

SAVING
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Barbados Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2020



World Food
Programme

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Summary

As the second region in the world most affected by the impacts of climate change [1], Caribbean countries, its institutions and people are increasingly vulnerable to those impacts. The passage of three category V hurricanes within the past two years is evidence of this, and the region also experiences periods of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, drought, storms, and flooding. These events, coupled with rising sea levels, threaten national food security and put further strain on already highly indebted Caribbean governments with limited resources to protect its greatest resource, its people.

WFP contributes to the goal of climate change adaptation by focusing on emergency preparedness and response that protects food security (SDG 2) in times of emergency and encourages national, regional and international partnership towards a more climate-resilient nation of the Caribbean (SDG 17).

Through WFP's Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Programme in the Caribbean, WFP partners with the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and its Participating States to strengthen national and regional capacity to better prepare for and respond to high impact events more effectively. The goal is to increase the resilience of vulnerable men, women, boys and girls in countries across the region. The WFP Caribbean office provided support in areas of WFP's expertise: end-to-end (E2E) supply chain management, emergency telecommunications (ETC), shock-responsive social protection (SRSP), vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) and climate adaptation, in particular Disaster Risk Finance [2].

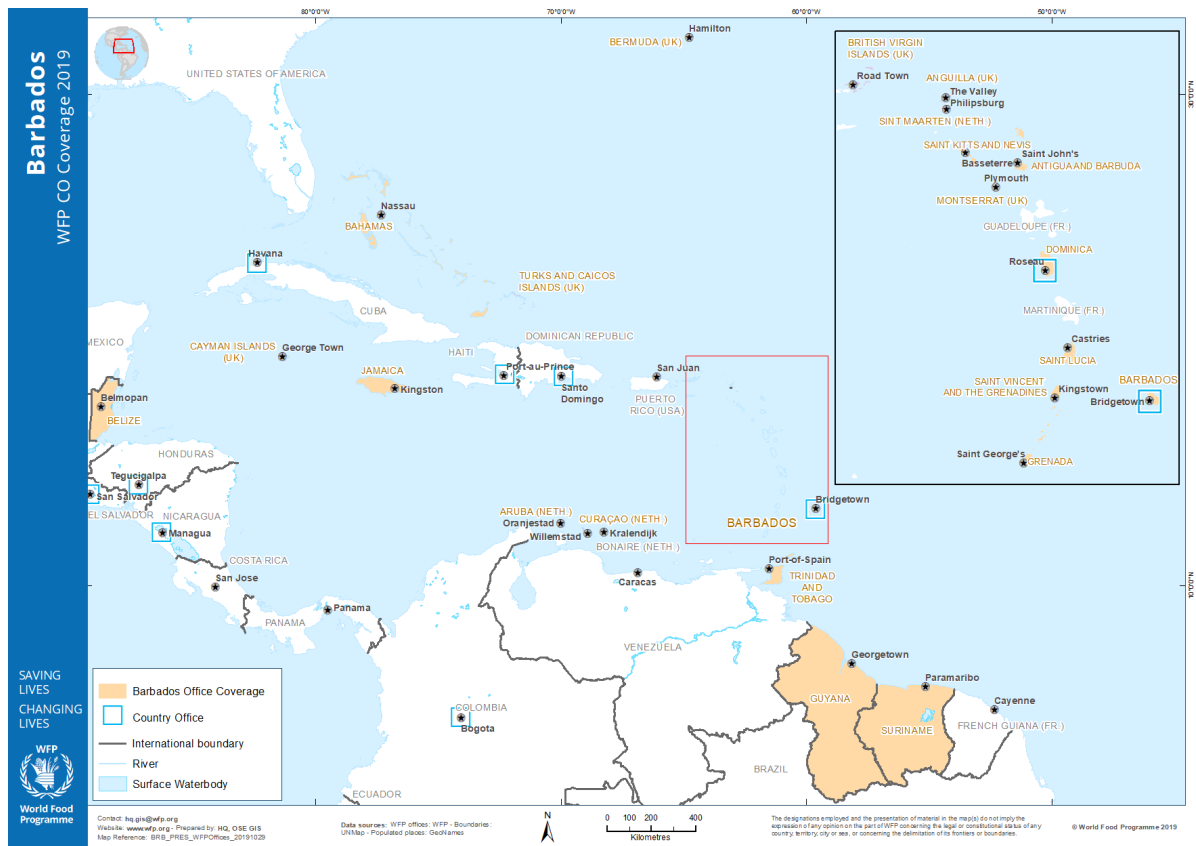
WFP's activities in 2019 helped to establish baselines around the key areas of work. WFP also deepened its relationship with CDEMA and at the same time increased national-level engagement as a result of increasing government interest in working with WFP.

WFP in partnership with Oxford Policy Management completed case studies on SRSP in five countries in the English-speaking Caribbean: Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Lucia, with consultations for inputs for a sixth case study completed in Trinidad and Tobago. This was part of a regional agenda to promote investments into national social protection systems to strengthen its use in the context of an emergency. In order to complement national-level research, further literature review looking at social protection and disaster risk management (DRM) in 18 CDEMA's Participating States was completed. Furthermore, WFP initiated follow-up activities to provide more in-depth technical assistance in the areas of information management and analysis, in the British Virgin Islands and Dominica. In countries like Saint Lucia and Belize, these initial investments have led to increased interest by national governments in WFP's support to strengthen their national social protection system to better assist vulnerable populations in an emergency.

CDEMA and its sub-regional focal point countries (SRFPs) have substantially increased E2E supply chain management and ETC capacity with WFP's support. WFP helped to establish human resource capacity within CDEMA by hiring two experienced logisticians from the Caribbean. For a more rapid and efficient response, logistics assets were prepositioned in CDEMA's four SRFPs (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago) which form part of the Regional Response Mechanism, and representatives received training on their use. These efforts were accompanied by a roll-out of training on E2E supply chain across the region, and regional training on ETC which, by request, was extended to Sint Maarten. This training integrated practical sessions and useful tools on every component of supply chain management in an emergency, mainstreaming sessions on information management and analysis as well as Last Mile distribution [3]. WFP also engaged in forums and consultations that contribute to discussions on civil-military coordination in emergencies and help to map air, land and sea assets that can be called upon during an emergency.

Finally, the passage of category V hurricane Dorian over the Bahamas on 1 September 2019 and the devastating effect it had on Abaco, Grand Bahama and neighbouring cays was a sobering reminder as to the relevance of a programme of this kind and the value of WFP's presence in the region. With a focus on supporting CDEMA and government-led responses, WFP was present before the hurricane made landfall in Abaco as part of CDEMA's regional needs assessment team (RNAT) in the Bahamas. The Bahamas also benefitted from CDEMA's support through WFP embedding representatives from SRFP countries into its operations.

Context and Operations



Comprising multiple Small Island Developing States (SIDS), overseas territories and coastal countries, the Caribbean region’s vulnerability to climate change impacts is multifaceted in nature. Economic impacts are severe as countries are often highly indebted and have small fiscal space to be able to adequately make the necessary investments to prepare for the shock and address the impact of increasingly intense natural hazards. As a result of the impact of Hurricane Maria on Dominica in 2017, losses were estimated to be over 200 percent of GDP [1]. Social impacts are equally severe as impoverished communities, representing on average 30 percent of the Caribbean population, experience the brunt of climate impacts, which threaten access to food and livelihoods. These populations living just above the poverty line represent the most vulnerable when disaster strikes, which can jeopardise any progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reverse national development gains, and paralyse national response capacities. With the region experiencing three high-impact category V hurricanes in the last two years, there is a need to better prepare for and respond to disasters as a sobering reality of the Caribbean.

Lessons learned from the emergency response efforts after hurricanes Maria and Irma in 2017, however, highlight gaps in the coordination of local, national and regional capacities, assessments and logistics and distribution mechanisms. While Caribbean countries have a history of established social protection programmes, the capacities of these systems vary across countries and many lack a formal structure that can be quickly activated to reach the vulnerable persons in the aftermath of a disaster. Further, given the limited fiscal space to address these climatic events, considerations should also be made for the importance of climate risk financing that ensures the sustainability of a strengthened national social protection that is shock responsive.

Caribbean countries experience common challenges and they are part of the Caribbean Community with a regional support system for emergency preparedness response through the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). The region adopts a flexible multi-country approach that can address each country’s needs and priorities while working in concert with other political and economic regional initiatives is essential to ensure successful and lasting outcomes. WFP’s Emergency Preparedness and Response Programme in the Caribbean, based in Barbados, contributes to corporate strategic outcomes by strengthening the capacity of national and regional institutions to deal with shocks and provide evidence-based analysis. It seeks to build the capacity of CDEMA and its Participating States in the areas of E2E supply chain management, SRSP, with VAM and climate risk finance mainstreamed into what has evolved into two integrated pillars of work.

With physical presence in Caribbean and closer engagement with UN sister agencies, WFP has also been able to establish its relevance as an agency that seeks to bridge the humanitarian-development divide, contributing alongside to the development objectives as part of the United Nations Multi-Country Development Assistance Framework (MSDF) for the Caribbean, which is linked to SDG priorities of national governments. The WFP Caribbean Office is the co-lead agency and recipient of the SDG Fund for Social Protection for the period from 2020-2022.

One main risk to project performance was evidenced in 2019 with the devastating impact of hurricane Dorian on Abaco, Grand Bahama and the neighbouring cays, requiring a WFP emergency response. The office was able to mitigate this risk by leaning on the support of the regional bureau and headquarters to rapidly mobilise surge capacity for the Bahamas while maintaining core programmatic work out of Barbados. Given that WFP Caribbean was in the process of advancing work around the E2E supply chain management system and the mapping of logistics capacities in the region, those technical persons were also on hand to support the Bahamas response.

In collaboration with CDEMA and the Government of the Bahamas, WFP supported the design and roll out of a tracking system that complemented WFP's support in logistics coordination and common services operations between Nassau, Abaco and Grand Bahama following hurricane Dorian. The end-to-end supply chain tracking system allowed WFP to register cargo and track its movement between the islands via WFP-chartered vessels to ensure that relief items organised by the Government and other humanitarian actors were able to reach vulnerable communities in affected communities. Best practices coming out of this experience will be used to in the implementation of CDEMA's regional E2E supply chain tracking system being supported by WFP.

CSP financial overview

In 2018, WFP established an office in Barbados to support emergency preparedness and response in the Caribbean. In 2019, additional funds from The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), private sector, the United States Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), as well as the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXID) contributed directly to WFP for the implementation of the regional capacity strengthening programme.

During 2019, WFP also embarked on a multi-agency project, “Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean” (ENGenDER), led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which was funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and Global Affairs Canada. These funds are earmarked for Shock-Responsive Social Protection Systems (SRSP) work, including building regional surge capacity in this area.

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) also supported the programme, with a particular interest in WFP's work on E2E supply chain management, emergency telecommunications and any capacity strengthening that supported the Last Mile delivery of relief assistance following a shock, including shock responsive social protection.

The WFP office co-led a UN-collaborative application to the SDG Fund for social protection, which was approved to support the countries of Saint Lucia and Barbados in the area of SRSP, and facilitate South-South engagement through the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). WFP was also able to attract development funding from The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID, for its Spanish acronym), which represents a re-engagement of AECID into the region. In the last quarter of 2019, WFP was also successful in mobilising resources from ECHO and USAID/OFDA to advance the next phase of operations under the EPR Programme.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to respond to natural disasters by 2020

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,965,336	\$1,863,839	\$2,621,996	\$1,924,426

While WFP's work focuses on the strengthened capacity of regional and national institutions, these actions contribute to how national social protection systems support poor and vulnerable communities. In 2019 WFP's work indirectly supported efforts to ensure these institutions are better equipped to respond to the needs of 1,275,000 vulnerable persons across the Caribbean, in times of emergency.

WFP's work in Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) is part of a regional agenda to cater to the needs of vulnerable populations before and after an emergency. Under WFP's three-year regional flagship research project on SRSP in Latin America and the Caribbean (a collaboration with Oxford Policy Management), WFP completed fieldwork for an additional five new case studies in Belize, St Lucia, Jamaica, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago in 2019. WFP implemented the studies in collaboration with ministries of social protection, disaster risk management agencies and their partners, and the analysis was based on five dimensions essential for a timely and effective response: data management, targeting systems, delivery mechanisms, coordination and financing. WFP also published a Literature Review for SRSP in the Caribbean [1], which provides an overview of disaster risk management and social protection systems and programmes in CDEMA's Participating States; best practices and experiences from the region; and insights on emerging trends to shock-proof national social protection across the five dimensions for system preparedness. Key findings and recommendations coming out of this research will inform national strategies and ex-ante investments to improve the overall effectiveness of the delivery of social protection and its capacity to absorb additional needs in the event of a shock. Findings and recommendations will also contribute to further advance the regional and corporate body of work and technical assistance on shock responsive social protection, indirectly supporting up to 965,000 persons in an emergency.

At the regional level, WFP Barbados and CDEMA convened a Symposium on Shock-Responsive Social Protection, a high-level event with senior social protection and disaster risk management officials, which was the first of its kind in the English-speaking Caribbean Region. This event was a catalyst for further requests and increased interest in South-South cooperation exchanges on the subject in the region. In coordination with WFP's Country Office in the Dominican Republic, a South-South Cooperation event was held at the request of Caribbean governments to showcase best practices from Dominican Republic's national social protection system, where advancements in data management, targeting, vulnerability indexing and disaster risk analysis, illustrate the opportunities for social protection to contribute to disaster preparedness and response actions in the Caribbean contexts.

WFP also co-hosted a panel and a training with the World Bank at the regional conference "Understanding Risk" and hosted a panel discussion on safeguarding livelihoods through shock-responsive social protection, a presentation on WFP's regional research programme, and a training session on managing and building resilience to climate risks through social protection at CDEMA's biennial Comprehensive Disaster Management conference. WFP and the World Bank are also coordinating an evolving agenda on disaster risk financing combining efforts at analysing existing social protection systems (WFP) and disaster risk financing mechanisms (World Bank) to create linkages to fund adaptive and shock responsive social protection. This innovative area of collaboration has led to the development of a WFP strategy for disaster risk financing in the Caribbean.

At the national level, efforts are ongoing to advance plans for WFP support to develop information management and analysis capacities in Dominica and the British Virgin Islands. At the request of the Government of Belize, WFP has participated in a series of workshops contributing to national efforts to improve social protection by both advocating for and providing knowledge on approaches to shock responsive social protection. The follow up road mapping exercise on SRSP allowed the Government of Belize to articulate priorities for the strengthening of national social protection to meet the needs of vulnerable communities before or after an emergency.

WFP also conducted consultations and presented tools and methodologies to strengthen vulnerability- and risk-informed targeting and data management for improved disaster preparedness and response actions. WFP provided technical advisory services on the new post-disaster needs assessment tool developed by the Government. In the latter part of 2019 WFP commenced a UNDP-led 'EnGenDER' project whereby WFP will design a training programme to develop surge capacity in SRSP for Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Caribbean in the first quarter of 2020, amongst other activities.

E2E supply chain management and emergency telecommunications have continued to be a key priority for WFP engagement with CDEMA and its participating states. WFP is providing support to strengthen CDEMA's logistics

capacities with dedicated logisticians as part of the CDEMA team. WFP's focus has been at the regional and sub-regional levels, building capacity within CDEMA's four SRFP countries as a way of enhancing the regional response mechanism. Since 2018, WFP conducted five workshops around integrated E2E supply chain management, which also included a session on assessment and targeting and other considerations in reaching the most vulnerable in an emergency, including through the use of national social protection systems. A sixth workshop was carried out in collaboration with the Government of Sint Maarten and was the first of its kind in a country which was heavily impacted by Hurricane Irma in 2017. These efforts coincided with the signing of a memorandum of understanding between CDEMA and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which fomented a closer partnership between WFP and the Royal Netherlands Navy in support of the region.

Through WFP's support to improve national social protection, efforts over time provide an opportunity to indirectly benefit the lives of 798,000 men, women, boys and girls in poverty across the six target countries.

Three Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs) were commenced for the British Virgin Islands, The Bahamas and Saint Lucia to support planning in an emergency response. WFP has also been engaging with suppliers for food, aircraft and vessels to establish rapid response agreements and capabilities to activate a humanitarian intervention, if required, within 24 and 48 hours.

In emergency telecommunications, WFP has been working with the CDEMA and other Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) partners to identify technical areas where both entities can collaborate towards strengthening regional capacity, including satellite connectivity, wireless networking, solar power solutions and unmanned aircraft system (drone) technology. As such, CDEMA in association with WFP and ETC partners such as CISCO TacOps, Ericsson Response, Eutelsat, Government of Luxembourg and NetHope invited information and Communications Technology (ICT) professionals from the SRFP countries to participate in a regional emergency telecommunications training for capacity building in Barbados. The training laid the foundation for the creation of the CARICOM Emergency Telecommunications Team (CETT), envisioned to be a team of emergency telecommunications professionals who can be deployed to assist participating countries in emergencies.

During the emergency response to the Bahamas, a tailored version of the regional supply chain system – being developed by WFP for CDEMA - was conceptualised, developed and piloted to facilitate the management of logistics services to transport food and non-food items between Nassau, Grand Bahama and Abaco. This element proved the value that a system of this kind brings to an emergency response by registering and tracking the movement of cargo between the islands. The system was developed alongside the Government of the Bahamas and CDEMA, and lessons learned will be applied to the roll-out of the regional system.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Poverty in the Caribbean is gendered and intersectional in its nature, reinforcing the need for sex and age disaggregated data that takes the context of communities and identities into consideration. Existing research across multiple countries in the Caribbean reveals that there are higher rates of poverty among females and female-headed households, particularly in multigenerational households. Women's responsibility for the care of children and the elderly contributes further to labour inequalities as they seek to balance home and work life. Rural and indigenous communities and undocumented migrant populations are often among the most marginalized. In the latter case, there are often political sensitivities around the ability of national governments to support this group, particularly in the case of a disaster. UN sister agencies like UNDP, PAHO, UNDESA, amongst others, have contributed to country-level analysis, post-disaster assessments and wider studies on gender in the context of a disaster. The evidence is clear that disasters and other types of emergencies increase existing vulnerability and inequalities are felt even more severely. For example, it is women who continue to have the burden of care in a context with higher levels of poverty amongst female-headed households. There are limited options for employment given that most service industries that employ women will be temporarily suspended and construction-related work is more often given to men.

There are also challenges in many countries with the collection and analysis of sex and age disaggregated data, which would be useful in identifying and targeting those most in need. There is still much work to be done to ensure the gender analysis is incorporated to better understand the vulnerabilities and needs of affected populations in a disaster context.

A key aspect of the EPR programme is WFP's work around social protection, more specifically the opportunity to strengthen data management and analysis, as well as beneficiary targeting at the national level. This aspect of WFP's programming will be instrumental to a more gender-responsive approach to social protection within and outside of an emergency and at the same time strengthen vulnerability analysis and mapping. As such, this programme has the potential to be gender transformative as countries benefit from stronger sex and age-disaggregated data that can inform governments about the needs and profiles of vulnerable populations overall. WFP participates in the UNDP-led Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (ENGenDER) project, complementing efforts to ensure that climate change and disaster management investments are better informed by improved analysis of gender inequalities and that efforts are both gender-responsive and gender transformative in nature.

Similarly, training programmed in E2E supply chain management across the Caribbean has demonstrated a gender imbalance between participants, very much in line with research that confirms related areas as male-dominated [1]. Future efforts will continue to encourage more female participants in surge capacity and related training in E2E supply chain management and emergency telecommunications to ensure greater gender balance and representation in CDEMA/ regional emergency responses in the future.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Environment

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

Climate change is probably the most pressing issue during the twenty-first century, with a stronger burden on poor people, who are also the least responsible for the current climate crisis. Poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) are already experiencing changes in weather patterns as well as more frequent and intense climate-related shocks.

The Caribbean countries are among those most exposed to climate-related risks such as rising sea levels, tropical cyclones, increasing air and surface temperature and changing rainfall patterns.

A recent study carried out by WFP in collaboration with Oxford Policy Management shows that during the 2000s there were 39 hurricanes in Central America and the Caribbean basin, compared to 15 during the 1980s and just nine during the 1990s[1]. This study also mentions that LAC will experience further sea-level rises, which are reported to have varied from two to seven 7 mm/ year between 1950 and 2008. Under a low emissions scenario, this will likely be in the range of 26-55cm by the last two decades of the 21st century and 45-82 cm in a high-emissions scenario.



Such an increase in sea-levels will particularly affect small island states in the Caribbean who will directly suffer from damages caused by storm surges associated with the recurrence of tropical storms. Moreover, as several million people live in the path of hurricanes and coastal zones, severe loss of livelihood is expected among the most vulnerable populations.

As most of these countries have limited operational and financial capacity to carry out large-scale disaster risk management individually, the risk of a large-scale regional disaster is significant. Therefore, advancing adaptation to these changes is essential to protect livelihoods, reduce vulnerability and build people's long-term resilience and avoid maladaptation.

In this context, WFP's engagement in strengthening regional and national emergency management institutions is effectively a mitigating measure, with increased national and regional capacity allowing for a more rapid joint response.

Summary

[1] <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/natural-disasters-latin-america-and-caribbean-2000-2019>

[2] "Disaster Risk Finance (DRF) aims to improve the ability of governments to clarify and meet obligations arising from shocks caused by disasters while minimizing threats to development progress and fiscal stability" (<https://www.adb.org/publications/assessing-disaster-risk-finance-diagnostic>. World Bank & Asian Development Bank, 2017, p.8)

[3] "Last mile distribution is the final stage of a humanitarian relief chain; it refers to delivery of relief supplies from local distribution centers (LDCs) to beneficiaries affected by disasters"

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228353401_Last_Mile_Distribution_in_Humanitarian_Relief

Context and operations

[1] <https://www.gfdrr.org/en/publication/post-disaster-needs-assessment-dominica> (executive summary)

Strategic outcome 01

[1] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2019-shock-responsive-social-protection-caribbean-literature-review>

Progress towards gender equality

[1] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/36390/1/FAL-301-WEB-ENG_en.pdf

Environment

[1] Solórzano, A. and Cárdenes, I. 2019. "Social protection and climate change: WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean's vision to advance climate change adaptation through social protection". World Food Programme in collaboration with Oxford Policy Management.

Figures and Indicators

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to respond to natural disasters by 2020	- Resilience Building						
Activity 01	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to CDEMA and its member states	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Populations vulnerable to natural disasters benefit from strengthened needs assessment methods, planning processes and analysis capacities of national institutions in CDEMA participating States in order to protect their access to food and their livelihoods							
Output C	Community members benefit from logistics and telecommunication augmentation and strategic prepositioning of logistics equipment and supplies in the most vulnerable CDEMA participating member states in order to protect their access to food and their livelihoods							
Output C	Community members benefit from enhanced early warning system, insurance schemes, vulnerability analysis, mapping and monitoring tools in order to increase their resilience to climate change							
Output I	Vulnerable populations affected by natural disasters benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems in CDEMA participating member states in order to protect their access to food and their livelihoods							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	40	244		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	70	197		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	40	244		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	8		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	8	7		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	8		

	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	2		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	2		
I.1*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support							
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	5	6		

World Food Programme

Contact info

Regis Chapman
regis.chapman@wfp.org

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Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategy exercise at the End-to-end Supply Chain
Management training in Sint Maarten

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/caribbean>

Annual Country Report

Barbados Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to respond to natural disasters by 2020
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CS11	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to CDEMA and its member states

Annual Country Report

Barbados Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to respond to natural disasters by 2020	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to CDEMA and its member states	1,965,336	1,863,839	2,621,996	1,924,426
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,965,336	1,863,839	2,621,996	1,924,426
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	162,803	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	162,803	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,965,336	1,863,839	2,784,799	1,924,426
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			174,962	154,562	170,437	121,085
Total Direct Costs			2,140,298	2,018,401	2,955,236	2,045,510
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			139,119	131,196	80,365	80,365
Grand Total			2,279,417	2,149,597	3,035,601	2,125,875



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

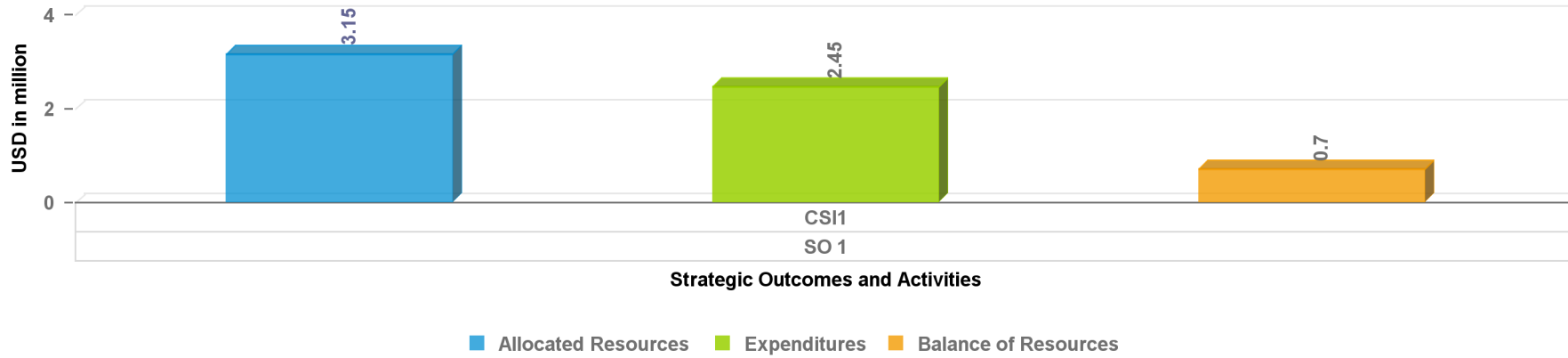
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Barbados Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to respond to natural disasters by 2020
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to CDEMA and its member states

Annual Country Report

Barbados Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to respond to natural disasters by 2020	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to CDEMA and its member states	3,605,586	3,147,020	0	3,147,020	2,449,450	697,570
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,605,586	3,147,020	0	3,147,020	2,449,450	697,570
		Non Activity Specific	0	162,803	0	162,803	0	162,803
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	162,803	0	162,803	0	162,803
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,605,586	3,309,823	0	3,309,823	2,449,450	860,373
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			293,270	230,806	0	230,806	181,453	49,352
Total Direct Costs			3,898,856	3,540,629	0	3,540,629	2,630,903	909,725
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			253,426	230,989		230,989	230,989	0
Grand Total			4,152,282	3,771,617	0	3,771,617	2,861,892	909,725

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

27/01/2020 15:32:51

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures