations by 2023.	Provide technical assistance, promote evidence generation and support advocacy strategies for disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation among institutions and vulnerable communities (Activity category 9; modality: capacity strengthening)	2,285,182	3,699,602	0	3,699,602	2,410,204	1,289,398
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,789,281	3,999,781	0	3,999,781	2,459,846	1,539,935

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Annual Country Report

Dominican Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable services, including Humanitarian Air Services, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security clusters, and on-demand services throughout the crisis.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	73,856	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			73,856	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	10,291	0	10,291	0	10,291
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	10,291	0	10,291	0	10,291
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,233,159	7,411,780	0	7,411,780	5,335,788	2,075,992
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			469,230	414,561	0	414,561	354,926	59,635
Total Direct Costs			9,702,388	7,826,341	0	7,826,341	5,690,714	2,135,627
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			625,625	287,135		287,135	287,135	0
Grand Total			10,328,013	8,113,475	0	8,113,475	5,977,849	2,135,627



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures