



Ayuda Humanitaria  
y Protección Civil

## Drought Preparedness projects in Dominican Republic

Organization ►	FAO-IT
<b>Title of Project</b>	Mainstreaming resilience and ensuring a timely response to food and nutrition insecurity related to slow onset crisis via the improvement of absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities, in the Dominican Republic
<b>Area of influence</b>	Dominican Republic: Provinces of Montecristi, Dajabón, Elías Piña and San Juan
<b>Start / end of the project</b>	01/03/2016 - 01/08/2016
<b>Project amount</b>	823.529 EUR
<b>ECHO contribution</b>	700.000 EUR
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	Individuals: 20.303 Organizations: 44
<b>Risk scenarios covered</b>	Drought related to “El Niño” phenomenon
<b>Local Implementation Partners</b>	National: FAO Local: WFP, OXFAM, PLAN, MUDE
<b>Other institutions and stakeholders</b>	National Emergency Commission (CNE), Ministry of Agriculture, Municipal Councils
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<b>Contributions from the project to the following points:</b> <b>1. Improve the knowledge about drought (example. Information management, impact evaluation, monitoring, sensitization, etc.)</b>	The project will contribute to improve knowledge and management of information on drought from the community level to the national level, by creating a pilot of an integrated Early Warning System for drought and other risks, in collaboration with government institutions. The pilot includes the harmonization of existing platforms of information, emphasizing the generation of a food and nutrition security analysis system that can be escalated by government authorities for use nationwide, from the strengthening of the Committees for Prevention and Risk Mitigation (CPMR) and from local Leaders. All the information generated by the project activities will be systematized so that the pilot can be adapted and replicated in other communities across the country that have similar conditions. The project also foresees the implementation of a monitoring system that from the creation of the monitoring committee of the project, will involve the consortium members and the different actors, planning of follow-up meetings to the work plan and scheduled activities and regular meetings with the CNE, which will allow monitoring the progress of the project in a timely manner and that will include comments and observations for improvement.
<b>2. Implementation of good practices at community level (at alert systems level, compilation of good practices, effective dissemination and application,</b>	The project considers the implementation of good practices at the community level. In this regard, it will contribute to improve resilience to drought and food and nutrition security of communities by implementing integrated EFSVL and WASH activities. At the community level, best practices for adaptation and absorption of climate risks and drought for vulnerable farmers and producers of the agricultural sector will be implemented and disseminated, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and IDIAF. Training sessions with communities on community level and HH good practices will be led and appropriate livelihoods support via (cash grant, vouchers, CfW or in-kind) to protect/ recover



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<i>etc.)</i>	beneficiaries livelihoods according to the PCVA for DRR and CCA. Moreover, best practices for community water treatment will be identified coordination with the institutions of local GASH, as INAPA and Ministry of Public Health, in order to achieve a positive behavioural change towards identified problems via the RANAS methodology, as well as strengthen the capacities of local community organizations in the prevention of waterborne disease and in their participation within the emergency plans of the INAPA via the local GASH. A toolkit for Drought will be designed to ensure that interested parties, organizations and families know and can implement, in coordination with community and municipal structures, actions related to the information system and drought protocols. Also local food production will be diversified, using production techniques for dry areas, so as to increase the sources of protein and vitamin content.
<b>3. Institutionalization of good practices (adoption of protocols for replication of best practices, interagency working around drought , etc. )</b>	The project will contribute to improve the capacity of the CNE member institutions to coordinate and implement an a flexible and forward looking integrated plan for multi-hazard including drought management from a food and nutrition security, resilience and Climate Change perspective. It will develop and operate a system that will allow CNE member institutions to effectively manage and share information related with agroclimatic risks and will create a visibility and socialization campaign with information related to drought hazard. Furthermore, coordination spaces for drought management and its institutionalization will be strengthened through the integration of drought in policies, strategies and plans at the national and municipal levels with a gender and protection perspective.
<b>Main project results Brief summary</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Member organizations of the CNE improve their capacity to coordinate and implement a flexible and forward looking integrated plan for multi-hazard including drought management from a food and nutrition security, resilience and Climate Change (CC) perspective.</li> <li>2. An integrated multi-level Information system to lead to Early Warning System (EWS) for early action is piloted for drought and other hazards, focusing on FNS.</li> <li>3. Improve community and HH resilience to drought and food insecurity via integrated EFSVL and WASH activities.</li> <li>4. Advocacy on "Resilience" initiatives, knowledge management to ensure that lessons learnt and information produced is disseminated efficiently at all levels for effective advocacy and future scale-up.</li> </ol>
<b>Main products of the project</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening of the coordination spaces, capacity building on DRR and FNS of the technical staff from member institutions of the CNE, development and operationalization of a system that will enable CNE member institutions to effectively manage and share information related to agro-climatic risks as well as development of a visibility and socialization campaign with information related to drought hazard with high level actors.</li> <li>2. Trainings for CPMR, Leaders, vulnerable farmers, livestock rearers and communities respectively on assessment methodologies, prevention and mitigation of hydro-meteorological effects (with emphasis on drought), on the potential risks of drought in their areas and on good practices for adaptation and absorption of climate risks and drought. Furthermore, strengthening of the response organizations in their structure, functions and rules for the implementation of early warning systems based on hydro risks.</li> <li>3. Strengthening of the capacities of local community organizations in the prevention of waterborne diseases and in their participation within the emergency plans of the INAPA via the local GASH; as well as knowledge improvement on the impact of drought on vulnerable livelihoods, labor, via gendered market analysis, capacity building on this and advocacy for changes.</li> <li>4. Advocacy for the implementation of an adaptive inclusive social protection system which includes food and nutrition insecurity triggers and a gender perspective and implementation of actions oriented to monitor and evaluate jointly the intervention to generate knowledge for future scale-up.</li> </ol>



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<b>Elements of sustainability</b>	<p>Project sustainability is based on different elements. First of all, the choice of working at different levels, community, municipal, provincial and national levels is aimed to institutionalize a prevention, mitigation and response / rehabilitation system for drought and other agro-climatic hazard based on an effective information management system, which take into account the local context and the needs of the local population, analyzed from a holistic and participatory perspective, including gender, to provide adequate solutions to the hazards and threats. In addition, the development and strengthening of capacities and building resilience against agro-climatic threats, both at institutional level, as at individuals and organizations level, promotes appropriation and continuity of the project after the end of intervention of the consortium, as well as improves food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable populations. Likewise, the project is based on demonstration approach, with replicability and expansion of activities to other areas of the country.</p>