



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 24M**

15 April 2025

In support of the Dominican Red Cross



157

National Society
branches



157

National Society
local units



1,300

National Society
staff



11,252

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



120,000

Climate and
environment



200,000

Disasters
and crises



200,000

Health and
wellbeing



40,000

Migration and
displacement



40,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer-term needs

- Disaster risk management
 - Health services
- Climate change adaptation
- Migration-related needs

Capacity development

- Strengthened internal systems
- Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting
 - Volunteering and youth

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating **Low**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Medium**

Human Development Index rank **82**

World Bank Population figure **11.3M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **23.9%**

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 7.7M CHF

Total 8.1M CHF

Total 8.1M CHF

Through the Host National Society

4M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

100,000 CHF

Through the IFRC

3.6M CHF

Through the Host National Society

4.4M CHF

Through the IFRC

3.7M CHF

Through the Host National Society

4.4M CHF

Through the IFRC

3.7M CHF

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

300,000 CHF

Climate & environment

500,000 CHF

Climate & environment

350,000 CHF

Climate & environment

520,000 CHF

Climate & environment

330,000 CHF

Climate & environment

510,000 CHF

Climate & environment

600,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

900,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

700,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

920,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

640,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

930,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

700,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

1.5M CHF

Health & wellbeing

700,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

1.5M CHF

Health & wellbeing

760,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

1.5M CHF

Health & wellbeing

300,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

350,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

350,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

370,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

420,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

380,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

250,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

300,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

300,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

350,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

300,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

360,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

1.9M CHF

Enabling local actors

2M CHF

Enabling local actors

2M CHF

Enabling local actors

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Canadian Red Cross Society	100,000	●					●
French Red Cross		●					
German Red Cross		●					
Italian Red Cross		●	●	●	●		●

Total Funding requirement **CHF 100,000**

Participating National Societies

- Canadian Red Cross Society
- French Red Cross
- German Red Cross
- Italian Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:

MAA49004

Hazards



Hurricanes



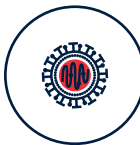
Floods



Earthquakes



Population movement



Disease outbreaks



In three coastal communities, the Dominican Red Cross worked with the communities on nature-based solutions to protect local ecosystems, fisheries, and tourist attractions that bring livelihoods and protect against storms, 18 November 2024. (Photo: The IFRC)

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Dominican Red Cross** was established in 1927 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1931. As an auxiliary to public authorities in the humanitarian field, it has been integrated into the National System for disaster prevention, mitigation and response. Through this system, the National Society aims to improve disaster risk reduction in the Dominican Republic. It also delivers pre-hospital care and community health activities, supported by national ambulance services and three blood banks.

The National Society's 2021–2025 strategic plan has four strategic axes:

- Disaster damage reduction through the empowerment and involvement of people, communities, and risk management institutions
- Implementation of strategies for healthy and safe communities

- Promotion of a society committed to humanitarian values and a culture of peace
- Institutional and professional strengthening of the National Society

Through the IFRC Global Fleet Vehicle Rental Programme, the Dominican Red Cross has ambulance units that serve the national population, through the National System of Emergency Care and Security. The pre-hospital care system of the National Society has employees including drivers and paramedics and a pre-hospital and fleet management structure that ensures quality service in the assistance offered.

In 2023, the National Society supported 2.4 million people through long term services and development programmes and 8.4 million people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Dominican Republic, located on the eastern side of the island of Hispaniola, is a middle-income developing country. It occupies two-thirds of the eastern part of the island, excluding maritime territory. Because of the country's geographical location in the sub-tropical hurricane region and its relatively small surface area, there is a strong maritime influence on general weather patterns, and it is highly vulnerable to hurricanes.

The Dominican Republic has been one of the fastest-growing economies in Latin America and the Caribbean in the last decade. The Dominican Republic's economy faced notable challenges in 2023, resulting from the moderation of global economic growth and anti-inflationary policies that involved tightening financial conditions, leading to a slowdown in domestic demand, particularly in the first half of the year. In fact, the economic growth rate for the January-June period was 1.2 per cent year-on-year. However, a significant recovery was evident in the second half, with a year-on-year growth of 3.4 per cent, largely driven by a 4.2 per cent expansion in economic activity in the last quarter. This recovery led to an

annual expansion of real GDP of 2.4 per cent, positioning the Dominican Republic above the average growth of 2.2 per cent estimated for Latin America by the World Bank.

Growth has led to an increase in the middle class and the urban population by 50 per cent. Structural reforms in energy, water, and public-private partnerships, as well as efforts to improve human capital and attract foreign direct investment, are expected to sustain growth potential in the medium term. Fostering long-term growth will require structural reforms that allow the country to take advantage of nearshoring opportunities and continue to diversify into non-textile activities. This should include higher investments in innovation, promoting economic clusters, and improved public services, particularly in education.

According to the Single System of Beneficiaries, two million people were living in moderate poverty while 668,460 were living in extreme poverty. As a response to the need for improved living conditions for this population, the Social Policy Coordination Cabinet has promoted plans, programmes, and projects. They are focused on the inclusion of people with disabilities and the development of sexual health, nutrition, pregnancy prevention, and drug abuse prevention.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

The Dominican Republic has a 4.2 rating on the [INFORM Climate Change Index](#), though it represents only [0.07%](#) of global greenhouse gas emissions. As a small island developing state, the Dominican Republic is particularly vulnerable to the effects of extreme climate events, such as storms, floods, droughts, and rising sea levels. Combined with rapid economic growth and urbanization, climate change could strain key socio-economic sectors such as water, agriculture and food security, human health, biodiversity, forests, marine coastal resources, infrastructure, and energy.

The Dominican Republic shares the Caribbean Island of Hispaniola with Haiti. The northeastern region is vulnerable to floods and mudslides from severe storms, while arid parts of the northwest are experiencing increasing temperatures leading to more drought, which reduces crop yields and water supplies. Hispaniola Island is in the centre of a hurricane belt, where intense storms often damage coastal infrastructure and fish nurseries, negatively impacting tourism and coastal fisheries. The energy sector is responsible for most of the Dominican Republic's [greenhouse gas emissions](#), followed by agriculture, industrial processes, and waste.

The Dominican Republic has defined a [National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2015-2030](#). The main objectives are to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience, and to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into new and existing policies, programmes, and activities.

Through the [Resilient Islands Project](#), the National Society advocated for the strengthening of legal and policy frameworks on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, as well as the mainstreaming and integration of these frameworks into national and regional laws and policies. Furthermore, the National Constitution calls for the efficient and [sustainable use of the nation's natural resources](#) in accordance with the need to adapt to climate change. The government is acting, both domestically and in coordination with the international community, to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Both National Societies are part of the IFRC [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least

supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

For the National Society, the focus will be on reducing the current and future humanitarian impacts of climate and environmental crises and supporting people to adapt and thrive in the face of it. This means climate adaptation and mitigation are high on our collective agenda, integrating climate risk management across all programmes, operations, and advocacy. Some of the objectives if the National Society include:

- Empower communities and Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers to undertake [urgent action to adapt](#) to the rising and evolving risks from the climate and environmental crises
- Adopt [environmentally sustainable practices](#) and contribute to climate change mitigation

Planned activities in 2025

- Train staff and volunteers on [nature-based solutions](#), [early warning systems](#), [climate-smart programming](#), and [anticipatory action](#)
- Engage with national authorities to secure their coordination with existent climate change frameworks and provide inputs for the revision of national legal frameworks

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Dominican Red Cross with strengthening the National Society climate and environment capacities, which includes climate-smart programming, community resilience, green response, locally led adaptation, nature-based solutions, community early warning systems, and climate-smart livelihoods. It will also assist with the development of a National Society strategy for the reduction of carbon footprint in its operations in addition to promoting good practices in the National Society to enhance information sharing and knowledge.

The **French Red Cross** will aid the Dominican Red Cross with the school-based readiness approach.

The **Italian Red Cross** will assist the National Society with adaptation to climate change and [nature-based solutions](#).

The **Netherlands Red Cross** will assist the National Society with the implementation of nature-based solutions.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see [IFRC GO page, Dominican Republic](#)

The Dominican Republic is affected by [multiple natural hazards](#), including tropical storms, droughts, heatwaves, lightning, landslides, dam failures, floods, and forest fires. The country is frequently in the path of hurricanes, especially in the south and northeast during the annual hurricane season from June to November. The climate is hot and humid, the geographical terrain is mountainous, and the largest population concentrations are in the coastal areas. As a result of these factors, the Dominican Republic is [particularly vulnerable](#) to the effects of climate change, such as storm surges, more intense hurricanes, and flooding.

In 2024, the Dominican Republic faced a mix of weather conditions, including [heavy rainfall](#) that led to flooding and landslides in provinces like Azua, Barahona, and La Vega. These adverse events were exacerbated by the influence of the El Niño phenomenon and the presence of tropical waves, resulting in isolated communities and significant damage to infrastructure, with hundreds of homes affected and yellow alerts issued in various regions. However, the hurricane season has not been as active as anticipated. In recent months, only certain areas have experienced rainfall that remained within normal levels and did not cause significant damage. This relative calm has allowed communities to focus on recovery efforts from earlier weather events while remaining vigilant for any potential changes in weather patterns. As the government continues its humanitarian response and recovery initiatives, the situation underscores the importance of preparedness in the face of fluctuating climate conditions.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Empower communities take action to increase their resilience to evolving and multiple shocks and hazards
- Meet the [needs of people affected](#) by crises and disasters have their through access to in-kind assistance and support that is timely, adequate and flexible and strengthens their agency
- Meet the [food security and livelihoods](#) needs of the people affected by crises and disasters
- Support the [multi-purpose cash](#) grants of people affected by crises and disasters
- Respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and disasters, and leverage their auxiliary role in emergency response
- Expand leadership in the field of [disaster law](#) and improve official/legal recognition of its auxiliary role

Planned activities in 2025

- Strengthen its [enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments](#) (EVCA), climate-smart livelihoods programme, and [community early warning system](#)
- Ensure access to food and the protection of livelihoods during and immediately after an emergency
- Continue strengthening its warehouse infrastructure and logistic capacities and increase pre-positioned stocks under the [Humanitarian Corridor Initiative](#)
- Establish direct connections with Emergency Operation Centre (COE) for emergencies
- Articulate and establish MoU with National Institutions for the direct involvement in the revision of Policies and strategies

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will also supporting the Dominican Red Cross in preparedness through [early warning, early action](#), and anticipation to mitigate risks from multiple hazards that affect the lives, livelihoods, homes, and living conditions of vulnerable communities and the most disadvantaged and hard-to-reach people.

It will further assist the National Society with the establishment of a national mechanism for cash transfer programmes and operations. It will provide technical support during implementation of programmes and operations and provide surge personnel during emergencies.

IFRC mechanisms such as the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, IFRC provided DREF allocations for [flash floods](#).

The **French Red Cross** will assist the National Society with school-based readiness approach.

The **Italian Red Cross** will support the National Society with adaptation to climate change and nature-based solutions.

The **German Red Cross** will support the National Society with Early Action Protocol feasibility study as well as their eventual development.

The **ICRC** will support the Dominican Red Cross with health emergencies in large populations through HELP training.



In the Dominican Republic, both dengue and malaria are endemic. Outbreaks of dengue occur with greater intensity in the rainy season between June and October, while increasing cases of malaria have been [linked to climatic phenomena](#). Zika, chikungunya and cholera are also present.

Small island communities in the region face a triple burden of malnutrition, whereby undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity exist simultaneously within a population. The Dominican Republic also suffers increasing rates of [diet-related non-communicable diseases](#) with 10.4 per cent of adult populations considered under-nourished and 26.9 per cent considered obese. By categorizing deaths into three main groups, it is observed that the age-adjusted mortality rate due to communicable diseases was 85.4 per 100,000 inhabitants while the age-adjusted mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases amounted to 512.7 per 100,000 inhabitants. Climate change is likely to exacerbate the triple burden of malnutrition and the metabolic and lifestyle risk factors for diet-related non-communicable diseases.

Most people in the Dominican Republic have access to clean water and sanitation facilities on a regular basis. Ninety-seven per cent of the population have access to basic drinking water and 84 per cent can use basic sanitation facilities.

The current government has prioritized the policy of universal access to health services as a fundamental principle for the overall design and planning of the national health strategy. Public policies, through the National Multi-Year Public Sector Plan (PNPSP), have led to the launch of a series of actions aimed at achieving universal access to health.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Dominican Red Cross will ensure that everyone has safe and equitable access to health, water, sanitation, and adequate living conditions.

The objectives of the National Society include:

- Protect and improve the health and wellbeing of communities through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality health services across the life course

- Maintain the health and dignity of communities in emergencies and disease by providing access to appropriate health services
- Ensure communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate and environmentally sustainable [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH) services, especially during emergencies
- Capitalise on its auxiliary role to ensure position on relevant country-level public health strategy, advocacy and policy platforms and mechanisms

Planned activities in 2025

- Develop a strategy to implement maternal health and well-being programmes in key provinces
- Increase its involvement in Health platforms and advocate during meetings with national and municipal health, especially to support branch offices
- Continue strengthening the Dominican WASH team across the country's branches and public institutions
- Develop a menstrual hygiene strategy for all interventions related to WASH
- Implement a permanent feedback mechanism for all operations and programmes

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide the Dominican Red Cross logistical support to implement existing strategies. It will further assist with the implementation of feedback mechanisms focused on health programmes and through behavioural change campaigns based on the feedback. It will aid the Dominican Red Cross in developing communications and social media campaign materials in Creole targeting affected populations, especially on [mental health and psychosocial support \(MHPSS\)](#) topics that reduce fear and stress during emergencies. The IFRC will also aid the National Society in conducting a feasibility study for a [water, sanitation and hygiene](#) (WASH) training centre, as well as develop community engagement strategies and guidance for water programmes.



Migration and displacement

The Dominican Republic is a country of both emigration and immigration. According to [the OECD](#), 12 per cent of its population resides abroad, while immigrants constitute about 4 per cent of the population. The country benefits from a large volume of remittances which represent approximately 7 per cent of the GDP, exceeding foreign direct investment.

The Dominican Republic is one of the main host countries for Haitian and Venezuelan populations. As recorded by [the UNDP](#), 86.5 per cent of the migrant population in the Dominican Republic is from Haiti. Haitian migration is influenced by transborder commercial dynamics, the pursuit of job opportunities or the desire to escape the political instability and violence. However, deportations of Haitians have increased. Human rights organizations have [reported that several deportations](#) have been carried out without respect to legal procedures and humanitarian principles and have caused the separation of families, physical violence, and the expulsion of Dominicans of Haitian descent.

At the beginning of October 2024, it stated that it would be deporting [10,000 Haitians per week](#). Also, the Dominican Republic adopted measures to control the migratory flow on its border with Haiti, such as the implementation of a biometric identification system, the strengthening of migration, customs controls and a border fence which covers [54 kilometers](#) in its first phase.

Migration between Haiti and the Dominican Republic is an issue that requires a comprehensive vision and binational cooperation for its management. It is necessary to recognize the structural causes that originate this phenomenon, as well as its consequences and impacts on both countries. It is also essential to guarantee respect for the human rights of Haitian migrants and promote their social and economic integration in the Dominican Republic. Human rights organizations have reported that many of these deportations do follow legal procedures nor humanitarian principles. Among the irregularities are the separation of families, physical violence, lack of documentation and the deportation even of Dominicans of Haitian descent.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Both National Societies are part of the IFRC three-year [Global Route-Based Migration Programme](#), which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

In line with the above, both National Societies will work to ensure that displaced people are safe and treated humanely and with dignity, with access to the assistance and protection support. The National Society will continue to support to the efforts of the Dominican Government at cross border points through health, WASH, and [restoring family links](#).

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Dominican Red Cross in establishing its migration strategy. Support will also be provided in expanding and standardizing the [humanitarian service points \(HSPs\)](#) model, with the integration of [CEA](#) and [PGI](#) into the model.

The **Italian Red Cross**, in coordination with the IFRC, will continue to provide technical support to the Dominican Red Cross in their work to attend to migrant populations.

The ICRC, in coordination with the IFRC, will provide technical support to the National Society in the establishment of its migration strategy as well as restoring family links. This strategy will be part of the services provided by the [Humanitarian Corridor Initiative](#).



Values, power and inclusion

The Dominican Republic is a developing country working towards inclusion and attention to vulnerable groups. However, demographic, economic, and social challenges persist.

[Gender-based discrimination and violence](#) remains a pervasive protection risk in the country. According to [UN Women](#), 9.6 per cent of women reported that they had been subject to

physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. Furthermore, 35.9 per cent of women were married or in a union before the age of 18 and the adolescent birth rate is 53.5 per 1,000 women. Women and girls also disproportionately undertook unpaid care and

domestic work, spending 16 per cent of their day on it, while men spent 3.9 per cent.

It is worth noting that gender wage gaps, shorter formal careers, and higher unemployment and unpaid roles, all combine to contribute to higher poverty among women of all age groups in the Dominican Republic as compared to men. In addition, adolescent pregnancy remains exceptionally high by global standards and well above the Latin America and the Caribbean average. Due to the wide social tolerance of child marriage and high school dropout rates, seven in every ten adolescents (71.5%) who were married or in an early sexual relationship, reported being pregnant at least once. A World Bank report notes that the age of first sexual abuse is strongly related to adolescent pregnancy.

People with disabilities face significant obstacles in fully developing their abilities. Limited access to inclusive education, decent employment, and social participation reinforces the relationship between disability and poverty. The Ministry of Education has found that 64 per cent of schools do not have support staff for the educational inclusion of students living with disabilities, and 59 per cent have no specific methodological strategies or teaching resources adapted to the learning processes of these students. According to the National Single Beneficiary System, 16.6 per cent of disabled persons over 15 years have not achieved any level of education. Further, 38 per cent have basic education, 35 per cent have completed secondary education, and 8.9 per cent have completed university. A lack of participation and access to basic services from early childhood limits the development of people living with disabilities, denying them the opportunity to live a dignified and independent adult life.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Both National Societies aim to protect and promote positive change for their communities based on humanitarian values and principles. They seek to increase the capacities of their branches to engage young people and the education sector

in their work, protect people and their dignity, and contribute towards building resilience and peaceful environments. They will:

- Ensure safety and inclusivity, ensuring dignity, access, and participation for people of all identities
- Contribute to a positive change in communities through wider understanding, ownership, dissemination and application of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, focusing especially on young people's knowledge, skills, and behaviour
- Promote and support safe, equitable and continuous access to quality education for all, especially boys and girls affected by disaster, crisis or displacement
- Empower people and communities, vulnerable to and affected by crises to influence decisions affecting them and trust the IFRC Network to serve their best interest

Planned activities in 2025

- Approve, disseminate, and implement the protection and inclusion policy.
- Strengthen community engagement and accountability mechanisms, including the collection of migrant concerns and opinions

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Dominican Red Cross by ensuring the proper training in protection, gender and inclusion minimum standards during emergencies for staff and volunteers. It will promote guidance and tools for monitoring community satisfaction and levels of community engagement and accountability.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

Both National Societies are committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and are engaged in the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process. The Cuban Red Cross is at the action and accountability phase, and the Dominican Red Cross is at the orientation phase. The approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps in their preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take the necessary action to improve it.

The Dominican Red Cross also carried out the self-assessment phase of the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification process (OCAC) in 2014. The self-assessment phase of the process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole, in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase cooperation and coordination with external partners to address major challenges facing communities
- Ensure membership coordination to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in humanitarian actions, and the shift in its mindset towards a Federation-wide approach leading to increased trust within the network
- Continue to fulfill its priorities for Movement Coordination and Cooperation, as outlined in the Council of Delegates meeting in 2019

- Ensure effective shelter cluster coordination with partners inside and outside the network. National Societies take an increased role in shelter cluster coordination
- Effectively increase its financial resources, both through domestic fundraising and providing greater international support to National Societies

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support both the National Societies through IFRC guidance and information of interest. It will promote the work of volunteers and be actively involved in national coordination systems for disaster and crisis management. It will also facilitates and host strategic discussions and exchanges.



National Society Development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Ensure that they are trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capabilities to act in the global network
- Prioritize volunteering development and youth action as critical catalysts of behavioural change and local action

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Dominican Red Cross in better positioning itself to seek strategic partnerships when relevant with international agencies, government, and embassies.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Successfully promote its work and advocate for change, influencing public behaviour, policies, and decisions on a domestic, regional, and global scale

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to work closely with the Dominican Red Cross, advocating for the interests of vulnerable populations with decision-makers and influencers, enhancing access to decision-making processes, expanding humanitarian access for the National Society and the IFRC, and raising public awareness about Red Cross Red Crescent initiatives.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Work as a global accountable network
- Undergo a digital transformation

- Use innovative and transformative approaches to better anticipate, adapt to, and change for complex challenges and opportunities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Dominican Red Cross through guidance and the provision of training as needed.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC The IFRC supports the Dominican Red Cross through its Latin Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation based in the Dominican Republic. It operates with support from an extended regional team of specialists in different areas, including disaster risk reduction, community health, emergency response, logistics, finance, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and information management.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Dominican Red Cross through numerous Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to floods.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development

assistance, and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Dominican Red Cross, along with other National Societies in Central America, also receive support from IFRC Reference Centre for Institutional Disaster Preparedness (CREPD) hosted by the Salvadorean Red Cross and supported by IFRC. Communication and coordination channels across the region are available for the exchange of information on operational



National Society volunteers in Piedra Blanca conducted a day of blood typing at the Piedra Blanca Polytechnic School, benefiting more than 90 students and administrative staff, 25 March 2024. (Photo: The Dominican Red Cross)

activities and different contextual analyses, with meetings held on a regular basis. The centre assists National Societies in strengthening their disaster preparedness capacities through the development of methodologies, tools and harmonization processes, complemented with the expertise and best practices of National Societies.

The [IFRC Reference Centre for Institutional Disaster Preparedness \(CREPD\)](#) has been working with the Dominican Red Cross in strengthening capacity for [planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting](#) (PMER), and preparedness for effective response, among others.

The following participating National Societies are supporting the National Society are:

The **French Red Cross** supports the Dominican Red Cross through its [American-Caribbean regional intervention platform \(PIRAC\)](#), which acts as the international delegation of the French

Red Cross for the Caribbean region. In coordination with the IFRC, the platform has been responding to emergencies and supporting initiatives to strengthen the resilience of Caribbean territories since 2005. The French Red Cross has its coordination offices in Guadeloupe, with teams and emergency resources located in various French territories in the region.

The **German Red Cross** supports the Dominican Red Cross in disaster preparedness and climate resilience.

The **Italian Red Cross** has a well-established Caribbean delegation in the Dominican Republic. It supports the Dominican Red Cross in disaster risk reduction and community projects, and in strengthening its youth department. It continues to support the well-being of young mothers and households in vulnerable communities in the Province of Elias Pina. The Italian Red Cross has also developed remote technical assistance for virtual learning and volunteer management.

Movement coordination

The Dominican Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

Through its regional [delegation in Venezuela](#), **the ICRC** carries out work relating to its mandate and operations to meet immediate needs in the Dominican Republic. It works with the Dominican Red Cross to advance work in International Humanitarian Law and [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#). As part of this work, the ICRC provides information and technical support to migration, gender, and inclusion focal points at the National Societies as part of this initiative to enhance their responses.

Coordination with other actors

The **Dominican Red Cross** is actively represented at national, provincial, and municipal levels and works closely with the several organizations. The Dominican Red Cross has established agreements and strategic alliances with external actors to complement and strengthen its prevention and response actions. Through the development of projects, the National Society has developed important relationships with various UN agencies including the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP) to strengthen community resilience through the national prevention, mitigation, and response system.

The Dominican Red Cross also works with UNICEF in health and a National Plan for the Reduction of Acute Malnutrition in children aged six months to five years, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. The Dominican Red Cross branches in Dajabón and Elías Piña collaborate with IOM and to support Haitian migrants at the Migrant Detention centers.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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