



World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Executive Board
Second regular session
Rome, 13–16 November 2023

Distribution: General
Date: 4 October 2023
Original: English

Agenda item 7
WFP/EB.2/2023/7-A/3
Operational matters – Country strategic plans
For approval

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Dominican Republic country strategic plan (2024–2028)

Duration	1 January 2024–31 December 2028
Total cost to WFP	USD 47,279,660
Gender and age marker*	4

* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Executive summary

The Dominican Republic is an upper-middle-income country that is classified as a small island developing state. The country has maintained sustained economic growth over the past three decades and has achieved significant progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, including in reducing undernourishment and addressing nutrition issues. Nonetheless, food insecurity continues to affect an estimated 14 percent of the population and is particularly concentrated in poorer and more vulnerable parts of the country, including rural and disaster-prone areas, and among vulnerable groups such as woman-headed households. In addition, insufficient economic access to nutritious foods and diverse diets, especially among boys, girls, adolescents and women, contributes to anaemia, overweight and obesity due to the consumption of unhealthy food and is leading to the “double burden” of malnutrition. The country is geographically exposed to frequent disasters, which have increased in number and severity in recent years, affecting food systems. While the Dominican Republic has significant and growing capacity, the Government and partners continue to require calibrated support from WFP in addressing the complex challenges it faces.

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This country strategic plan has been formulated with the aim of complementing national efforts and deepening partnerships aimed at achieving zero hunger. It is focused on five outcomes, which are aligned with national priorities, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2023–2027 and WFP's strategic plan for 2022–2025, with an emphasis on providing assistance and capacity strengthening aimed at ending malnutrition, building resilience and becoming better prepared to respond to crises, in line with WFP's comparative advantages:

- *Outcome 1:* Crisis-affected populations at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Dominican Republic are able to meet their food and other essential needs at all times.
- *Outcome 2:* Food- and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028.
- *Outcome 3:* Climate-vulnerable populations in the Dominican Republic, including smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, are more resilient and benefit from sustainable, healthy and equitable food systems by 2028.
- *Outcome 4:* Public, private and civil society institutions at the national and local levels in the Dominican Republic have strengthened systems that improve resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and food and nutrition by 2028.
- *Outcome 5:* Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028.

The country strategic plan strengthens WFP's role as a strategic ally and technical advisor to the Government and deepens existing partnerships and joint work with national programmes and institutions in pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnership for the goals) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It foresees enhanced engagement with other United Nations entities, cooperating partners, civil society organizations, the private sector and donors, providing flexible, adaptable and scalable operational solutions backed by WFP's analytical and evidence-generating capacity.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Dominican Republic country strategic plan (2024–2028) (WFP/EB.2/2023/7-A/3) at a total cost to WFP of USD 47,279,660.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. The Dominican Republic is the second largest country in the Caribbean. It covers an area of 48,671 km² on the island of Hispaniola, which it shares with Haiti, and has a population of 11.1 million people.¹ It is classified as an upper-middle-income country and a small island developing state.²
2. The country has a human development index score of 0.767, which when adjusted for inequality decreases by almost 20 percent to 0.618.³ Although poverty has declined significantly in recent decades almost one quarter of the population is still monetarily poor and about 3 percent is extremely poor. Economic setbacks linked to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic have disproportionately affected women, leading to marginal increases in the poverty rate among women and girls, from 24.61 percent in 2020 to 25.78 percent in 2021. As a result, there are now 15 poor women for every 10 poor men.⁴ There are also significant disparities between urban and rural areas, with poverty rates of 15.2 percent in urban and 23.1 percent in rural areas.⁵
3. The Dominican Republic is a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants. Approximately 2.5 million Dominicans live abroad,⁶ and 5.6 percent of the people living in the country are of foreign origin (of which 87.2 percent are Haitian).⁷ Every day thousands of pendular migrants cross the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic for commercial, labour-related and social reasons. While such cross-border movement is not unusual, Haitian migration has increased significantly in recent years, particularly after the 2010 earthquake and the subsequent socio-political crisis.
4. Disaster-induced internal displacement is also common. Among the Caribbean countries the Dominican Republic is the second most vulnerable to meteorological hazards such as hurricanes, tropical storms, droughts and earthquakes. The Dominican Republic has experienced several droughts in recent years due to variations in rainfall patterns. Currently El Niño and other climate patterns have led to prolonged drought, affecting water supply, agriculture and livelihoods. The increase in climate change-related disasters exacerbates existing inequality and food insecurity by disproportionately affecting women and local farmers – especially in rural and coastal areas – who have less access to resources and a greater burden of unpaid work than men, limiting their ability to adapt.
5. Cultural patterns related to gender and age are at the root of the inequality and social exclusion that affect women. Although women have higher levels of education than men, they also have higher poverty rates, less participation in the labour force, lower wages and less participation in decision making, which limits their empowerment and economic

¹ This is the estimated population for 2022 of whom 50 percent are women and 27 percent are under 14 years of age. United Nations Population Fund. 2022. [World Population Dashboard– Dominican Republic](#).

² By the end of 2021, the economy had recovered, and gross domestic product exceeded its pre-pandemic level of USD 94.24 billion. World Bank data. [Dominican Republic](#).

³ The human development index rank of the Dominican Republic has improved over the last decade, rising from 100th to 80th out of 189 countries. In 2021, it had a high gender development index score of 1.014, ranking in group 1, and a gender inequality index score of 0.429 placed it in 106th position on that index. United Nations Development Programme. 2022. [Human Development Report 2021/2022. Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World](#).

⁴ Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development. 2022. [Boletín de estadísticas oficiales de pobreza monetaria en República Dominicana 2021 \(N° 9/Año 7\)](#).

⁵ Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development. 2020. [Social indicator system of the Dominican Republic: Percentage of population living in multidimensional poverty \(IPM-AL Methodology\)](#). (In Spanish).

⁶ National Bureau of Statistics. 2021. [Dominican population residing abroad, by country in which they reside](#). (In Spanish).

⁷ National Bureau of Statistics. 2018. [Segunda Encuesta Nacional de Inmigrantes en la República Dominicana \[ENI-2017\]](#).

independence. There are also high rates of early marriage,⁸ gender-based violence⁹ and femicide,¹⁰ with repercussions for women's and girls' food security and nutrition.

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

6. The Dominican Republic has created an enabling environment for implementing the 2030 Agenda. It has established a high-level, inter-ministerial commission for sustainable development and launched a national platform for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and under the national strategy for development 2030, which was adopted by law in 2012. The country has also carried out two assessments aimed at aligning national policies with the 2030 Agenda, including a 2020 rapid integrated assessment of public policies (plans, programmes and projects) and included in the national multiannual plan of the public sector for 2020–2024, which reported that 91 percent of national policies were in line with the results and goals of the 2030 Agenda. The Dominican Republic has also submitted two voluntary reports on progress towards the SDGs (in 2018 and 2021).
7. Significant progress has been made in achieving the SDGs. Still, challenges remain in overcoming economic, social, geographic and environmental disparities related mainly to food, health and well-being, inequality, peace, justice and strong institutions. Although the Dominican Republic is one of the countries that has recovered the best from the effects of the pandemic, its lingering impact has significantly reduced the chances of ending extreme poverty in this decade.¹¹

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets

8. *Access to food.* The Dominican Republic has achieved good results in the fight against hunger, specifically by reducing the prevalence of undernourishment.¹² However, food insecurity remains a concern due to inequality, limited purchasing power, the limited coverage of basic services and social protection systems and disruption of markets, supply chains and the agriculture sector at times of crisis.¹³
9. In October 2022, the country's first Integrated Food Security Phase Classification assessment revealed that an estimated 14 percent of the population was moderately food-insecure and 1 percent severely food-insecure.¹⁴ Limited purchasing power is the primary obstacle to food access, with one in three households lacking economic access to a nutritious diet, which typically costs three to five times more than an energy-only diet.¹⁵ The prevalence of food insecurity is higher in rural than urban areas and in woman-headed households.

⁸ In the lowest socioeconomic percentile, 59 percent of young women are married or in a union before the age of 18, and 23 percent are married or in a union before the age of 15. United Nations Children's Fund. [Prevención del matrimonio infantil y uniones tempranas](#).

⁹ Almost five out of ten women and girls age 15–29 have experienced violence from an intimate partner. National Bureau of Statistics. 2019. *Encuesta Experimental sobre la Situación de las Mujeres (ENESIM-2018)*.

¹⁰ United Nations Development Programme. 2021. *Regional Human Development Report 2021. Trapped: High Inequality and Low Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

¹¹ United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2023–2027.

¹² The prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 19.2 percent in 2004–2006 to 6.7 percent in 2019–2021. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and others. 2022. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable*.

¹³ WFP. 2022. *Mid-term review of the Dominican Republic CSP for 2019–2023* (unpublished).

¹⁴ As a result, the Dominican Republic is classified as a Latin American and Caribbean country facing acute food crisis in the *2023 Global Report on Food Crises*.

¹⁵ WFP. 2021. *Filling the Nutrient Gap: Dominican Republic* (unpublished).

10. *End malnutrition.* Undernourishment has declined significantly, but anaemia, overweight and obesity threaten the health and well-being of the population. While the proportion of stunted children aged 24–59 months fell from 10.6 percent in 2000 to 5.9 percent in 2020, the number of children affected by childhood obesity increased from 68,500 to 76,700 over the same period.¹⁶ More than half of adults are overweight, and one in three women and one in five men are obese. Between 2000 and 2016 the prevalence of overweight and obesity doubled among adolescents aged 15–19. In addition, only one in 20 children is exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life and half of girls and boys aged 6–23 months do not have a minimum acceptable diet. The prevalence of anaemia among children age 24–59 months has remained almost constant since 2000, at about 30 percent. The country loses 2.6 percent of annual gross domestic product due to malnutrition.¹⁷
11. *Sustainable food systems.* Extreme climate vulnerability and structural inequality, including gender inequality, weaken the food systems designed to eradicate hunger, limiting access to nutritious diets and increasing food insecurity and malnutrition. In 2021, multistakeholder dialogues were convened to develop a road map of proposed actions for achieving equitable and sustainable food systems by 2030, based on three pillars: food production and supply, food and nutrition for human and social development, and the impact of climate change on agriculture.
12. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* Agriculture is the country's fourth largest economic sector. However, 86.6 percent of the agricultural workforce is informally employed and more than 90 percent is of foreign origin, mainly Haitian.¹⁸ Eighty-one percent of farmers are smallholders, of whom 83.7 percent are men and only 16.3 percent are women.¹⁹ Family farming is central to food production and income generation for rural families. Nonetheless, the productivity and income of smallholders are limited by barriers to smallholder access to natural resources, credit and markets and, more recently, by the effects of climate change.

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets

13. The Dominican Republic is fostering alliances aimed at achieving the 2030 Agenda, including through a strategic agenda for advancing the priorities of the Samoa Pathway with other small island developing states.²⁰ However, fiscal constraints are one of the main barriers to the acceleration of those efforts. The United Nations and the Government have agreed to promote innovative solutions for overcoming those obstacles in the new United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2023–2027, including by promoting an accelerated financing strategy for implementing the 2030 Agenda and revitalizing alliances.
14. Three of the five strategic outcomes of the country strategic plan (CSP) for 2019–2023 were geared towards accelerating progress towards SDG 17 by driving the strengthening of national capacity, the creation of scalable models and the provision of logistics services to the Government and humanitarian and development actors through the promotion of partnerships and coordination among actors to achieve zero hunger.

¹⁶ United Nations. [Sustainable Development Goals indicators database](#).

¹⁷ WFP. 2021. *Filling the Nutrient Gap: Dominican Republic* (unpublished).

¹⁸ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Organization for Migration, National Migration Institute of the Dominican Republic. 2021. *Estudio descriptivo-exploratorio sobre el mercado laboral en el sector agrícola y su necesidad de mano de obra extranjera*.

¹⁹ National Bureau of Statistics. 2016. *VIII Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2015: Informe de resultados*.

²⁰ United Nations. *The SAMOA Pathway*.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

15. As a small island developing state that is highly exposed to natural hazards and the adverse effects of climate change, the Dominican Republic faces the challenge of strengthening its capacity and systems for integrated risk prevention and management, climate change adaptation and emergency response. The country's national disaster management and social protection systems have untapped potential to respond to shocks and support the rapid and timely restoration of livelihoods. Given that the Dominican Republic has a risk profile similar to that of Haiti, there are also opportunities to strengthen coordination mechanisms and joint efforts in disaster risk management, emergency response, environment management and the development of border areas.
16. The transformation of food systems requires that institutional and operational actors at the local, regional and national levels commit to long-term interventions with a view to strengthening the livelihoods of value chain actors, improving their access to markets (including institutional markets) and providing incentives for generational change in rural areas.
17. Physical and economic access to healthy and diverse diets can be improved by strengthening nutrition interventions in social protection programmes. There is a need for enhanced links between the health and food security sectors, improved regulatory frameworks and multisectoral public policies that prevent the evolution of unhealthy food systems and environments by promoting the production and consumption of fortified staple foods and increased micronutrient intake and thus improve the nutrition status of people who are vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.
18. Significant barriers to gender equality that affect women's lives throughout the life cycle impede the achievement of food security and nutrition. There is a need to address the structural causes of gender discrimination, violence, inequality and exclusion; promote cultural and behaviour change strategies that influence social, cultural and institutional norms and practices; and develop policies and strategies for achieving women's empowerment and economic autonomy.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

19. The CSP for 2019–2023 had substantive advocacy components and was focused on strengthening national capacity²¹ and creating scalable programme models in support of the Dominican Republic's 2016 food sovereignty act²² and national plans for the promotion of food security, nutrition, sustainable diets and food systems. WFP's main partners in CSP implementation were government institutions and local actors. The CSP's most notable achievements were the promotion and implementation of the "zero hunger challenge", the provision of support for the national road map for a sustainable food system, the integration of food security and nutrition perspectives into regulatory frameworks, the generation of evidence from two baseline studies on the nutrition status of the population, and the provision of specialized nutritious foods to the most vulnerable people through primary health care units, in coordination with the *Supérate* programme.

²¹ National partners recognize WFP as an effective ally in capacity strengthening. An evaluation of the CSP for 2019–2023 suggests that the impact of capacity strengthening has been underestimated and points to the persistence of gaps, such as a need to enhance the links between social protection and emergency response, coordination mechanisms and multi-partner partnerships. WFP will work to deepen partnerships and improve internal capacity in performance measurement and reporting.

²² London School of Economics. 2016. *Climate Change Laws of the World: Dominican Republic law no. 589-16*.

20. During CSP implementation, WFP strengthened the capacity of national and local institutions working on disaster risk reduction in the areas of analysis, the design of social protection schemes, anticipatory action, coordination and information management. Advocacy with government partners, the development of standard operating procedures for service delivery and the assessment of logistics capacity all helped to better position WFP services.
21. A mid-term review of the CSP for 2019–2023 was conducted in early 2022, followed by a final evaluation completed in the first half of 2023. Recommendations and findings from both have been considered in the formulation of this new CSP for 2024–2028, in particular, those regarding the integration of food security and nutrition as a thematic focus throughout the CSP, especially in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation interventions; the focusing of advocacy at the highest level – especially in relation to compliance with and implementation of the country’s food and nutrition security act and plan, the food systems road map, food fortification, risk management and emergency preparedness and response; the mainstreaming of gender, protection and environmental approaches throughout programme cycles; and the reinforcement of a results-based approach through robust monitoring and evaluation schemes based on corporate systems and tools that generate evidence, systematize learning and measure WFP’s contribution to the attainment of the SDGs.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

22. The new CSP is aligned with the WFP strategic plan for 2022–2025 and the UNSDCF for 2023–2027. It contributes to the development outcomes envisaged in the UNSDCF, especially under pillar 1, “Equality and social inclusion”, on achieving good-quality, universal, inclusive and resilient social goods and services; pillar 2, “Inclusive growth and shared prosperity”, on achieving inclusive opportunities for productive employment, decent work and economic transformation; and pillar 3, “Climate change, risks and environmental sustainability”, on disaster risk management, climate change mitigation and adaptation and the sustainable management of ecosystems and human settlements.
23. The CSP is aligned with the national priorities set in the national constitution, the 2012 national development strategy, the 2016 food sovereignty and food security and nutrition act and applicable national sectoral plans.

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

24. WFP held consultation workshops on the vision that underlies the CSP with government institutions, cooperating partners, women’s organizations, persons with disabilities, migrants, universities, non-governmental and civil society organizations, donors and other United Nations entities. The results of those consultations have been considered and incorporated into this CSP’s strategic vision.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

25. The strategic direction of the CSP is articulated through five interrelated outcomes and focuses on areas in which WFP has added value, expertise and comparative advantages, with an emphasis on assistance and capacity strengthening aimed at ending malnutrition and building resilience and preparedness to respond to crises. The first two outcomes relate to assisting populations affected by acute food insecurity and malnutrition owing to climate and other shocks by providing direct and technical assistance and capacity strengthening at the individual and community levels. The third outcome relates to enhancing the resilience

to climate change of households and actors in food value chains and improving their access to markets through food systems-oriented and gender-transformative approaches.

26. To complement those efforts and following a humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach, the fourth outcome focuses on working with national and local institutions to strengthen capacity and systems that directly affect food and nutrition, especially with regard to social protection and disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation. WFP will apply gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive approaches that contribute to women's empowerment and engage in calibrated interventions that address nutrition needs throughout the life cycle. The fifth outcome will enable WFP to continue to provide on-demand services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners.
27. Approaches to environmental sustainability, protection, nutrition integration, gender equality and women's empowerment are incorporated as cross-cutting elements throughout the plan.

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Country strategic plan outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Dominican Republic are able to meet their food and other essential needs at all times

28. WFP will provide humanitarian assistance to food-insecure populations before, during and immediately after crises so that affected individuals and populations can meet their food and other essential needs. Assistance will be provided in the form of cash-based transfers, food and non-food items as well as capacity strengthening at the individual, community and local levels. WFP's assistance will complement national efforts and will leverage the Government's social protection system.

WFP strategic outcome

29. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

Focus area

30. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

31. This CSP outcome is aligned with UNSDCF pillar 3, contributing to the achievement of UNSDCF outcome 4: "Disaster risk management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable management of ecosystems and human settlements".

Expected outputs

32. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:
- Output 1.1: Households and people at risk of food and nutrition insecurity affected by emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises benefit from food, cash-based transfers and services that meet their food and other essential needs, including through the social protection system.
 - Output 1.2: Households and people vulnerable to hazards and climate shocks benefit from anticipatory actions, including cash-based transfers, that meet their food and other essential needs.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach

33. WFP will provide humanitarian assistance to the populations most at risk of food and nutrition insecurity before, during and immediately after crises, in particular households headed by women, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, boys and girls, older persons, people seeking citizenship or in transit, people living with HIV and tuberculosis, persons with disabilities and people with other vulnerabilities. Transfer modalities will be determined through feasibility assessments based on an analysis of the context, including protection and gender dynamics, in coordination with national institutions and with a view to supporting and complementing the national shock-responsive social protection system.
34. Planned interventions will be developed at the national level and will prioritize the most impoverished areas, border areas with large numbers of people in transit or seeking citizenship and areas with high disaster incidence, including coastal areas and communities situated near water bodies. While interventions will focus primarily on densely populated urban areas, assistance will also be provided to communities in remote rural and peri-urban areas that have been affected by disasters. Cross-border operations agreed between the governments of the Dominican Republic and Haiti may be supported in order to strengthen binational responses to emergencies, with a focus on gender, protection and food security and nutrition.
35. Anticipatory actions – such as the provision of climate information services and the implementation of shock-responsive safety nets using cash-based transfers, directly or through the national social protection system – will be developed. This work will prioritize populations at risk of food insecurity in the areas of greatest historical vulnerability to climate shocks, in particular in the Yaque del Norte and Yaque del Sur river basins and in other provinces prioritized by the Government. Through such efforts WFP will support better preparedness, mitigate the impact of shocks and build resilience while strengthening local capacity and assisting actors at the local and central levels in the design and activation of contingency plans.
36. This CSP outcome is linked to resilience initiatives for livelihood strengthening under CSP outcome 3 and efforts in emergency preparedness and national and local capacity strengthening under CSP outcome 4.

Partnerships

37. WFP will promote coordination and synergies with a wide range of actors, including government institutions at the national level (to ensure the prioritization of response efforts), civil protection, social protection and health authorities, community leaders and other local actors. Links with civil society organizations, including women's organizations, will be strengthened with a view to improving needs and context analysis, targeting, monitoring and accountability. WFP will strengthen coordination with other United Nations entities and will work with traditional and non-traditional donors and the private sector on funding, service delivery, diversity and geographic coverage. Efforts will take into account Haiti's deteriorating food security situation.

Assumptions

38. It is assumed that WFP will receive resources sufficient to enable it to maintain financial and operational capacity sufficient to carry out emergency operations, including the capacity to identify and communicate needs and gaps in ways that attract donor contributions and respond to the Government's calls for complementarity in responding to shocks that exceed national response capacity and require consideration of the differentiated needs of the

population affected by the shocks. To that end, cooperation with emergency response agencies will be strengthened.

Transition/handover strategy

39. WFP will advocate that people who are highly vulnerable and people at risk of becoming so be included in national programmes as a means of gradually handing over interventions to relevant national institutions. WFP will also continue to coordinate with national and local institutions to promote the inclusion of the forecast-based anticipatory mechanism in public policies.

Country strategic plan outcome 2: Food- and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028

40. WFP will complement national efforts to achieve SDG 2, with a focus on reducing anaemia, overweight and obesity throughout the life cycle and an emphasis on the populations at greatest risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP assistance will involve individual capacity strengthening, technical assistance, evidence generation and social and behaviour change communication strategies that promote a comprehensive and nutrition-sensitive approach to social protection.

WFP strategic outcome

41. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes.

Focus area

42. The focus area of CSP outcome 2 is root causes.

Alignment with national priorities

43. This CSP outcome is aligned with pillar 2 of the UNSDCF, contributing to the achievement of UNSDCF outcome 2, "Quality, universal, inclusive and resilient social goods and services".

Expected outputs

44. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:
- Output 2.1: Food- and nutritionally insecure populations throughout the life cycle benefit from evidence-based and tailored assistance that improves access to and consumption of diverse diets.
 - Output 2.2: Households and people throughout the life cycle at high risk of food and nutrition insecurity take advantage of social and behaviour change communication strategies and counselling that improve their skills, knowledge and eating habits.

Key activities

Activity 2: Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach

45. WFP will complement government efforts to reduce malnutrition by implementing comprehensive interventions to increase access to and consumption of diverse diets and improve the dietary habits and behaviours of woman-headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children age 6–59 months, school-age boys and girls, young people, including especially adolescent girls, older persons, people in transit or seeking citizenship, people living with HIV or tuberculosis, persons with disabilities and other population groups at high risk of food and nutrition insecurity. Specifically, WFP will promote the integration of nutrition approaches into maternal and child health and social protection

programmes (including the national school feeding programme)²³ through the provision of technical assistance and capacity strengthening services, complementary inputs, such as specialized nutritious foods and other products (including micronutrient powders), and well-calibrated nutrition counselling based on nutrition status and the life cycle. The consumption of fortified foods will be promoted, and the Government will be supported in implementing food systems-based nutrition guidelines.

46. In collaboration with the Government, WFP will promote social and behaviour change communication strategies focused on nutrition and gender-role transformation aimed at increasing knowledge and changing behaviour with regard to eating habits and food choices, the consumption of varied diets throughout the life cycle and the equal sharing of caring responsibilities.
47. The planned interventions will be developed at the national level and will prioritize the most impoverished provinces and border areas with the largest numbers of people in transit or seeking citizenship. The identification and prioritization of beneficiaries will be coordinated with national and local institutions.
48. This outcome is linked to emergency response interventions under CSP outcome 1, efforts to implement the road map for sustainable, healthy and equitable food systems under CSP outcome 3 and institutional capacity and systems strengthening actions under CSP outcome 4.

Partnerships

49. WFP will promote joint work with institutions involved in food security and nutrition policy analysis, decision-making and implementation with a view to enhancing synergies. WFP will also strengthen coordination with other United Nations entities, in particular with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, non-governmental organizations, social and community-based organizations, organizations specializing in gender equality, disability and other vulnerabilities, private sector entities and academic organizations.

Assumptions

50. It is assumed that key actors in the fight against malnutrition will consider WFP to be a partner of choice in improving institutional coordination, governance and policies for food security and nutrition. It is also assumed that WFP will receive resources sufficient to enable it to maintain its technical and financial capacity to implement interventions that respond to people's needs in line with government priorities and through innovative and sustainable solutions.

Transition/handover strategy

51. WFP will gradually reduce its provision of technical assistance and will facilitate the handover of its interventions to national institutions by working with the Government on a strategy that covers implementation tools and modalities and comprehensive monitoring systems for the prevention of malnutrition (especially in social protection programmes), as well as resources.

²³ Support for the national school feeding programme is critical to WFP interventions and is embedded in CSP outcome 2, with its nutrition perspective, CSP outcome 3, on boosting the participation of local producers in food supply, and CSP outcome 4, on enhancing the Government's capacity to provide more effective and diverse school meals.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Climate-vulnerable populations in the Dominican Republic, including smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, are more resilient and benefit from sustainable, healthy and equitable food systems by 2028

52. To complement national efforts to implement the national road map for a sustainable, resilient and equitable food system,²⁴ WFP will work with local institutions, community-based organizations, producer associations (especially those led by and composed of women) and other actors in food value chains to build resilience and strengthen livelihoods. WFP will improve knowledge and practices in integrated disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition and market access.

WFP strategic outcome

53. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

Focus area

54. The focus area of CSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

55. This CSP outcome is aligned with UNSDCF pillar 2, contributing to the achievement of UNSDCF outcome 3, "Inclusive opportunities for productive employment, decent work and economic transformation; and pillar 3, contributing to the achievement of outcome 4, "Disaster risk management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable management of ecosystems and human settlements".

Expected outputs

56. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:

- Output 3.1: Communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors benefit from services and programmes intended to strengthen their livelihoods, increase their resilience, enhance their adaptive capacity in the face of climate change and improve their food security and nutrition.
- Output 3.2: Smallholders and other actors in food value chains increase their capacity to access markets, including institutional markets, through gender-transformative approaches that promote the economic empowerment and autonomy of women.

Key activities

Activity 3: Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition

57. WFP will employ a food systems approach to strengthen the resilience of communities and food value chain actors that are highly vulnerable to climate change, including smallholder farmers and informal workers in rural and peri-urban areas such as day labourers, fisherfolk and people working in the tourism sector. Technical assistance will focus on climate change adaptation and integrated disaster risk management, including anticipatory action. The latter will focus on protecting livelihoods by providing timely and high-quality climate services, risk financing solutions, nature-based solutions and support for asset creation and rehabilitation.

²⁴ At the invitation of the United Nations Secretary-General, the Dominican Republic has committed to promoting national dialogues aimed at developing a road map for transforming its food systems. The road map, presented at the 2021 United Nations food systems summit, will guide actions aimed at building a food system that is sustainable, resilient and equitable taking into account access, availability, quality and security issues and making appropriate and resilient use of natural resources.

58. The capacity of smallholder farmers and producer associations and cooperatives (especially those led by women) will be strengthened with the aim of improving their access to markets, including institutional markets linked to social protection schemes and the national school feeding programme. WFP will prioritize women and other local actors in food value chains, promoting sustainable local economies and access to services. WFP will strengthen food supply chains and promote food safety and quality, associativity for healthy food systems and women's empowerment and economic autonomy.
59. Interventions under this outcome will be implemented in the areas that are most vulnerable to climate shocks, particularly in the eastern and north-western provinces, which have historically been affected by drought. This outcome aims to use a holistic approach to strengthening community resilience by adopting strategies that address the impact of climate change and recognize vulnerabilities within the food system, acknowledging the array of challenges that communities may encounter and laying the groundwork for mitigating these challenges, especially in light of the effects of the El Niño climate phenomenon. This outcome is linked to nutrition actions and social and behaviour change communication under CSP outcome 2 and efforts to strengthen institutional capacity in disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and the national school feeding programme under CSP outcome 4.

Partnerships

60. WFP will engage with civil society, including associations and cooperatives (in particular those led by women) in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities and will promote coordination with local and community actors with a view to identifying needs and priorities that ensure the local ownership, sustainability and scaling up of activities. WFP will involve national and local institutions in the implementation of community capacity building activities and advocate that relevant institutions facilitate smallholder farmer access to markets. Partnerships with traditional and non-traditional donors and private sector entities will be strengthened to ensure adequate funding for interventions.

Assumptions

61. It is assumed that the Government is interested in WFP's support in facilitating inter-institutional coordination and the localization of actions and that local actors (associations, cooperatives) and other actors in food value chains are interested in working with WFP and government institutions. It is also assumed that WFP will receive resources sufficient to enable it to maintain its financial and operational capacity to carry out activities that complement and are coordinated with those of other United Nations entities, in particular with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and support the Government and civil society.

Transition/handover strategy

62. WFP will coordinate with the Government in the design of a phased handover of interventions to relevant institutions. WFP will promote replicable and scalable activities that take into consideration national priorities and have the potential to be integrated into national plans; such activities will include climate services programmes for smallholder farmers, a decentralized procurement model focused on family farming for the school feeding programme and programmes that support women and other producers. Local and national governments will be involved at all stages of the programme cycle to ensure capacity building and government ownership of interventions.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Public, private and civil society institutions at the national and local levels in the Dominican Republic have strengthened systems that improve resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and food and nutrition by 2028

63. To complement the efforts of the Government and other partners to implement the 2030 national development strategy, the national plan for sovereignty and food security and nutrition and various ongoing sectoral policies and plans, WFP will strengthen the capacity of systems for resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, social protection and food security and nutrition. Such actions will aim to improve legal frameworks, governance and interinstitutional coordination; knowledge, attitudes and practices; the generation of evidence and information for decision-making; and access to financing for prioritized interventions.

WFP strategic outcome

64. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened.

Focus area

65. The focus area of CSP outcome 4 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

66. This CSP outcome is aligned with UNSDCF pillar 1, contributing to the achievement of UNSDCF outcome 2, "Quality, universal, inclusive and resilient social goods and services"; and pillar 3, contributing to the achievement of outcome 4, "Disaster risk management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable management of ecosystems and human settlements".

Expected outputs

67. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 4:
- Output 4.1: National and local actors in the areas of early warning, risk management (including anticipatory action), climate change and shock-responsive social protection strengthen their capacity and systems for improving policies, strategies and programmes related to food security, nutrition and associated essential needs.
 - Output 4.2: National and local actors in the areas of social protection, food, nutrition, health and education strengthen their capacity and systems for improving policies, strategies and programmes related to food security, nutrition and associated essential needs.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide technical skills and strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and local levels to enable them to improve policies, strategies and programmes related to food security and nutrition through a gender-transformative, protection and climate resilience approach

68. WFP will work with national and local stakeholders to strengthen capacity in and generate evidence on resilience and emergency preparedness, with a particular focus on supply chains, the operationalization of the logistics corridor with Haiti, climate services and disaster risk financing. Interventions will be in the areas of anticipatory action and early warning systems, climate change adaptation (especially considering the effects of El Niño), ecosystem-based solutions, adaptive social protection and telecommunications in emergencies. WFP will apply innovative approaches to address issues related to gender, protection, food security and nutrition and climate resilience.

69. WFP will provide technical assistance and generate evidence for national and local actors with a view to advancing nutrition-sensitive social protection and policies and systems related to food, nutrition, health and education (including the national school feeding programme),²⁵ based on gap identification and prioritization with the Government. WFP will complement national efforts in nutrition monitoring and counselling and the fortification of staple foods, thus strengthening the ability of food assistance programmes to provide nutritious food and the mainstreaming of nutrition into integrated disaster risk management.
70. The geographic coverage and types of intervention will be defined in collaboration with relevant institutions based on context analysis and national and local capacity. At the request of the Government, WFP will also identify best practices in relevant thematic areas in other countries that can be shared through South–South and triangular cooperation. WFP will also promote cross-border interventions aimed at strengthening the capacity of health, education and disaster risk management systems to reduce the vulnerability of target populations to food insecurity and crises.
71. This outcome is linked to nutrition and social and behaviour change communication strategies under CSP outcome 2, and work in integrated disaster risk management under CSP outcome 1 and in climate change adaptation under CSP outcome 3.

Partnerships

72. WFP will seek strategic alliances with government partners,²⁶ non-governmental organizations, civil society, community-based organizations and women's organizations that will work to reduce gender inequality. It will develop synergies and complementarities with other United Nations entities, in particular the other Rome-based agencies. To ensure adequate funding, WFP will strengthen relations with traditional and non-traditional donors and the private sector through effective communication and joint needs assessments. Partnerships with government and non-governmental institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean will be promoted with the aim of developing South–South and triangular cooperation.

Assumptions

73. It is assumed that the Government will remain interested in working with WFP to strengthen institutional capacity, inter-institutional coordination at the national and local levels and the localization of actions. It is also assumed that WFP will receive resources sufficient to enable it to maintain the financial and operational capacity to carry out activities that complement and are coordinated with those of other United Nations entities.

Transition/handover strategy

74. Interventions under CSP outcome 4 include capacity strengthening and awareness raising activities that will enable the enhancement of systems and facilitate the progressive phase-out of WFP's direct implementation of interventions and their handover to government institutions. WFP will continue to be a strategic partner in country capacity strengthening after the handover is completed.

²⁵ A Systems Approach for Better Education Results exercise identified gaps and opportunities for concrete actions to strengthen school feeding and nutrition programmes. The Government, through the national institute for student welfare, and WFP agreed on a joint work plan for enhancing national capacity in the areas of health, nutrition, food supply chains and food and nutrition education in schools. The plan, which has four expected results and 12 lines of action, complements national efforts to deliver on the country's commitments in relation to the school meals coalition established at the 2021 United Nations food systems summit and the food systems roadmap.

²⁶ Please see paragraphs 91–94 of this document.

Country strategic plan outcome 5: Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028

75. WFP will provide government institutions and humanitarian and development actors with on-demand services, thereby strengthening partners' capacity to deliver effective and efficient assistance and improve the response to food insecurity and the needs of people and communities affected by emergencies.

WFP strategic outcome

76. CSP outcome 5 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

Focus area

77. The focus area of CSP outcome 5 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

78. This CSP outcome is aligned with pillar 1 of the UNSDCF, contributing to the achievement of UNSDCF outcome 2, "Quality, universal, inclusive and resilient social goods and services".

Expected output

79. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 5:
- Output 5.1: Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors benefit from on-demand services that enhance their capacity to undertake coordinated, efficient and effective activities.

Key activities

Activity 5: Provide supply chain and other services to government institutions and humanitarian and development actors to facilitate their efforts to meet the needs of target populations

80. WFP will assist government institutions, humanitarian actors and other United Nations entities in optimizing their supply chains through diagnostic work that identifies gaps and needs related to procurement and logistics procedures. WFP will continue to provide partners with food and essential non-food items and logistics and storage services. It will also offer other on-demand services in areas such as cash-based transfers and telecommunications and will leverage its specialized food procurement and distribution capability to increase dietary diversity through transparent, reliable, cost-effective operations and local and regional agreements.
81. Those operations will be complemented by capacity strengthening for humanitarian, development and government actors in areas such as logistics coordination, food management, operational procedures and actions, emergency preparedness for the timely delivery of assistance and supply chain optimization.

Partnerships

82. WFP will implement services on request, primarily from government partners and humanitarian and development actors, including other United Nations entities. It will work with its partners to identify needs and ensure that services are client-oriented.

Assumptions

83. It is assumed that WFP will continue to be a partner of choice of government institutions and humanitarian and development partners, to provide advice and support for supply chain operations and to maintain its leadership in the field. It is also assumed that it will strengthen synergies with partners in finding viable, efficient and competitive solutions that fill logistics gaps.

Transition/handover strategy

84. WFP will advocate the strengthening of logistics capacity within government institutions and among humanitarian partners so as to address the issues identified in the supply chain diagnostic work referred to in paragraph 80. A multisectoral emergency response action plan will provide a framework for the transfer of capacity to national institutions and the promotion of logistics coordination among various actors.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

85. Under CSP outcome 1 WFP will support 145,000 people vulnerable to shocks, prioritizing households and individuals at risk of acute food insecurity and malnutrition and including people in transit or seeking citizenship, as well as the inhabitants of the most disaster-prone areas, border areas and the poorest provinces. In addition, 45,000 people will benefit from anticipatory action. The targeting approach and criteria will be defined jointly with key stakeholders, including communities, based on context and emergency scenarios. CSP outcome 2 focuses on food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people and households in the poorest provinces and border areas. WFP will reach 946,820 people, targeted and prioritized jointly with the social protection system, through interventions aimed at improving access to and the use of diverse diets and beneficiary knowledge, practices and eating habits.
86. Under CSP outcome 3 WFP will prioritize food value chain actors and rural and peri-urban households exposed to the adverse effects of climate change, reaching 5,800 people. WFP will improve access to markets for smallholder farmers and the members of cooperatives, reaching 27,000 people. The targeting of activities under this outcome will follow a community-driven approach, prioritizing the areas most vulnerable to climate events, especially in the eastern and north-western provinces.
87. CSP outcome 4 will focus on strengthening the capacity of national and local institutions in emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation, social protection and food security and nutrition. WFP will reach approximately 9,270,000 indirect (tier 3) beneficiaries, selected according to government priorities and based on the current coverage of the social protection programme. Under CSP outcome 5 WFP will provide services to partners that will benefit approximately 200,000 indirect (tier 2) beneficiaries.

4.2 Transfers

88. This CSP foresees a variety of transfer modalities to serve the various population groups identified, including the provision of fortified or specialized foods, cash-based transfers and other items, as detailed in annex III. WFP will select modalities – food, cash-based transfers or a combination of both – based on assessments and analysis of the context (including the availability of suppliers, the nutritional adequacy of the various transfer modalities and protection, gender and cost-efficiency considerations) and in close consultation with beneficiaries and partners. Capacity strengthening will be provided under all outcomes. Men and women will benefit equally.
89. Beneficiary selection, registration and monitoring mechanisms will be chosen in accordance with the type of intervention and the implementation period. WFP's digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform, will be used to manage beneficiary data and transfers for cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance, meeting institutional data security and protection standards.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

90. WFP has been present in the Dominican Republic since 1969 and has an office in the capital, Santo Domingo. It has technical staff who are specialized in nutrition, climate change, social protection, emergency response, supply chains, monitoring and evaluation, gender and protection. The office will continue to strengthen its human capital through a holistic approach, promoting learning, development, young talent, diversity and inclusion and adjusting its operational structure to ensure that it has the right staff for effective management of CSP activities that support the Government's efforts to achieve the SDGs. Adjustments will take into account the recommendations resulting from the evaluation of the previous CSP, including those regarding the strengthening of cross-cutting and support units (monitoring and evaluation, communications, partnerships, cash-based transfer service provision, gender and protection), and will reflect the findings from workforce assessments in strategic programme areas such as country capacity strengthening.

4.4 Partnerships

91. WFP will promote strategic partnerships and agreements with national and local-level government institutions directly involved in disaster risk analysis and reduction, climate change, resilience and shock-responsive social protection, including the national meteorological office, the emergency operations centre and the civil defence authorities. WFP will work closely with the Ministry of the Presidency through the national commission on food sovereignty and security, the ministries responsible for the economy, planning and development and public health, the national health service, the national institute for student welfare, the ministry responsible for women's affairs, and social protection programmes (*Supérate* and the school feeding and state canteen programmes).
92. Partnerships with local actors, including community leaders and non-governmental and civil society organizations (including women's organizations), will be strengthened with a view to reducing gender gaps and improving local actors (including women's organizations) participation in analysis, targeting and monitoring. Partnerships with traditional and non-traditional donors and the private sector will also be strengthened to ensure the funding and geographical coverage of services.
93. In collaboration with the Government, partnerships with key actors in the region will be enhanced to promote South-South and triangular cooperation, with partners sharing good practices and innovative experiences in food security and nutrition, climate change adaptation and crisis and emergency management.
94. WFP will strengthen coordination with other United Nations entities, including the other Rome-based agencies, to enhance the complementarity of activities and promote the creation of synergies, complementarities and joint work in accordance with partners' various mandates and areas of expertise, from planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It will also actively participate in inter-agency groups working to achieve the results envisaged in the UNSDCF.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

95. In response to the findings of the evaluation of the previous CSP, the role and capacity of the country office monitoring and evaluation unit will be strengthened and a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation strategy will be developed. WFP will improve the measurement of cross-cutting and gender-sensitive indicators, outcomes, outputs, activities, performance, impact and contributions to the SDGs, in line with corporate standards. Special attention will be given to evidence generation, innovation, transparency and accountability. Monitoring data will be collected through various mechanisms and

disaggregated by sex, age, disability, residence status and other demographic markers for analysis purposes.

96. A detailed gender-responsive monitoring plan and budget, including gender and age analysis and specifying the methodology to be employed for data collection and analysis, will be prepared annually for all activities. WFP will promote the development of joint monitoring and evaluation plans with other United Nations entities, the Government and local partners.
97. A mid-term review will be conducted in 2026 to allow timely decision-making and programme adjustments. Under the leadership of the WFP Office of Evaluation, a final independent evaluation will be commissioned in 2027 to meet accountability requirements regarding the overall performance and results of WFP's country portfolio and to guide future strategic programming. In addition, at least one decentralized thematic evaluation of WFP's cross-sectoral country capacity strengthening work will be commissioned in 2025, and an impact evaluation on anticipatory action will be conducted in 2024.
98. To ensure accountability to affected populations, WFP has a community feedback mechanism that allows fluid communication about the programme and the identification of any adjustments necessary for its improvement; cases requiring protection from sexual exploitation and abuse are treated confidentially. The mechanism will be strengthened to facilitate better management and tracking of beneficiary feedback and WFP's response.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

99. Political and social instability in Haiti and extreme weather events and disasters in Haiti and the Dominican Republic that increase forced migration and internal displacement may overwhelm the technical capacity of WFP and local partners and affect the implementation of operations. Scenario-based contingency and mitigation plans will be developed in close collaboration with government partners and other stakeholders.
100. A lack of donor interest and changes in donor priorities could mean that funding sufficient for the achievement of the proposed outcomes is not available. WFP will work with the Government, other United Nations entities, cooperating partners and humanitarian organizations to diversify its donor portfolio and enhance the engagement of the private sector.
101. Gender inequality affects food security, nutrition and livelihoods and hinders the achievement of SDG 2. A gender approach will be incorporated into the planned interventions, and participatory consultations will be promoted at all stages of their implementation with the aim of identifying risks, ensuring the equal and effective participation of women and men and promoting women's economic autonomy and empowerment.

Operational risks

102. Insecurity in border areas, limited coverage of financial service providers, disruption of the supply chains for relief items and a lack of qualified local suppliers or cooperating partners could hamper the implementation of activities. Contingency plans and partner capacity will be strengthened and developed according to local circumstances and existing alternatives.
103. To address the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse WFP will work with inter-agency stakeholders to provide training for WFP and partner staff, sensitize beneficiaries and strengthen internal processes for the reporting and referral of alleged cases.

Fiduciary risks

104. Operations related to cash-based transfers, food supply and the provision of goods and services are vulnerable to the risks of fraud, corruption and non-compliance with ethical obligations and standards of conduct. WFP will strengthen monitoring controls by implementing institutional regulations and tools that facilitate the registration and monitoring of beneficiaries in accordance with data protection and privacy criteria. The country office will provide regular training for staff and cooperating partners and will establish an effective internal communication and reporting system.

Financial risks

105. The volatility of food and fuel prices has a direct impact on the value of WFP's assistance and the purchasing power of beneficiaries. Prices will be monitored and the cost of a basic food basket will be analysed, along with inflation and exchange rates, to inform timely decision-making.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

106. In line with WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework, all CSP activities will be screened for environmental and social risks using WFP's corporate tool. This will ensure that programme activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment or people. WFP will develop environmental and social management plans based on the screening results, where necessary.
107. WFP will continue to implement an environmental management system that systematically identifies, manages and reduces the environmental impact of its operations. Environmental assessments will be conducted at WFP premises with a view to identifying opportunities to enhance energy efficiency and decarbonization, waste and water management, sustainable procurement, reductions in air travel and transport and staff training and awareness.

6. Resources for results**6.1 Country portfolio budget**

108. WFP's country portfolio budget for the Dominican Republic is USD 47,279,660 for five years. It reflects the needs related to food access for crisis-affected people, the integration of nutrition activities and the strengthening of community and individual capacity for climate resilience and market access and of national and local capacity for food security and nutrition, disaster risk management and emergency preparedness and response. WFP has allocated adequate resources to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in all activities. The budget breakdown shows that 26 percent is allocated to crisis response under CSP outcome 1, 18 percent to addressing root causes under CSP outcome 2 and 56 percent to resilience building under CSP outcomes 3 (24 percent), 4 (12 percent) and 5 (20 percent).

COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)							
Country strategic plan outcome	Activity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
1	1	2 306 365	2 331 084	2 755 286	2 715 115	2 210 713	12 318 563
2	2	1 615 676	1 703 875	1 738 396	1 787 373	1 473 532	8 318 852
3	3	925 151	1 659 925	1 507 112	4 172 722	3 194 772	11 459 682
4	4	1 300 455	1 026 080	1 028 459	1 308 735	1 229 188	5 892 916
5	5	2 652 694	2 065 807	1 525 299	1 532 164	1 513 683	9 289 647
Total		8 800 341	8 786 770	8 554 552	11 516 109	9 621 888	47 279 660

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

109. Planned interventions will require increased resource mobilization to ensure adequate funding for priority areas in consultation with the Government and other strategic partners. Financial support for WFP has increased significantly in recent years, mainly in response to humanitarian needs resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. In view of the focus of this CSP, the country office has developed a partnership action plan to strategically guide its resource mobilization efforts. The plan outlines mechanisms and strategies for continuing to diversify and enhance WFP's partnerships base in the Dominican Republic in a sustainable way. The country office will look to enhance its partnership with the host government and international financial institutions, forge new partnerships with private sector entities and continue to explore funding opportunities with key international actors – particularly funding windows linked to climate change and related matters.
110. Resource mobilization relies heavily on contributions to crisis response from donor countries and the Government of the Dominican Republic. Activities addressing root causes and resilience building will require increased resource mobilization efforts. In mobilizing support for its humanitarian and development operations, WFP will maintain close coordination with national and local governments, engage a wide range of potential donors, cover various funding windows and reach out to non-traditional donors, taking advantage of opportunities arising from the humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach. It will also explore new funding opportunities through United Nations partnerships, in particular with the other Rome-based agencies, and cooperation mechanisms that facilitate the channelling of resources for joint programmes. In the event of funding shortfalls, WFP will prioritize the sustainability of its life-saving assistance to support the most vulnerable communities.

ANNEX I**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2024–2028)****SDG 2: Zero hunger****SDG target 1: Access to food**

Country strategic plan outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Dominican Republic are able to meet their food and other essential needs at all times

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

WFP maintains its financial and operational capacity to carry out emergency operations and can identify and communicate needs and gaps with donors to attract stable funding contributions. The Government requires complementarity in responding to large-scale events that exceed national capacity and require attention to the differentiated needs of the most vulnerable. Collaboration with institutions involved in emergency response and the relevance of WFP's value added will be strengthened.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Activities and outputs

1. Provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations and people most vulnerable to disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises while strengthening social protection systems through a gender and protection approach (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

1.1: Households and people at risk of food and nutrition insecurity affected by emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises benefit from food, cash-based transfers and services that meet their food and other essential needs, including through the social protection system (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.1: Households and people at risk of food and nutrition insecurity affected by emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises benefit from food, cash-based transfers and services that meet their food and other essential needs, including through the social protection system (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.2: Households and people vulnerable to hazards and climate shocks benefit from anticipatory actions, including cash-based transfers, that meet their food and other essential needs (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

1.2: Households and people vulnerable to hazards and climate shocks benefit from anticipatory actions, including cash-based transfers, that meet their food and other essential needs (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs)

SDG target 2: End malnutrition

Country strategic plan outcome 2: Food- and nutritionally insecure populations in the Dominican Republic have access to diverse diets throughout the life cycle by 2028

WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions

WFP can contribute to improved institutional, governance and policy coordination, and can work efficiently and effectively with the various actors with key responsibilities and actions in the fight against malnutrition. It maintains its technical and financial capacity to implement interventions that respond to people's needs in line with government priorities through innovative and sustainable solutions.

Outcome indicators

Food consumption score – nutrition

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition message

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Activities and outputs**2. Provide direct transfers and strengthen the capacity of households and people to improve their access to and consumption of diverse diets, through a gender-transformative and social protection approach (NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme)**

2.1: Food- and nutritionally insecure populations throughout the life cycle benefit from evidence-based and tailored assistance that improves access to and consumption of diverse diets (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

2.1: Food- and nutritionally insecure populations throughout the life cycle benefit from evidence-based and tailored assistance that improves access to and consumption of diverse diets (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

2.1: Food- and nutritionally insecure populations throughout the life cycle benefit from evidence-based and tailored assistance that improves access to and consumption of diverse diets (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs)

2.2: Households and people throughout the life cycle at high risk of food and nutrition insecurity take advantage of social and behaviour change communication strategies and counselling that improve their skills, knowledge and eating habits (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

2.2: Households and people throughout the life cycle at high risk of food and nutrition insecurity take advantage of social and behaviour change communication strategies and counselling that improve their skills, knowledge and eating habits (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

2.2: Households and people throughout the life cycle at high risk of food and nutrition insecurity take advantage of social and behaviour change communication strategies and counselling that improve their skills, knowledge and eating habits (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets)

SDG target 4: Sustainable food system

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Climate-vulnerable populations in the Dominican Republic, including smallholder farmers and other actors in food value chains, are more resilient and benefit from sustainable, healthy and equitable food systems by 2028

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

WFP maintains its financial and operational capacity to carry out activities in a complementary and coordinated manner with other agencies of the United Nations system in support of the Government and civil society. The Government is interested in WFP's support to facilitate inter-institutional coordination and the territorialisation of actions. Local actors (associations, cooperatives) and other actors in food value chains are interested and willing to work with WFP and government institutions.

Outcome indicators

Climate adaptation benefit score

Climate resilience capacity score

Climate services score

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Food consumption score – nutrition

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Activities and outputs

3. Provide technical assistance to communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors to enable them to improve their livelihoods, resilience, climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition (SMS-1.8: Smallholder agricultural market support programmes)

3.1: Communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors benefit from services and programmes intended to strengthen their livelihoods, increase their resilience, enhance their adaptive capacity in the face of climate change and improve their food security and nutrition (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

3.1: Communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors benefit from services and programmes intended to strengthen their livelihoods, increase their resilience, enhance their adaptive capacity in the face of climate change and improve their food security and nutrition (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

3.1: Communities and actors in food value chains exposed to shocks and stressors benefit from services and programmes intended to strengthen their livelihoods, increase their resilience, enhance their adaptive capacity in the face of climate change and improve their food security and nutrition (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

3.2: Smallholders and other actors in food value chains increase their capacity to access markets, including institutional markets, through gender-transformative approaches that promote the economic empowerment and autonomy of women (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

3.2: Smallholders and other actors in food value chains increase their capacity to access markets, including institutional markets, through gender-transformative approaches that promote the economic empowerment and autonomy of women (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

3.2: Smallholders and other actors in food value chains increase their capacity to access markets, including institutional markets, through gender-transformative approaches that promote the economic empowerment and autonomy of women (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

3.2: Smallholders and other actors in food value chains increase their capacity to access markets, including institutional markets, through gender-transformative approaches that promote the economic empowerment and autonomy of women (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**SDG target 9: Capacity building**

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Public, private and civil society institutions at the national and local levels in the Dominican Republic have strengthened systems that improve resilience in the face of shocks, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and food and nutrition by 2028

WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

The interest of the Government and its institutions is maintained, as well as inter-institutional coordination at the national and local levels and the territorialization of actions. WFP maintains the financial and operational capacity to carry out activities in a complementary and coordinated manner with other entities of the United Nations system.

Outcome indicators

Emergency preparedness capacity index

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy

Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

SABER school feeding index

Activities and outputs

4. Provide technical skills and strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and local levels to enable them to improve policies, strategies and programmes related to food security and nutrition through a gender-transformative, protection and climate resilience approach (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)

4.1: National and local actors in the areas of early warning, risk management (including anticipatory action), climate change and shock-responsive social protection strengthen their capacity and systems for improving policies, strategies and programmes related to food security, nutrition and associated essential needs (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

4.1: National and local actors in the areas of early warning, risk management (including anticipatory action), climate change and shock-responsive social protection strengthen their capacity and systems for improving policies, strategies and programmes related to food security, nutrition and associated essential needs (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

4.2: National and local actors in the areas of social protection, food, nutrition, health and education strengthen their capacity and systems for improving policies, strategies and programmes related to food security, nutrition and associated essential needs (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs)

4.2: National and local actors in the areas of social protection, food, nutrition, health and education strengthen their capacity and systems for improving policies, strategies and programmes related to food security, nutrition and associated essential needs (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs)

Country strategic plan outcome 5: Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors in the Dominican Republic receive efficient and effective services by 2028

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

WFP is seen as a strategic partner by government institutions and humanitarian and development partners and as a reference point for supply chain operations. WFP maintains its leadership in the field and strengthens synergies with partners to find viable, efficient and competitive solutions to fill the country's logistics gaps.

Outcome indicators

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs**5. Provide supply chain and other services to government institutions and humanitarian and development actors to facilitate their efforts to meet the needs of target populations (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)**

5.1: Government institutions and humanitarian and development actors benefit from on-demand services that enhance their capacity to undertake coordinated, efficient and effective activities (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**CC.1. Protection****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

CC.2. Accountability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

SDG 2: Zero hunger

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

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CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

ANNEX II

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY									
Country strategic plan outcome	Output	Activity	Beneficiary group	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
1	1.1	1	Girls	4 200	4 200	4 200	4 200	4 200	21 000
			Boys	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	20 000
			Women	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	30 000
			Men	5 800	5 800	5 800	5 800	5 800	29 000
			Total	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	100 000
	1.2	Girls	1 050	1 050	3 150	3 150	1 050	9 450	
		Boys	1 000	1 000	3 000	3 000	1 000	9 000	
		Women	1 500	1 500	4 500	4 500	1 500	13 500	
		Men	1 450	1 450	4 350	4 350	1 450	13 050	
		Total	5 000	5 000	15 000	15 000	5 000	45 000	
2	2.1	2	Girls	58 110	58 110	58 110	58 110	30 550	262 990
			Boys	52 800	52 800	52 800	52 800	27 360	238 560
			Women	13 590	13 590	13 590	13 590	12 090	66 450
			Men	7 500	7 500	7 500	7 500	6 000	36 000
			Total	132 000	132 000	132 000	132 000	76 000	604 000
	2.2	Girls	10 500	11 550	13 283	15 939	20 721	71 992	
		Boys	10 000	11 000	12 650	15 180	19 734	68 564	
		Women	15 000	16 500	18 975	22 770	29 601	102 846	
		Men	14 500	15 950	18 343	22 011	28 614	99 418	
		Total	50 000	55 000	63 250	75 900	98 670	342 820	
3	3.1	3	Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Boys	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Women	180	600	900	900	900	3 480
			Men	120	400	600	600	600	2 320
			Total	300	1 000	1 500	1 500	1 500	5 800
	3.2	Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Boys	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Women	540	1 500	2 940	5 700	9 300	19 980	
		Men	360	900	1 260	1 800	2 700	7 020	
		Total	900	2 400	4 200	7 500	12 000	27 000	
Total direct (without overlap)				208 200	215 400	235 950	251 900	213 170	1 124 620
Total indirect				509 500	861 406	2 245 995	2 583 793	3 273 206	9 473 900

ANNEX III

FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY											
	Country strategic plan outcome 1				Country strategic plan outcome 2				Country strategic plan outcome 3		
	Activity 1				Activity 2				Activity 3		
Beneficiary type	Shock-affected people				Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls	Older persons	Children under malnutrition and stunting prevention activities	Children in prevention of micronutrient deficiencies activities	People living with HIV	Smallholder producers	Day labourers
Modality	CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs
Crackers			148	5.55							
Rice 5%				80.72							
Oats				22.67							
Pulses – canned			85	24.16							
Vegetable oil				13.33							
Fruit juice			195.96								
Sardines – canned			45	22.40							
Super Cereal Plus					100	100	100				
Micronutrient powder								1			
Total kcal/day			1 235.48	1 716.21							
% kcal from protein			17.8	11.9							
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	1	1							5	5	5
Number of feeding days per year	90	30	5	30	120	60	120	120	30	30	30

Abbreviation: CBTs = cash-based transfers.

ANNEX IV

TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE		
Food type/cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	115	231 171
Pulses	41	202 003
Oil and fats	10	44 422
Mixed and blended foods	1 420	2 463 059
Other	117	990 507
Total (food)	1 703	3 931 162
Cash-based transfers		6 720 000
Total (food and cash-based transfers value)	1 703	10 651 162

ANNEX V

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (USD)						
	SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG target 2.2/WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG target 2.4/WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 4	SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 5	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	CSP outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	
Transfers	8 530 187	5 231 463	7 733 375	3 579 910	6 789 573	31 864 508
Implementation	1 811 865	1 750 843	1 922 275	1 373 821	1 511 690	8 370 493
Adjusted direct support costs	1 224 674	828 823	1 104 615	579 524	988 383	4 726 020
Subtotal	11 556 726	7 811 129	10 760 265	5 533 255	9 289 647	44 961 021
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	751 837	507 723	699 417	359 662	0	2 318 639
Total	12 318 563	8 318 852	11 459 682	5 892 916	9 289 647	47 279 660

Acronyms

COVID-19 coronavirus disease 2019

CSP country strategic plan

SDG Sustainable Development Goal

UNSDCF United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework