

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Caribbean Community Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

The year 2020 exposed the landscape of vulnerability in the Caribbean region. Countries have felt the weight of their dependency on external markets for tourism, other service economies, and additional factors beyond their control. The combination of the COVID-19 pandemic and the most active Atlantic hurricane season on record, while continuing to manage limited, national fiscal space and high levels of indebtedness reveals many compounded risks. Most governments in the Caribbean were able to avoid major health crises by restricting movement and travel with mandatory lockdowns, but these took a severe toll on food security, livelihoods and incomes, especially on the poorest. The lockdown in many Caribbean countries, although differing levels of rigidity, also further reduced revenues and increased debt levels, which negatively impact the countries' abilities to address the impacts on the populations. This context has served to reinforce the importance and urgency of supporting national and regional capacities to prepare for and respond to shocks. Regional supply chains remain a challenge for the movement of people and assets in an emergency with limited air and shipping services between islands, further exacerbated by COVID-19. Guided by the 2020-2021 Caribbean Interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan (IMCSP), WFP builds on previous years initiatives to continue to catalyse and improve emergency preparedness and response capacities for the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and its Participating States (PS) [1]. COVID-19 forced WFP to reconsider the types of support provided and the way in which the organization was able to engage governments on another level. Initial plans for 2020 were revised and many of the targeted activity level programming WFP planned to complete did not occur in the same way. The pace at which WFP was able to adapt and engage so many governments so quickly was due to the COVID-19 context. Ultimately, 2020 resulted in deeper engagement and collaboration with CDEMA, national governments, donors and the wider humanitarian community. The use of social protection to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in a crisis has been an important pillar of WFP's support in emergency preparedness and response in the Caribbean. COVID-19 has been a catalyst for shock responsive social protection (SRSP) with all countries in the region using social protection programmes and systems to address the socio-economic impact of the pandemic. WFP adapted its capacity strengthening work by leveraging partnerships and bringing resources together to meet the increased needs of vulnerable people. On request, and based on the most pressing needs, WFP contributed to the expansion of social protection in response to COVID-19 impacts, providing technical assistance to the governments of Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and the British Virgin Islands. Opportunities for training and south-south exchange through a collaborative approach, WFP worked with existing and new partners to host, facilitate and contribute to regional and national level engagement on SRSP. WFP also brings together its research and experiences in the region to strengthen the development of knowledge, skills and competencies for current and future shock responsive social protection specialists and practitioners. To address capacity limitations in supply chain management and emergency logistics, WFP's approach has focused on the improvement of skills training for employees and assets to ensure that the region is better prepared to respond to emergencies, whilst working towards strengthening systems and supporting end-to-end supply chain management and logistics in the Caribbean. CDEMA's supply chain management system, created with the support of WFP, facilitated better assessments of needs, the identification and visibility of available assets and procure, track, and report on items required during a crisis. The system complements wider logistics coordination support to CDEMA, including the management of international donations to the region for the COVID-19 response. Partnerships have been at the heart of WFP's achievements in 2020. WFP has actively participated in United Nations joint programming and efforts to support the governments to better navigate the numerous challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP also contributed to achieving the outcomes identified as part of the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF). WFP has also leveraged donor resources in support of countries to reach those most in need whilst delivering technical assistance when necessary.



9,527

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,244 (56% Female, 44% Male)

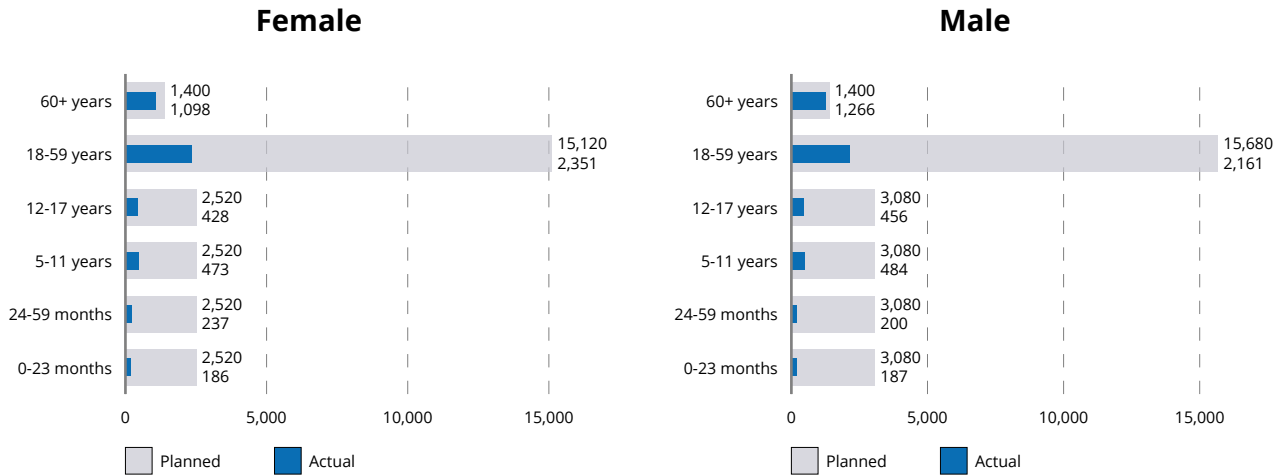


50% female

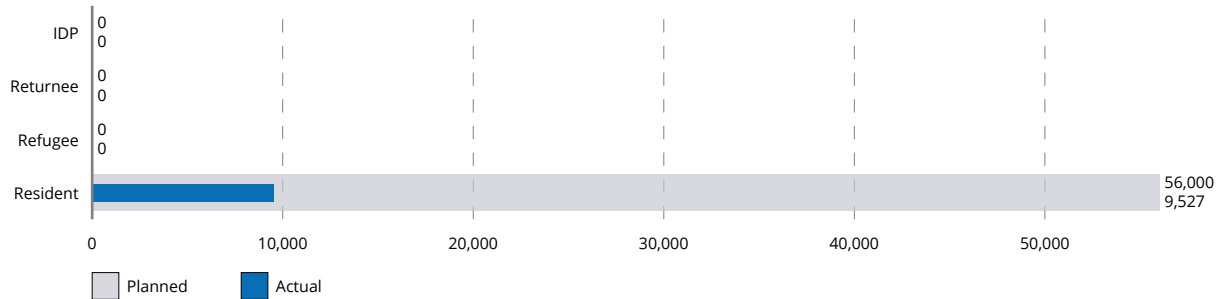


50% male

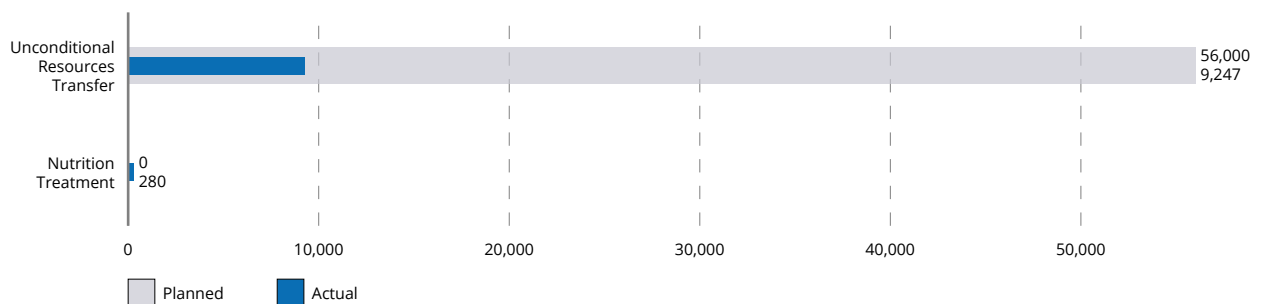
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



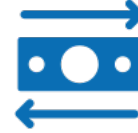
Total Food and CBT



0 mt

total actual food transferred in 2020

of 426 mt total planned

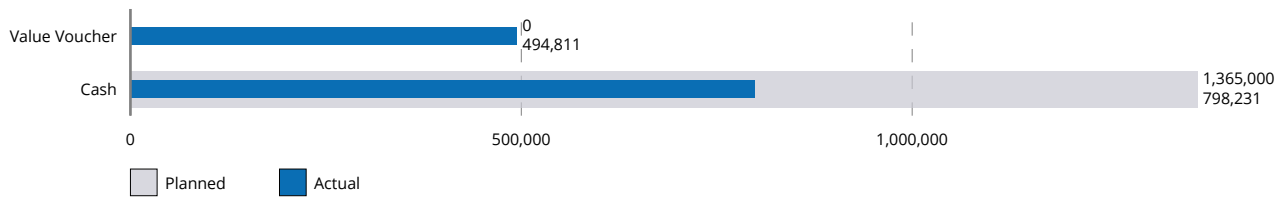


US\$ 1,293,042

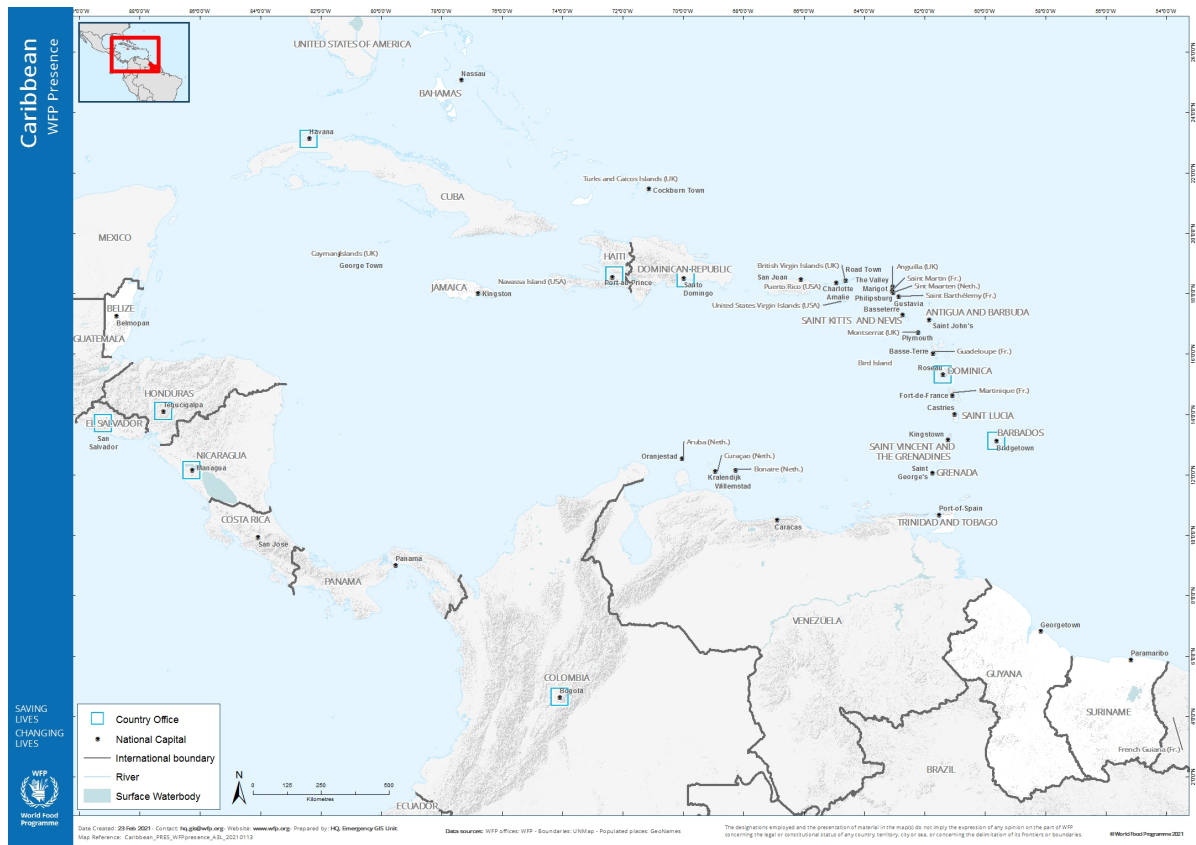
total actual cash transferred in 2020

of \$US 1,365,000 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



A collection of Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), the Caribbean continues to be exposed to a range of hazards including hurricanes, floods, periods of drought, earthquakes and volcanic activity. Climate-related events are an increasing threat to the region.

Early 2020, WFP was wrapping up the emergency response operations in the Bahamas, making way for recovery efforts in the islands of Abaco and Grand Bahama, following the passage of Category 5 Hurricane Dorian in September 2019. The Bahamas suffered over USD 3 billion in damages and economic loss and damage totalling 25 percent of national GDP and affecting over 30,000 people [1]. This catastrophic climatic event took place two years after the region experienced two Category 5 hurricanes, Irma and Maria. The 2020 Atlantic hurricane season was record-breaking period with 30 named storms of which 13 became hurricanes, including six major hurricanes. It was the fifth consecutive year with an above-normal Atlantic hurricane season [2]. While most countries were spared devastating impacts, countries like Jamaica and Belize experienced severe flooding. Nonetheless, the threat of a high-impact scenario is an annual expectation. By March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global pandemic. For the Caribbean, COVID-19 represents not only a health crisis but also significantly, an economic one. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean estimated an overall reduction of GDP by 6.9 percent, caused by a severe and immediate decline of the tourism sector in 2020 [3]. WFP administered two rounds of the COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihoods Surveys in the Caribbean region and revealed a deepening of the crisis between March and July 2020. WFP estimated in July 2020 that 2.9 million people were food insecure, with 400,000 persons considered severely food insecure [4]. All countries have relied on social protection measures to meet the immediate and increased needs of vulnerable people despite countries navigating limited fiscal space, high debt, and dependency on external markets for food and livelihoods. Whether it was in response to a climatic event, or in the context of COVID-19, improvements to supply chain management in the context of a crisis have been both relevant and necessary. Key challenges in the region included the availability of air and sea assets in an emergency and the availability of emergency response logistics experts. Difficulties are not only experienced in human capacity and available assets, but there are also challenges in navigating exactly how relief is coordinated to reach those most in need with local governments. In the COVID-19 context, The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) was responsible for receiving and processing donations of medical supplies coming to the region and their shipment from Barbados to other Caribbean Community

(CARICOM) countries. Through the 2020-2021 Interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan (IMCSP) for the Caribbean, WFP implements a regional capacity strengthening programme around end-to-end supply chain management, shock-responsive social protection, disaster risk management and vulnerability analysis. The IMCSP also provides for a rapid and flexible scale-up of WFP's operations in emergencies. Working through a government-led process, WFP is able



to assist disaster-affected people with cash-based transfers and value vouchers and in-kind food assistance to meet food and other essential needs and preserve nutrition status. WFP also provides technical assistance to national and regional actors and direct operations in logistics coordination and emergency telecommunications. In this way, WFP supports governments in the achievement of SDG 2 and SDG 17. Since 2018, WFP partners with CDEMA and covers 22 countries and territories in the English- and the Dutch-speaking Caribbean [5] to transfer and strengthen traditional and innovative emergency preparedness and response capacities in the region. The year 2020 has seen an expansion of partnerships to better coordinate support to national governments. At the same time, WFP deepened engagements to provide technical assistance to governments, which complements and supports the delivery of assistance to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls in a post-hurricane context and in response to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. Building on its regional research on shock-responsive social protection, WFP has worked with governments to establish priorities and shape a tailored approach to provide technical assistance. This knowledge and experience have been curated and packaged to deliver training to current and future social protection and disaster risk management professionals. WFP has also embraced innovative disaster risk financing approaches by advocating for a risk layered approach while exploring climate risk insurance options that link to social protection. WFP has continued to invest in the augmentation of regional emergency response by increasing prepositioned assets in the region and by opening access to vital air and shipping services. These investments complement the ongoing efforts to professionalize emergency logistics coordination for current and future planning and surge capacity needs. Through a systems-strengthening approach, WFP facilitates the adoption of digital solutions for CDEMA and among countries for improved delivery of goods and services in an emergency, including through strengthened coordination.

Risk Management

Key strategic risks identified included the impact of climatic events on WFP's operations and the ability for key partners to manage conflicting priorities, which may present barriers to effective implementation. The 2020 Atlantic hurricane season did not have major impact on Caribbean countries, but the global pandemic presented an unexpected strategic risk that immediately altered the approach to WFP's operations in the Caribbean, with implications for planned capacity strengthening approaches and events and preparedness activities. The ability to keep planned technical assistance on track varied across strategic partners, with some delays occurring because of increased workload and priorities arising from the COVID-19 response. In response to these risks, WFP adapted its approach to its operations by leveraging new and existing strategic partnerships to deliver online training and to co-host virtual events that allowed governments to share good practices, challenges and lessons learned. COVID-19 also shifted WFP's focus to deepen country-level support, complementing regional capacity strengthening efforts. To manage operational risks resulting from the uncertainty around travel restrictions and flight availability, WFP placed staff in priority countries to be available to government counterparts and to support processes to monitor and track progress.

Economic, climatic and pandemic threats also presented both strategic and operational risks to an effective response and WFP put in place measures to enable a swift response in the case of an emergency. By investing in key food and non-food assets, registering a greater pool of service providers for aviation and maritime assets, and pre-positioning additional emergency response experts in the region, WFP ensured that there could be an immediate response. WFP also pre-purchased food kits and ready-to-eat meals that could be dispatched in a sudden onset emergency where markets are destroyed. These investments, accompanied by formal agreements to support priority countries, will also significantly reduce the response time.

Partnerships

In order to best navigate WFP Caribbean's multi-country context which supports both the regional and national levels, a mix of partners and partnership approaches has been an important ingredient to more efficient engagement, greater visibility on the work of WFP in the region, and more innovative projects and project outcomes. Since July 2018, the WFP Caribbean Office has maintained its strategic partnership with CDEMA to support the agency and its Participating States to strengthen emergency preparedness and response in the Caribbean. In close collaboration with CDEMA, WFP supports the emergency preparedness and response efforts by engaging CDEMA's four Sub-Regional Focal Point (SRFP) countries [1], leveraging the established Regional Response Mechanism (RRM). The RRM is activated to support affected countries and territories in times of emergency. In addition to being a key partner for capacity strengthening in the region, CDEMA also plays an equally essential role as a convenor. WFP and CDEMA have jointly advanced advocacy on priority areas for the region and co-leading a Caribbean COVID-19 logistics cell for enhanced communication among humanitarian actors. WFP's participation in the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF), coupled with CDEMA's own partnerships with the Kingdom of the Netherlands, have contributed to WFP's outreach to and engagement with the Dutch-Speaking islands of the Caribbean. This approach was maintained in 2020. WFP increased its participation in the United Nations MSDF, the five country teams, and continued exploring joint projects with other United Nations agencies. United Nations collaboration has opened up opportunities for joint programming and resource mobilisation and has helped to unlock partnerships with government donors for both humanitarian and development funding. WFP participates in the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) across the five United Nations Country Teams in the region and leads the UNETT for Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The United Nations system, responded to countries' calls for additional COVID-19 support, and WFP has actively participated and contributed to the Socio-Economic Response Plans being developed and implemented across the five Resident Coordination Offices in the English-and Dutch-speaking Caribbean.

WFP has become known as the leader in SRSP, evidenced by its strategic partnerships with the World Bank, fellow United Nations agencies (*including UNICEF, UNDP, ILO and UN Women*) and the governments of the Caribbean. Guided by its research agenda and accelerated by the increased use of social protection to address the needs of the most vulnerable people affected by the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, WFP currently partners with six governments to deliver technical assistance for social protection in this time of crisis. WFP demonstrated its capacity as an enabler, leveraging its relationships with donors, the World Bank and the Government of Saint Lucia in service to vulnerable people in Saint Lucia. WFP support is increasing the number of new beneficiaries under the national Public Assistance Programme (PAP) by an additional 1,000 households, which will help to unlock longer-term support from the World Bank for this expansion of the country's flagship social protection programme. WFP continues to work with the World Bank to identify opportunities for collaboration around knowledge sharing, research, and capacity strengthening of ministries responsible for social protection. WFP is also exploring options for partnership opportunities with regional institutions, such as working with the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC) on linking climate risk insurance to social protection and investing in the professionalization of emergency preparedness and response personnel in cooperation with the University of the West Indies (UWI). WFP also engages with relevant international platforms such as *socialprotection.org to host and contribute to online conferences and in planning the roll-out of professional online learning modules on SRSP*. WFP has created strategic partnerships around disaster management in the Caribbean with several development partners. WFP expanded its partnership portfolio to attract six government donors, including a sustained multi-year partnership with the USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) in particular. WFP has also successfully engaged in three joint programmes as well as with two innovative corporate funding sources.

WFP also partnered with Samaritan's Purse for the distribution of vouchers to vulnerable people in Abaco affected by Hurricane Dorian.



















CSP Financial Overview

With the declaration of the COVID-19 pandemic and in preparation for an above-normal 2020 Atlantic hurricane season, a budget revision was completed to ensure there could be a swift response to a high impact event in any of the 22 countries and territories while being able to navigate the challenges posed by COVID-19. At the end of the hurricane season, the needs were re-evaluated, and a budget revision completed to reflect the priorities for support going into 2021 as well as to adjust 2020 requirements. The Strategic Outcome 1 budget was slightly increased in the first revision, reflecting the sustained engagement at the regional level and the increased and tailored support to governments in Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Saint Lucia, Dominica, Guyana and Jamaica, and the national disaster offices in the four SRFPs and other priority countries. The Strategic Outcome 2 budget was increased based on the anticipated number of beneficiaries in priority countries as part of national COVID-19 responses and a contingency for the hurricane season. The Strategic Outcome 3 budget was also increased to allow for the rapid scale-up of logistics and other common services in response to a potential high-impact climatic event amidst the COVID-19 crisis. WFP Caribbean's IMCSP has benefitted from the support of several humanitarian and development donors, with varying durations and levels of support under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3. COVID-19 requirements have led to increased support from several donors to increase technical assistance under Strategic Outcome 1 and direct delivery of cash-based transfers (CBT) *in Dominica and Saint Lucia*, and a *value-based voucher in the Bahamas* under Strategic Outcome 2. In particular, WFP has received recent support for the COVID-19 response which enables the expansion of social protection programmes in Dominica and Saint Lucia respectively. Several contributions are multi-year providing support to the capacity strengthening programme until 2022. United Nations Joint programmes have contributed to WFP's work in shock responsive social protection allowing for support to both CBT and technical assistance and training, including the Joint SDG Fund, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and the UNDP-led, "Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean" project. Given that WFP's assistance to vulnerable people is part of a government-led process, these funds are often earmarked for Strategic Outcome 1 and Strategic Outcome 2 activities.

The country office was able to secure internal funding in 2020 in order to improve access to digital finance for women through a two-year project (2021-22) and has benefitted from resources under the corporate 2030 Fund for an innovative pilot for linking climate risk insurance to social protection. In preparation for the highly active 2020 Atlantic hurricane season and with the challenge of COVID-19 restrictions, the WFP Caribbean accessed WFP's internal funding mechanism to purchase critical food and logistics assets to be prepositioned in the region on a no-regrets basis.

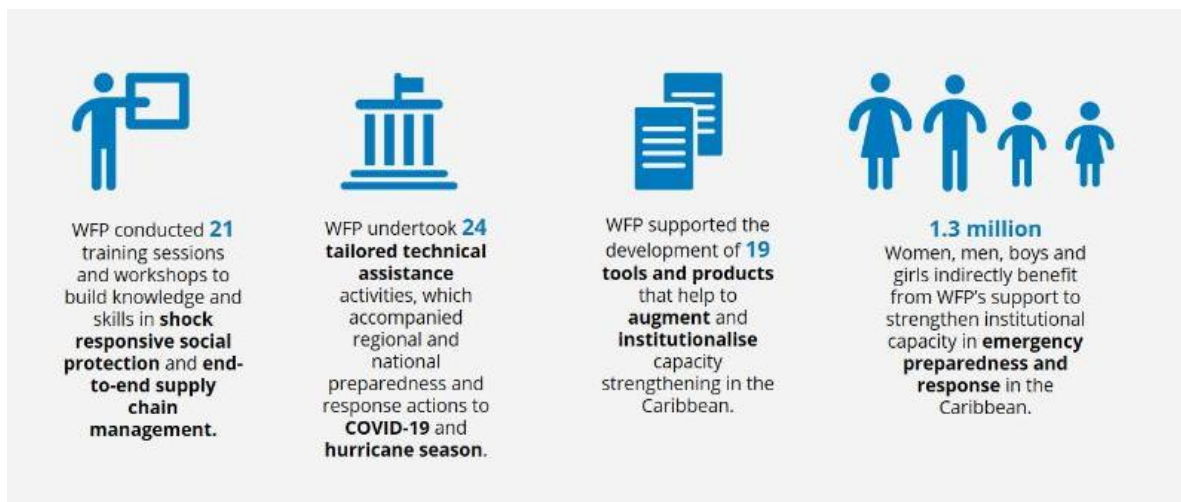
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, increase their resilience to and respond to disasters by 2021	 3,957,116	 2,580,223	 6,534,102	 3,063,681
02: Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	 6,148,797	 231,332	 3,692,986	 1,968,243
03: Humanitarian and development partners in the Caribbean have access to reliable common services, including support through the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis	 8,647,865	 234,149	 328,701	 320,939
Total:	 18,753,778	 3,045,704	 10,555,789	 5,352,863

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

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, increase their resilience to and respond to disasters by 2021



Strategic Outcome 1 represents WFP Caribbean's capacity strengthening programme, the principal operation of the office. Activities under Strategic Outcome 1 focus on enabling regional and national partners to prepare for disasters, increase their resilience to and respond to disasters. Activities help to build climate resilience through the strengthening of key skills, knowledge and competencies in emergency preparedness and response, and by adopting a systems-strengthening approach to the building of institution capabilities. WFP also invests in augmenting the availability of physical assets to ensure a more rapid and efficient emergency response. In 2020, WFP's operations supported the strengthening of institutions responsible for disaster management and the delivery of services through social protection and distributed USD 1.3 million in cash-based transfers to people in need across the Caribbean. While many of the planned outputs were achieved, the initial approach to the capacity strengthening activities was revised in light of COVID-19. The increased use of social protection to address the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on households across the Caribbean led to deepening engagement with governments on WFP's shock-responsive social protection country case studies, leading to the identification of national priorities. The fact that countries were in the midst of delivering assistance allowed for WFP to provide tailored support to governments based on existing challenges impeding governments from meeting the increased needs of social protection beneficiaries and those who previously did not benefit from any of the existing social programmes. As a result, technical assistance packages varied, ranging from support in registering and targeting beneficiaries, digitalization efforts, delivering and monitoring assistance and other specific areas of assistance.

One major accomplishment was the digitization of the beneficiary registration and payment reconciliation processes in Dominica. WFP helped to develop solutions to digitize a nation-wide registration process, attracting over 4,000 registrations for the Social Cash Transfers Programme within a week. WFP also donated tablets to the Government which were used by village councils for the reconciliation process and the continuous implementation of the Government's newly digitized processes.

WFP's support to vulnerability analysis and mapping has also grown given the increased demand to assess vulnerability as part of the COVID-19 response and in the context of preparedness for the 2020 Atlantic Hurricane Season. This work links to all other elements of WFP's work in the Caribbean, including end-to-end supply chain management, SRSP and disaster risk financing. CDEMA and WFP have begun joint work to ensure that existing systems, such as CDEMA's Caribbean Risk Information System (GeoCRIS) can be used to inform preparedness actions.

WFP embarked on a new strategic partnership with the CARICOM Secretariat for the design and roll-out of the Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihoods Impact Survey, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and CDEMA. WFP administered two rounds of surveys in April and July 2020, attracting 4500 and 5700 responses respectively. Findings of these assessments revealed that while market access improved from April to July, the negative impact on income and livelihoods has increased. Food insecurity also became a greater concern, with

more people reporting skipping meals or having to resort to eating less. WFP has also published country-level reports that have helped to guide COVID-19 response discussions with governments. WFP has participated in discussions on food security as part of the CARICOM Food Security Task Force and the region's COVID-19 Food Security Action Plan.

WFP continues to contribute to the research and advocacy agenda to promote the strengthening of social protection and help meet the needs of the most vulnerable in a crisis. WFP completed three additional case studies in Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba and Sint Maarten, and has published a synthesis report that summarises the lessons learned across the nine country case studies in the region and consolidates findings on the use of social protection in response to natural hazards and COVID-19.

While limited in its ability to host face-to-face workshops and other activities, WFP was able to partner with United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to co-design and co-facilitate a virtual training for CDEMA on SRSP and also developed and delivered a module on SRSP as part of a more comprehensive training delivered by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Further, WFP contributed to numerous online sessions, training and conferences to share experiences and its research on the region. WFP also tracked social protection responses to COVID-19 in the region and shared regularly updated information for inclusion in the World Bank's global social protection review and the socialprotection.org newsletters.

WFP has established a strategic partnership with the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC) and the World Bank to explore innovative ways to link climate insurance products to social protection for crisis responses. WFP is advancing discussions with the governments of Dominica and Saint Lucia to pilot a climate risk insurance policy that allows for the immediate allocation of resources to affected populations via social protection programmes.

WFP has progressed on several areas of support to CDEMA, its Participating States and the Dutch-speaking countries in the region. In preparation for the increased provision of training in supply chain management in 2021, WFP has focused on working with CDEMA to develop a nine-module training package for the region. The course package adopts a blended approach to training, marrying virtual engagement with some elements of face-to-face engagement.

WFP has made considerable strides in the development of CDEMA's supply chain management system, a preparedness and response tool designed to collect information on prepositioned stock levels across the Caribbean and provide a visual overview of stocks and logistical facilities. It also allows for greater coordination of disaster risk management and humanitarian actors in the Caribbean region. WFP has developed the system in close consultation with these actors and started engaging them in the roll-out of the system, including when it supported the processing and dispatch of donations of medical equipment to countries in the region.

In an effort to strengthen human capacity in disaster preparedness and response in the Caribbean, WFP is in discussions with the University of the West Indies to deliver professional development training and accredited courses to produce a cadre of professionals that have key knowledge, skills and competencies in emergency response. This move also complements the planning completed in 2020 for the establishment of a Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence in Barbados. In times of emergency, the logistics hub will be fully activated to support air and sea operations, serving as both a response hub as well as a trans-shipment point for relief items. Equipment and staff engaged and trained through at the hub would be deployed as surge capacity to provide support to logistics operations in an emergency response, where needed. The hub will also focus on effectively managing and storing prepositioned emergency response relief items and serve as CDEMA's regional training centre. The hub's training activities will particularly support WFP's and CDEMA's coordinated efforts to strengthen Caribbean emergency logistics capacities by conducting practical hands-on training exercises and simulations, utilizing the supplies and equipment stored in the hub, and by facilitating south-south exchanges.

WFP also worked closely with the United Nations system, participating in three joint programmes at the end of 2020, Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) led by UNDP, the United Nations SDG Fund and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund. It is through these joint programmes that WFP contributed to gender transformative work and helped to strengthen social protection overall. WFP worked with other United Nations agencies to ensure that joint programming led to gender transformative results. WFP worked with governments to better ensure that systems and programmes are inclusive and equitable, and that beneficiary targeting is informed by gender and age analysis of the most affected population. The Gender and Age Marker (GAM) rating is a 3.



WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening support to CDEMA and its Participating States including in the areas of supply chain, emergency telecommunications, emergency food assistance, social protection, climate change adaptation and risk financing, and food and nutrition security advocacy.	3



Strategic outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks



Strategic Outcome 02 allows WFP to quickly scale up operations to respond to the needs of vulnerable communities in a crisis, contributing to and preserving national gains around the achievement of SDG 2. On request, WFP can help to ensure that vulnerable people are able to meet food and other needs through food distribution or cash or value-based vouchers. In 2020, WFP provided such assistance in three countries. Value vouchers in response to the impacts of category 5 Hurricane Dorian were provided at the beginning of the year to ensure that Haitian migrants and vulnerable Bahamians in Abaco were able to meet their needs. While much of WFP's response to the Hurricane was completed under a Limited Emergency Operation in 2019 prior to the start of the IMCSP, food security gaps emerged as the plethora of unsolicited relief items and untraditional actors completed their work in Abaco. WFP then stepped in to provide value vouchers to meet urgent food and other needs and facilitate recovery. As part of national COVID-19 response plans in Saint Lucia and Dominica, WFP supported a government-led process to expand social protection programmes through top-ups to existing recipients and the expansion of assistance to up to 1,000 additional households in each country.

Planned figures of 56,000 beneficiaries for 2020 took into account possible support to priority countries as part of the COVID-19 response, as well as anticipatory figures for a potential response to a sudden-onset emergency. Planned figures related to food distributions similarly sought to ensure that there would be swift and adequate access to food kits and ready-to-eat meals (MREs) following a hurricane or other disaster. Food items were purchased in 2020 in light of the compounded risk posed by a potential high-impact climatic event in the context of COVID-19 where travel and movement protocols could present additional delays in response. [1]

WFP reached 9,527 people with cash transfers and value vouchers across three countries. The difference between the planned and actual figures reflect that there was no need to respond to an emergency during hurricane season; support to at least four priority countries would not take place until 2021; and available resources were not available. While country contexts and responses varied, WFP facilitated access to food and other needs to migrant populations, persons living with HIV, persons living with disabilities, the elderly, fisherfolks and fish vendors, small crafts vendors (a profession dominated by women) and agro-producers. On a no-regrets basis [2], WFP also put in place 11,339 pre-kitted food packages sufficient to feed a household of 4 members for 15 days (350mt). Additionally, WFP arranged access to 17,000 ready-to-eat meals (3 mt) prepositioned in Miami, USA. With no significant need to respond to a climate-related event in 2020, the food kits have been earmarked for use as part of the COVID-19 response efforts in Jamaica. The distribution of the food kits will take place in 2021.

The activation of Strategic Outcome 2 in 2020 is testimony to the growing food insecurity in the region as a result of climate change, economic insecurity and the pandemic. However, the approach of cash transfers and value vouchers across countries was a result of WFP's nimble and hands-on approach to be able to adapt and adjust to any context.

In The Bahamas, WFP was able to set up a value voucher programme for Haitian migrants in partnership with a local supermarket chain in Abaco, delivered with the assistance of Samaritan's Purse following the hurricane. Support to Haitian migrants following the hurricane was politically sensitive; as undocumented migrants, they were not entitled to the Government's support. WFP supported 1,207 vulnerable people with two and a half months of assistance in the

form of a value voucher that could be used at the supermarket. There were a greater number of males who benefitted from this support, mostly owed to the fact that they stayed in Abaco to repair and rebuild what they could in their community. Post-distribution monitoring activities revealed high levels of satisfaction with the assistance received, although there was a preference for cash to meet immediate and future needs and to allow for greater flexibility around items that can be purchased. Several voucher recipients indicated that they shared the vouchers with other low-income families.

With Dominica still in the process of recovering from Hurricane Maria in 2017, the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 started to erode recovery gains. In Dominica, 7,206 men, women and children were able to receive cash assistance, benefitting from WFP's support to existing and new recipients under the national Public Assistance Programme (PAP). Following a country-wide registration process, there were people who were not covered under existing social protection programmes and were able to receive cash transfers to help meet their needs. Existing recipients of the PAP received a top-up to current benefits provided by the government. While there was an equal representation of men and women that benefit from the PAP, a slightly higher number of women were identified in the registration process to receive benefits. This may be owed to the fact that many women work as agro-producers and craftspersons and make up 55 percent of persons with disabilities – all of which were targeted under the programme expansion. Post-distribution monitoring reports revealed that the assistance was used to pay for food, utilities and livelihood inputs, particularly by farmers and fisherfolk. Continued support to Dominicans is anticipated for 2021, resources permitting.

WFP leveraged donor resources and internal technical expertise to expand the coverage of the national Public Assistance Programme (PAP) in Saint Lucia, with a plan to reach an additional 1,000 households, representing approximately 3,000 people. The contribution acts as a bridge to unlock additional longer-term financing for these beneficiaries through the World Bank. There were delays in the roll-out of the programme as the Government of Saint Lucia and the World Bank were in the course of completing the PAP recertification process and identifying persons to be supported. Toward the end of the year, the Government began to register additional households that will receive assistance. There has been a second registration process to identify the remaining households. In Saint Lucia, 834 people received cash assistance for November and December. WFP also supported 76 persons living with HIV enrolled under the PAP, ensuring that persons living with HIV, 57 percent of which were women, and their families, were able to access food in the face of the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. These top-ups to the government's value vouchers reached 280 people. Support to persons living with HIV was prioritized by the Government of Saint Lucia but was not initially included in planning figures for WFP's support to the region.

There are a few lessons to be learned to date around the expansion of social protection beyond the context of a sudden-onset emergency in the Caribbean. Significant value exists in the approach adopted by WFP Caribbean to combine assistance to affected populations with the provision of hands-on technical assistance throughout the process. This type of engagement builds trust and allows for procedures, tools and other strategies put in place to be tested and reviewed as part of a government-led process. In doing so, national partners and beneficiaries alike become a part of the strengthening of social protection going forward. Where limited records exist and there is a manual process for the registration and targeting of persons to receive benefits, community-level focal points, like the village clerks in Dominica, become important for communication with beneficiaries, verification of data, delivering assistance and shaping of targeting criteria and eligibility of persons to receive assistance.

Gender has been integrated into the support of government-led activities under SO2, and the Caribbean office continues to explore further ways in which gender and age can be systematically integrated into activities under SO2. As such, WFP has a GaM score of 3.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	3

Strategic outcome 03: Humanitarian and development partners in the Caribbean have access to reliable common services, including support through the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis



On a no-regrets basis, and in response to a predicted above-normal activity for the 2020 Atlantic Hurricane Season, WFP purchased and pre-positioned key logistics assets in anticipation of a potential need for common services support in an emergency. These items would be used to establish a logistics hub at a moment’s notice, including mobile storage units, warehousing solutions, and relevant items to facilitate its usages such as forklifts and other maintenance and usage items. WFP also procured and pre-positioned trucks and pick-ups that can be used to transport relief items and supporting equipment to better manage any common services support that may be required which will be used as a rotating fleet for future responses to sudden onset emergencies.

Strategic Outcome 3 is included in the 2020-2021 IMCSP as a contingency, which can be activated in times of crises. In 2020, WFP’s services were not required, however, preparedness activities were facilitated and supported as part of risk mitigation strategies in 2020. In light of the above-normal 2020 Atlantic hurricane season, WFP made the decision to make these anticipatory investments recognising the immense delays that would result should a high-impact event take place amidst travel and movement restrictions in the COVID-19 context.

The Caribbean, fortunately, did not have to respond to such an event and the items procured will be stored in Barbados and Curacao for activation in a future emergency in any of the 22 countries covered throughout the English- and the Dutch-Caribbean. These investments are considered to be absolutely crucial in a region where remoteness and a lack of adequate air and sea bridges can mean significant delays in reaching vulnerable and impacted populations.

As part of the regional COVID-19 response, WFP co-led the Caribbean COVID-19 Logistics Cell with CDEMA to improve information sharing and to better coordinate support to national COVID-19 response programmes. WFP also supported CDEMA with the temporary operation of an Integrated Regional Logistics Hub to coordinate the receipt and management of over 52 metric tonnes of medical equipment donated to CARICOM. The donations were received in Barbados for onward shipping to other countries, and WFP assisted with the customs clearance and temporary storage of these and other supplies at Grantley Adams International Airport. In coordination with United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) WFP also supported the airlift of a WHO/Jack Ma Foundation contribution of supplies from Panama to Barbados through the WFP regional logistics hub in Panama as part of the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan.

Given the nature of the activities under Strategic Outcome 3, the GAM scoring is not applicable.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide support through WFP led or co-led sectors to CDEMA and national disaster management authorities and other relevant partners to improve emergency response.	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

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

The CARICOM COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihoods survey, administered by WFP, provided a snapshot of the impact of the pandemic on the lives of people across the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean. The July survey revealed that, despite greater market access, COVID-19 continued to impact livelihoods, income and food security over time. While the survey demonstrated that both men and women felt the effect of measures put in place to contain the virus and the economic backlash of its global spread, those hardest hit were often persons with incomes below average, single-parent households and households comprising a mix of family and friends. The amount of time spent on childcare and domestic work has increased since the pandemic began, particularly for women. [1] With already high rates of gender-based violence in the Caribbean, restrictive measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 have increased incidences of domestic violence. All countries in the region have used social protection and other measures to address the needs of vulnerable people, some initiatives have specifically targeted women. Many of these initiatives address increased violence against women. Only a few countries have implemented initiatives to directly address women's economic security or unpaid care roles. [2]

When a crisis hits, inequalities within a society are more pronounced. WFP is able to address gender and age inequalities in an emergency by strengthening data collection, vulnerability analysis and mapping, targeting, enabling feedback mechanisms and monitoring frameworks that put people at the centre of the response. Support to date has demonstrated that vulnerability is most acute at points of intersectionality, which can differ across countries and contexts.

In its capacity strengthening efforts, WFP engages in joint partnerships with fellow United Nations agencies and other organisations to ensure that operations contribute to initiatives that respond to both gender and age inequalities and are gender transformative in nature. WFP currently partners with United Nations agencies such as UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF and ILO to implement joint projects, including the "Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean" project [3] and the Joint SDG Fund Programme entitled "Universal Adaptive Social Protection to Enhance Resilience and Acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eastern Caribbean". [4]

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

With WFP embracing a tailored approach to support the Government-led expansion of social protection as part of national COVID-19 response programmes, there were varying entry points to ensure the protection and accountability to affected populations. Opportunities to put relevant measures in place depending on the extent of support to national governments, the level of WFP's involvement required, the stage of the process at the time of WFP's support, and access to recipients of the benefits.

In The Bahamas, as part of the roll-out of the voucher-based program, WFP and its partners established a hotline to collect feedback and complaints. The hotline received 81 calls, which responded to calls for further information on the programme and to nominate someone else to collect the voucher on the recipient's behalf. There were also enquiries on how to register for the voucher assistance programme and only one call was about a lost card which was re-issued and collected on the same day.

In Dominica, WFP supported the Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment, Youth at Risk, Gender Affairs, Senior Security and Dominicans with Disability to develop sensitization materials to accompany the nation-wide call for registration to identify persons in need of support as part of the national COVID-19 Response Programme. WFP facilitated the development of radio messages, posters and public display items that were used to reach a general audience and inform people about the programme. A hotline which allowed gathering feedback from men and women benefitting from assistance under the expanded Public Assistance Programme was developed. The majority of recipients of assistance had knowledge of the programme and how it works, yet there were still gaps in communication. Working with the village council clerks was found to be most effective in communicating with target populations and beneficiaries. Post-distribution monitoring efforts revealed that 98 percent of persons benefitting from the programme were able to collect assistance without a challenge or safety concerns.

In the British Virgin Islands, WFP provided support in the creation of communications tools to inform the public about the government's cash transfer programme, and also put plans in place to develop monitoring tools and capture feedback from those who received assistance.

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

The Caribbean region is considered to be on the frontline of the war against climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions in the region represent less than one percent of global emissions [1] but there are high exposure and vulnerability to hazards such as hurricanes, floods, droughts, earthquakes and volcanic activity. These hazards have had a severe impact on food security, livelihoods and economies which – in the absence of adequate measures - can be expected to become more severe in the context of climate change. The region's history has witnessed high-impact hurricanes resulting in damage equal to over 200 percent of GDP in some countries,[2] from which countries took many years to recover. The Caribbean is home to 7 of the world's top 36 water-stressed countries, and drought has had an impact on food production, further increasing the region's dependency on imported food. [3] Food imports for the CARICOM region represent between 60-80 percent of total food consumed.[4]

WFP's capacity strengthening support focused on the immediate needs of the region to be able to respond in the most timely and efficient way possible. This led the approach of augmenting existing capacity with prepositioned assets in CDEMA's four SRFP countries and Curaçao. These items included mobile storage units, pre-fab offices, and trucks of varying sizes, amongst other items under the management of CDEMA and, in some cases, WFP. In its procurement processes, WFP did not only assess cost efficiencies but also environmental and social footprints by taking into consideration most direct shipping routes. Prepositioned assets serve the entire region and are aligned with existing regional response mechanisms to ensure that their movement in times of emergency is coordinated and minimises the environmental footprint. WFP worked with its partners to provide training on the use and maintenance of assets to maximise on use and to extend the life span of items. The country office continued to invest in assets and infrastructure for emergency preparedness and response in the region, planning for infrastructure development has embraced the use of green technology, particularly renewable energy solutions and humanitarian waste management. WFP Caribbean office also participated in the recycling programme of the United Nations House where it is based.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

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

[1] The Caribbean countries included in this report are predominantly small island developing states, including overseas territories and three coastal countries. Although they face similar challenges they vary in size and resources. Included are: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] IADB (2020) Impact of Hurricane Dorian in The Bahamas: A View from the Sky

[2] NOAA (2020) Record-breaking Atlantic hurricane season draws to an end

[3] ECLAC (2020) Caribbean Outlook 2.0: "Forging a people-centred approach to Sustainable Development in the Caribbean post-COVID-19"

[4] CARICOM 2020 COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihoods Survey July Report

[5] Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

Partnerships

[1] Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Republic of Trinidad & Tobago.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The procured food kits were not used in 2020 but there are plans for their use in 2021 under the national COVID-19 response in Jamaica.

[2] In a "no regrets" approach, cost-efficient measures are taken to mitigate an expected threat before the threat occurs. The rationale for doing so is that even if the actual threat is less severe than expected, the measures will have yielded other valuable benefits. Emergency preparedness policy (WFP/EB.2/2017/4-B/Rev.1).

Progress towards gender equality

[1] CARICOM & WFP (2020) CARICOM COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihoods Survey - July 2020 Regional Summary Report

[2] UN Women and UNDP (2020) COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker

[3] UNDP (2019) Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean Summary

[4] ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UN Women (2020) SDG Fund Joint Programme in the Eastern Caribbean

Environment

[1] USAID (2011) Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factsheet

[2] World Bank (2017) A 360 degree look at Dominica Post Hurricane Maria


[3] FAO (2016) The Caribbean must Prepare for increased drought due to climate change

[4] FAO (2015) State of Food Insecurity in the Caribbean.



Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	4,773	4,754	9,527	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	29,400	4,754	16%
	female	26,600	4,773	18%
	total	56,000	9,527	17%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,080	187	6%
	female	2,520	186	7%
	total	5,600	373	7%
24-59 months	male	3,080	200	6%
	female	2,520	237	9%
	total	5,600	437	8%
5-11 years	male	3,080	484	16%
	female	2,520	473	19%
	total	5,600	957	17%
12-17 years	male	3,080	456	15%
	female	2,520	428	17%
	total	5,600	884	16%
18-59 years	male	15,680	2,161	14%
	female	15,120	2,351	16%
	total	30,800	4,512	15%
60+ years	male	1,400	1,266	90%
	female	1,400	1,098	78%
	total	2,800	2,364	84%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	56,000	9,527	17%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Nutrition Treatment	0	280	-
Unconditional Resources Transfer	56,000	9,247	16%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Oat	22	0	0%
Pasta	32	0	0%
Rice	243	0	0%
Iodised Salt	6	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	37	0	0%
Beans	86	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	1,365,000	798,231	58%
Value Voucher	0	494,811	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, increase their resilience to and respond to disasters by 2021						- Resilience Building	
Output Results							
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to CDEMA and its Participating States in the areas of supply chain, emergency telecommunications, emergency food assistance, social protection, climate change adaptation and risk financing and food and nutrition security advocacy							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: Community members benefit from enhanced early warning systems, insurance schemes and vulnerability analysis, mapping and monitoring tools in order to increase their resilience to climate change	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	2	
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
C: Community members benefit from enhanced early warning systems, insurance schemes and vulnerability analysis, mapping and monitoring tools in order to increase their resilience to climate change	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1	
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: Community members benefit from logistics and telecommunication augmentation through the strategic pre-positioning of logistics equipment and supplies in the most vulnerable CDEMA participating states in order to protect their access to food and their livelihoods	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	146	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						

C: Community members benefit from logistics and telecommunication augmentation through the strategic pre-positioning of logistics equipment and supplies in the most vulnerable CDEMA participating states in order to protect their access to food and their livelihoods	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	4
C: Community members benefit from logistics and telecommunication augmentation through the strategic pre-positioning of logistics equipment and supplies in the most vulnerable CDEMA participating states in order to protect their access to food and their livelihoods	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	11
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Community members benefit from logistics and telecommunication augmentation through the strategic pre-positioning of logistics equipment and supplies in the most vulnerable CDEMA participating states in order to protect their access to food and their livelihoods	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Populations vulnerable to shocks 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.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	13
C: Populations vulnerable to shocks 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.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable populations affected by shocks benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems in CDEMA participating states in order to protect their access to food and their livelihoods	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5

C: Vulnerable populations affected by shocks benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems in CDEMA participating states in order to protect their access to food and their livelihoods	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	8
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Vulnerable populations affected by shocks benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems in CDEMA participating states in order to protect their access to food and their livelihoods	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	11

Strategic Outcome 02 : Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks

Output Results

Activity 02: Provide emergency assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male Total	0	159 121 280
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	26,600 29,400 56,000	4,614 4,633 9,247
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	475 525 1,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	426	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,365,000	3,493,867

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Photolibrary

WFP enumerator using a new digital registration system to register people seeking to receive cash-based assistance in Dominica in 2020.

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

Financial Section

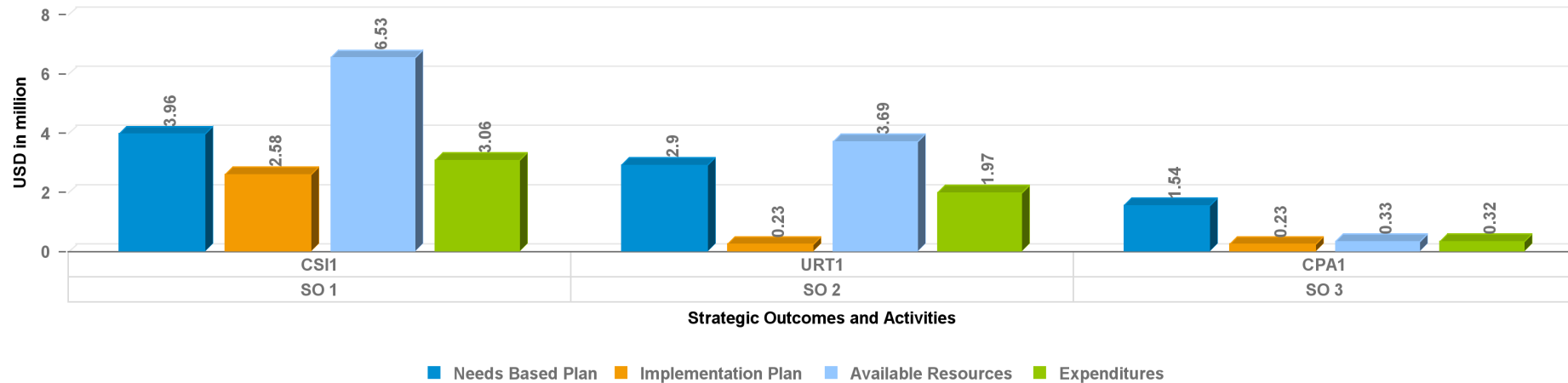
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, increase their resilience to and respond to disasters by 2021
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 3	Humanitarian and development partners in the Caribbean have access to reliable common services, including support through the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide support through WFP-led or co-led sectors to CDEMA and national Disaster Management Authorities and other relevant partners to improve emergency response.
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to CDEMA and its Participating States in the areas of supply chain, emergency telecommunications, emergency food assistance, social protection, climate change adaptation and risk financing and food and nutrition security advocacy
URT1	Provide emergency assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations	6,148,797	231,333	3,692,986	1,968,243
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,148,797	231,333	3,692,986	1,968,243
5	National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, increase their resilience to and respond to disasters by 2021	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to CDEMA and its Participating States in the areas of supply chain, emergency telecommunications, emergency food assistance, social protection, climate change adaptation and risk financing and food and nutrition security advocacy	3,957,117	2,580,224	6,531,329	3,063,682
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,773	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,957,117	2,580,224	6,534,102	3,063,682

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners in the Caribbean have access to reliable common services, including support through the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis	Provide support through WFP-led or co-led sectors to CDEMA and national Disaster Management Authorities and other relevant partners to improve emergency response.	8,647,865	234,150	328,701	320,940
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			8,647,865	234,150	328,701	320,940
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,039	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	15,039	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			18,753,779	3,045,706	10,570,829	5,352,865
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			515,536	155,653	511,613	286,116
Total Direct Costs			19,269,315	3,201,359	11,082,442	5,638,980
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,252,505	208,088	404,718	404,718
Grand Total			20,521,820	3,409,447	11,487,161	6,043,699



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

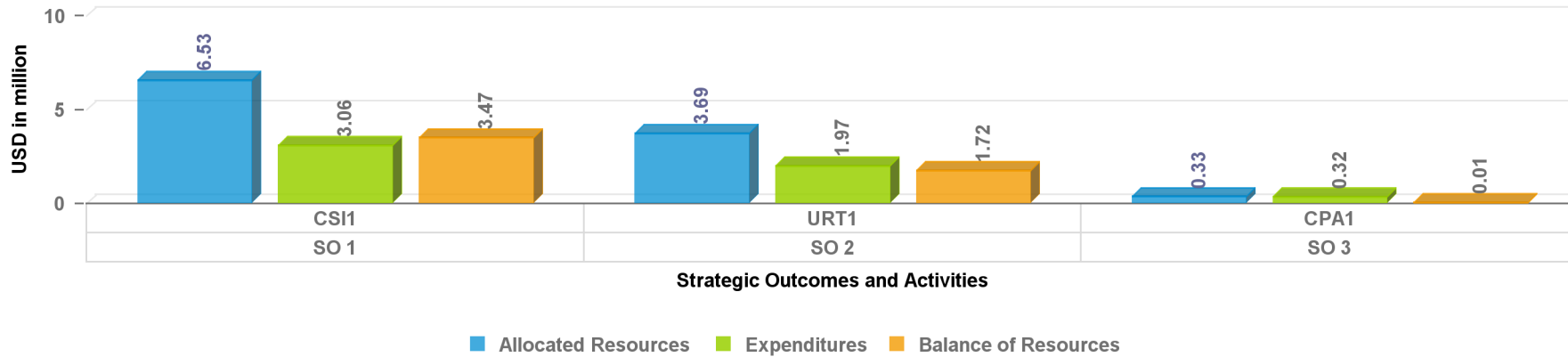
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, increase their resilience to and respond to disasters by 2021
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 3	Humanitarian and development partners in the Caribbean have access to reliable common services, including support through the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide support through WFP-led or co-led sectors to CDEMA and national Disaster Management Authorities and other relevant partners to improve emergency response.
CSI1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to CDEMA and its Participating States in the areas of supply chain, emergency telecommunications, emergency food assistance, social protection, climate change adaptation and risk financing and food and nutrition security advocacy
URT1	Provide emergency assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations	6,148,797	1,707,735	1,985,251	3,692,986	1,968,243	1,724,743
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,148,797	1,707,735	1,985,251	3,692,986	1,968,243	1,724,743
5	National governments and regional public institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, increase their resilience to and respond to disasters by 2021	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to CDEMA and its Participating States in the areas of supply chain, emergency telecommunications, emergency food assistance, social protection, climate change adaptation and risk financing and food and nutrition security advocacy	3,957,117	6,531,329	0	6,531,329	3,063,682	3,467,647
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,773	0	2,773	0	2,773
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,957,117	6,534,102	0	6,534,102	3,063,682	3,470,421

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in the Caribbean have access to reliable common services, including support through the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis	Provide support through WFP-led or co-led sectors to CDEMA and national Disaster Management Authorities and other relevant partners to improve emergency response.	8,647,865	328,701	0	328,701	320,940	7,762
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			8,647,865	328,701	0	328,701	320,940	7,762
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	15,039	0	15,039	0	15,039
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	15,039	0	15,039	0	15,039
Total Direct Operational Cost			18,753,779	8,585,578	1,985,251	10,570,829	5,352,865	5,217,964
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			515,536	421,742	89,872	511,613	286,116	225,498
Total Direct Costs			19,269,315	9,007,319	2,075,123	11,082,442	5,638,980	5,443,462
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,252,505	529,397		529,397	529,397	0
Grand Total			20,521,820	9,536,716	2,075,123	11,611,839	6,168,377	5,443,462



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures