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# Latin America

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2020 - 2022

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# Overview

A challenging political and socioeconomic situation, compounded by COVID-19, marked the launch of WFP's operations in Venezuela, following a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government on 19 April 2021.

With school meals as a pertinent entry point and the adoption of a gender-transformative approach throughout the design and implementation of activities, WFP reached vulnerable populations with food distributions, improving the nutritional status of students, students' families, and school personnel. WFP's programme was independent of national social protection programmes and was carried out in collaboration with cooperating partners from non-governmental organizations (NGO), the private sector and local authorities. Besides school meals distributions, WFP's programme focused on: i) the rehabilitation of school kitchens to ensure students can benefit from nutritious meals and ii) the provision of capacity strengthening activities to cooperating partners and school personnel.

Throughout 2021, thanks to timely donor contributions covering the overall funding needs, WFP finetuned the implementation framework of its operation and reinforced the capacities of a local partner to expand its programme from one to four states, expanding the number of assisted schools from 275 to 1,012. By the end of 2021, WFP had provided food rations to 47,815 beneficiaries.

In the context of the restrictions due to COVID-19, including the temporary closure of schools for in-person learning, WFP opted to provide schools meals in the form of monthly take-home rations to ensure that students and school personnel would have access to nutritious meals and to minimize health risks for beneficiaries, school personnel, WFP staff and its cooperating partners. Initially prioritizing children under the age of 6 due to their critical nutritional needs, WFP started its school feeding programme in July in the state of Falcon, in Northwestern Venezuela, one of the states WFP previously identified as having a high rate of severe food insecurity. By the first month, WFP had already covered 275 pre-primary schools throughout all the state municipalities, assisting 33,000 people.

During the last quarter of 2021, WFP started to expand its programme to three additional states: Barinas, Trujillo and Yaracuy. School meals were distributed in December 2021 in two municipalities of Trujillo. By the end of the year, WFP was ready to start distributions in the rest of Trujillo and other states in early 2022. WFP also expanded its programme to special education schools, focused on boys and girls and people with disabilities.

To support the transition to on-site school meals, WFP appraised the state of school infrastructure, specifically kitchens and canteens, to ensure that food can be prepared, served, and stored safely in the targeted schools. WFP visited 1,012 schools in 2021. WFP expects to share its findings in early 2022 to invest in the required renovations.

As part of its commitment to empowering local actors, WFP identified local partners and sought to strengthen their capacity to support the implementation of the school feeding programme. By the end of 2021, WFP had contracted seven NGOs as cooperating partners and had trained them (together with school personnel) on humanitarian principles, school meals implementation, food management and storage, monitoring and evaluation, nutrition, protection and accountability to affected populations.

WFP's school feeding programme was well-received by the targeted communities, who praised it for the quality of the products. WFP's helpline, which acted as its Community Feedback Mechanism, showed that 45 percent of the users used the hotline to either thank or praise the assistance, compared to 8 percent that called to convey a complaint.

WFP fulfilled its pilot phase target. However, WFP did not meet its 2021 planned beneficiaries for school meals (185,000) due to several factors, namely: i) the process of identification of the schools to be assisted, which involved the Government compiling and sharing the initial lists of schools for newly targeted states; ii) the necessary adjustments implemented to finetune the operation based on lessons learned from the pilot in Falcon, within the context of a newly established country office; iii) the delays related to the import of food kits.

# 47,815

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



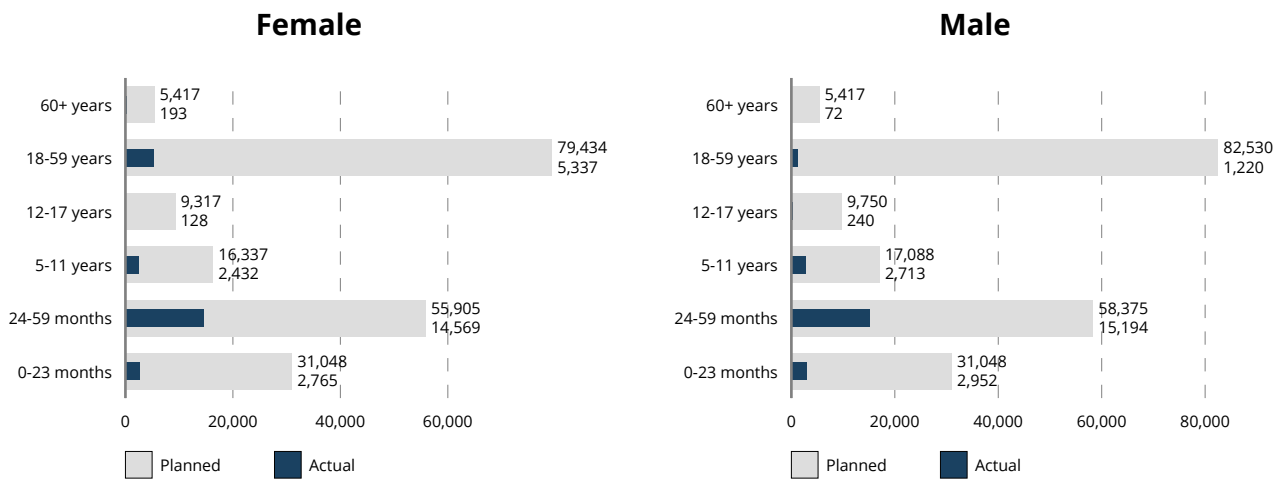
53% female



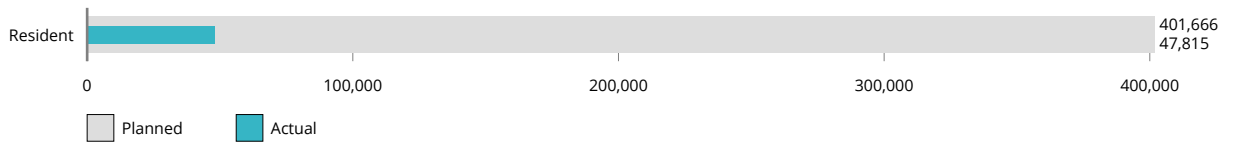
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,048 (39% Female, 61% Male)

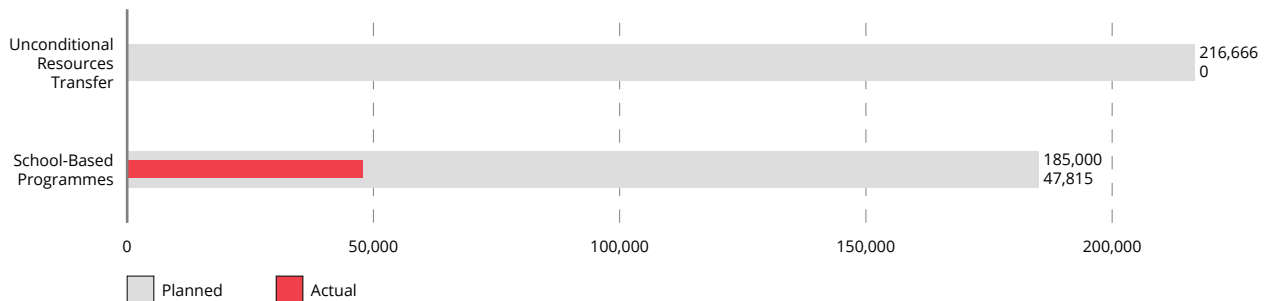
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



47,815

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 401,666 total planned

( 25,424 Female, 22,391 Male)

## Total Food and CBT

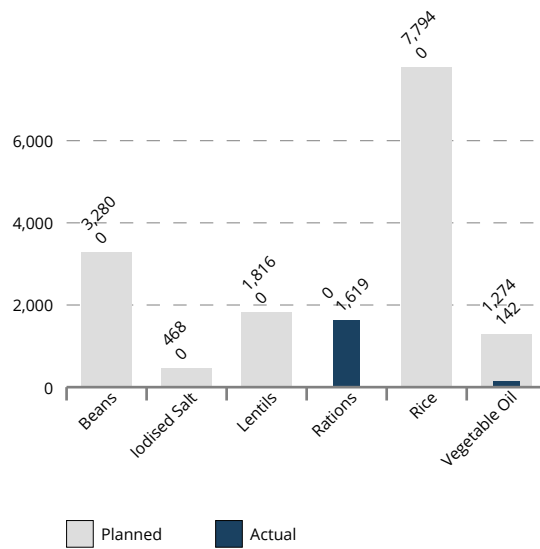


1,761 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 14,632 mt total planned

## Annual Food Transfer



# Context and operations



Venezuela continued to face a year-long challenging political and socioeconomic situation, which the impact of COVID-19 has compounded. In addition, the challenges in accessing international markets, the fall in oil exports, the decline in remittance income and fuel supply problems further deteriorated existing vulnerabilities. By the end of 2021, the economy saw an end to eight years of continuous contraction, which shrunk its Gross Domestic Product to 24 percent of what it was in 2013 [1].

Over the same period, the Venezuelan population saw a significant increase in poverty rates due to lower wages and employment rates, decreasing remittances and ongoing hyperinflation. Access to food and other basic goods became increasingly expensive across the country. According to WFP's data [2], in 2019, 2.3 million people (7.9 percent of the population) were severely food insecure and in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. The same assessment showed that 74 percent of families engaged in negative coping strategies, reducing the variety and the quality of their food intake and 60 percent reported reducing the portion size of their meals. In addition, 33 percent of households accepted receiving food as payment for their work, and 20 percent sold family assets to cover basic needs. As families deplete their coping mechanisms to meet basic food needs - six out of ten households reported spending their savings on buying food - humanitarian and development actors raise alarming concerns about the risk that nutritional needs will not be met.

In addition, COVID-19 had a significant impact on the country's economy and people's livelihoods, exacerbating vulnerabilities and adding a new layer of complexity to a multidimensional crisis. While representative data is not available, findings from a local study carried out in some states of Venezuela [3] showed that, following the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020, only 0.8 percent of basic food commodities were covered by the monthly minimum wage. Factoring in monetary transfers by state-run welfare programmes and remittances, the gap between income and the price of a standard food basket was 82 percent [4]. The impact on the most vulnerable, particularly boys and girls, was significant: 20 percent of children aged 24-59 months were at risk of acute malnutrition, 10 percent had moderate acute malnutrition and 4 percent had severe acute malnutrition.

This situation led to large-scale population movements out of the country. As of late 2021, there were an estimated six million migrants and refugees from Venezuela worldwide, with few prospects for return in the short to medium term. Neighboring countries - particularly Colombia, Ecuador and Peru - have received more than 60 percent of the displaced population [5].

This context marked WFP's entry into the country, following a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government on 19 April 2021. WFP established solid partnerships, which allowed the new operation to be successfully set up. At the local level, WFP maintained a constant dialogue with key line ministries and decentralized authorities to ensure that its assistance did not overlap with other initiatives funded by the Government in the same areas. The MoU outlined a WFP's scope of work focused on school-based programming, capacity strengthening activities for school personnel and local partners, and rehabilitation of school kitchens. WFP reached 47,815 people with food distributions by the end of 2021, to progressively increase the beneficiaries to 1.5 million students by the end of the 2022-2023 school year. WFP's activities were implemented in line with humanitarian principles, namely humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and operational independence.

Initially, WFP focused on the provision of school meals to targeted boys and girls in pre-primary and special education schools as well as school personnel in the most vulnerable and food-insecure areas in the country, based on food security data collected, aligned with the geographical prioritization indicated in the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan. Timely donor contributions allowed WFP to promptly open a country office in Caracas in late April 2021, set up a supply chain network and distribute the first school meals in early July in Falcón.

Building on the lessons learned from the distributions carried out in Falcón, WFP planned to expand its operations to the western states of Barinas, Trujillo, and Yaracuy. However, the continued risk posed by the pandemic, the local elections scheduled in late November 2021 and the global supply chain challenges hindered WFP's efforts to start distributions in these three states before the end of the year. Nonetheless, WFP was able to start distributions in Trujillo in December 2021.

### **WFP's operational setting**

As of 2021, WFP had a country office in Caracas and a field presence in four states in Venezuela. Warehouses support operations in the states of Aragua and Zulia and extended delivery points in Barinas, Falcón and Trujillo. Throughout 2021, WFP also used a hub in Cartagena, Colombia, for storage and food prepositioning, aiming to phase it out in early 2022.

WFP's activities in Venezuela were implemented under the transitional Interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan 2020-2022, which provides the operational and budgetary framework to allow WFP to assist vulnerable populations in Venezuela and other affected countries in Latin America where WFP has no operational presence. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP directly contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) by providing school meals to targeted children, people with disabilities, and school personnel in the country's most vulnerable and food-insecure areas. Under strategic outcome 2, aligned with SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP supported humanitarian coordination as the lead agency for the logistics cluster and co-lead for the food security cluster, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. All activities fell under the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan.

WFP's entry in Venezuela marked a new phase for humanitarian assistance, as WFP established a large-scale operation in states where very limited assistance had been provided so far. The contracting of cooperating partners and their exponential growth in resources and capacity contributed to the ongoing expansion of humanitarian presence in Venezuela.

## **Risk Management**

While planning and implementing its activities, WFP continued to consider several factors that could be a risk or cause a disruption of its operations and developed related mitigation measures to reach vulnerable beneficiaries with food distributions.

During the second semester of 2021, WFP developed the country office risk register and set up weekly meetings to review challenges and risks faced while implementing the operations.

WFP mitigated the risk of growing political instability and the deterioration of the security situation through continuous assessments and monitoring activities carried out in collaboration with partners and relevant stakeholders. This allowed WFP to identify Falcón to launch its school feeding programme due to its most favorable security and access conditions.

WFP mitigated COVID-19 related-health risks by putting the safety of beneficiaries, cooperating partners, and staff first and by ensuring a degree of flexibility in WFP's distributions, to allow adjustments to implementation modalities when required (switching from distributing food baskets at schools to take-home rations).

Logistic constraints affecting WFP's ability to reach targeted communities were mitigated through prepositioning commodities as much as possible, to have food stocks in areas that are close to the distribution sites. In addition, WFP

ensured purchased commodities met required food quality standards before distributing them to targeted beneficiaries.

Financial risks such as funding shortfalls could have hampered WFP's ability to assist the population in need. However, by efficiently activating internal financing mechanisms, WFP started purchasing commodities in a timely manner and successfully launched its operation in July, shortly after the signing of the agreement with the Government.



# Partnerships

WFP's advocacy efforts at the local, regional, and global levels led to increased donors' awareness and support for the operation from the start. In 2021, WFP sought to mobilize a wide range of international donors. Besides contributions from government donors and the private sector, some additional support was provided by the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund. In 2022, WFP will strengthen these partnerships and seek to establish new ones, as the expansion of its school feeding programme to other states materializes.

To work in close collaboration with local actors and to strengthen their capacity, WFP identified the following non-governmental organizations as cooperating partners to support the development of the school meals programme: *Agencia Adventista para el Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales*, *Caritas Venezuela*, *Centro de Animación Juvenil*, *Centro de Formación Popular Renaciendo Juntos*, *Dividendo Voluntario para la Comunidad*, RET Internacional Venezuela, and World Vision Venezuela.

These cooperating partners support WFP throughout the whole programme cycle, serving as the main channel linking WFP with schools, food distributions and monitoring the implementation and impact of activities. WFP and partners carry out sensitization sessions for schools and families, providing them with detailed information on the type of assistance provided, the differentiated nutritional needs and other key messages on health, gender equality, and basic childcare.

With the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding and the opening of the country office, WFP became a key member of both the United Nations Country Team and the Humanitarian Country Team in Venezuela. WFP is contributing to the preparation of the 2022-2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Venezuela, tentatively set to start in September 2022.

WFP leveraged its in-country presence, as well as existing global partnerships with other United Nations agencies, to improve coordination and explore areas of joint programming. This included, for instance, discussions with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on a joint nutrition-sensitive approach in schools that incorporates a referral system for severe acute malnutrition cases. In addition, WFP and UNICEF also sought to strengthen their collaboration to jointly address schools' infrastructural needs, to ensure a coherent intervention thanks to each agency's comparative advantage. Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization to develop linkages between support to smallholder farmers and school feeding programmes, to improve access to animal proteins and fresh produce for school canteens.

Similarly, WFP worked with United Nations Volunteers to identify and recruit local talent to support the setup and expansion of its operation in Venezuela. All these partnerships will be further reinforced through 2022.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, WFP's operations in Venezuela fell under the framework of the transitional interim multi-country strategic plan (TIMCSP) came into implementation in March 2020 (following the closure of the multi-country limited emergency operation) and was initially set to end in February 2021. However, the TIMCSP was extended twice, in the framework of two different budget revisions which increased the overall budget respectively by USD 6.1 million (with an end date extended to August 2021) and USD 144 million (with an end date extended to August 2022).

Besides donor contributions, WFP operations in Venezuela also benefitted from some internal financing mechanisms, namely the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee, which provided multilateral funding to the operation, and the Immediate Response Account as a loan.

Overall, WFP's operation in Venezuela in 2021 was well funded, with a total funding rate of 89 percent, considering both strategic outcomes and related associated costs.

Strategic outcome 1 was funded at 97 percent, because of timely donor contributions which allowed WFP to quickly set up its activities and prepare for the scale-up, which will be implemented starting from early 2022. The funding level allowed WFP to face the elevated costs required during initial activities and to invest in capacity strengthening activities to bolster cooperating partners' ownership of the school feeding programme.

Strategic outcome 2 was funded at 31 percent. However, considering the time taken to set up and scale up an operation, the shortfalls did not affect life-saving activities.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	42,994,550.0	33,079,865.0	41,790,980.0	10,656,485.0
02: Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	2,196,020.0	1,817,507.0	686,452.0	18,575.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	9,487.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	45,190,570.0	34,897,372.0	42,486,919.0	10,675,060.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	5,804,910.0	2,206,153.0	3,454,937.0	1,655,974.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	50,995,480.0	37,103,525.0	45,941,856.0	12,331,034.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	3,181,393.0	2,411,729.0	2,432,571.0	2,432,571.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	54,176,873.0	39,515,254.0	48,374,427.0	14,763,605.0

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis



A total of **47,815 beneficiaries**, including children, students with disabilities and school personnel, were assisted by WFP in Venezuela in 2021



A total of **1,761 mt of food** were **distributed** over a six-month period (July to December) in **27 municipalities** in Venezuela



The school meals program **contributed to increase enrollment rates by 16 percent** in all of the **339 schools** reached by WFP

WFP's main objective in Venezuela is to ensure that targeted crisis-affected communities can meet their basic food and nutrition needs. During discussions with the Government and humanitarian actors in late 2020 and early 2021, WFP identified schools as an ideal entry point into the community, allowing WFP to provide food assistance. Within the agreement reached between WFP and the Government in April 2021, WFP designed an independent school feeding programme, prioritizing pre-primary school children aged 24-59 months and special education, targeting children, adolescents, and adults with disabilities.

WFP conducted a food security assessment in 2019 for targeting purposes and 11 states were identified as food insecure [1]: Amazonas, Anzoátegui, Barinas, Bolivar, Delta Amacuro, Falcon, Monagas, Tachira, Trujillo, Yaracuy, and Zulia. WFP established its first logistics hub in Maracaibo, in western Venezuela. Falcon (with severe food insecurity rates estimated at 13 percent) was the first state WFP targeted due to easier access than other states that posed significant security threats. In June 2021, local authorities shared the list of the pre-primary education schools in Falcon, and the list of special education schools in the last quarter of the year. Targeted schools did not share facilities with other schools such as primary and secondary schools to avoid frictions within the same schools, as WFP only targeted children aged 24-59 months school personnel and people with disabilities.

WFP briefed local authorities about humanitarian principles, the nature of WFP's mandate and the core of its operations. WFP staff validated the global positioning system location of the targeted schools and assessed potential access-related issues and trained cooperating partners on the school feeding programme. WFP coordinated a sensitization session with every school director to introduce the cooperating partner that will support WFP's activities. Once all the above-mentioned preparatory works were concluded, WFP distributed food to targeted beneficiaries.

Throughout 2021, schools were closed for in-person learning most of the year due to the COVID-19 hence WFP distributed take-home rations, a modality that was maintained when schools reallocated students to attend classes in a semi-presential manner, in October 2021. WFP provided monthly rations to targeted families within the school premises. Partners supervised the delivery to the targeted beneficiaries, conducted monitoring exercises and sensitized families and school personnel on nutrition, hygiene and food conservation practices. The take-home ration included 6 kg of rice, 4 kg of pulses, 0.5 kg of salt and 1 litre of vegetable oil. This ration covered 113 percent of the energetic requirements of the child, considering a small intra-household sharing portion. Committed to meeting the nutritional needs of the target group and considering the feedback received from authorities, schools and communities, at the end of 2021, WFP purchased other food commodities to diversify the food basket, namely pasta, maize meal, canned sardines and Super Cereal Plus, whose addition will improve the nutritional status of children aged 24-59 months. In November 2021, WFP also assessed and confirmed the sustainability, feasibility, and cost-efficiency of procuring food locally.

To scale up the capacity of the school feeding programme and ensure timely food delivery, WFP signed seven field level agreements with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The NGOs were identified through a competitive process that duly assessed their capacities, costs, experiences, and adherence to the humanitarian principles.

### Programme performance and impact of activities

In 2021, WFP reached 47,815 beneficiaries, including boys and girls, students with disabilities and school personnel in Falcon and Trujillo and 1,761 mt of food was distributed in 27 municipalities. WFP's school feeding programme reached 339 schools where the national school feeding programme had irregular or insufficient coverage due to the ongoing economic crisis.

As part of its monitoring activities, WFP conducted a baseline assessment during the first cycle of distributions in July 2021. The results of the assessment amongst a sample of beneficiaries showed 83 percent of households had an acceptable food consumption score and 17 percent of households were using consumption-based coping strategies.

During the different missions and consultations that WFP conducted, it was reported that school enrolment in Venezuela was constantly decreasing, influenced by factors such as gasoline shortages, migration, lack of school resources and insufficient school meals, as well as closures due to the COVID-19. In the pre-primary schools reached by WFP in 2021, enrolment rates increased by 16 percent from July to October 2021, with the new start of the new school year. Although WFP's assistance is not the only factor influencing enrollment and retention rates, the school feeding programme significantly encouraged families to send their children back to school.

### **Challenges and future plans**

The environment is challenging for humanitarian operations: fuel shortages, currency-related issues, limited capacity of existing humanitarian actors, complicated and burdensome administrative regulations and a constantly evolving context. These factors affected WFP's capacity to expand the school feeding programme at the initially planned rate, with a goal of 185,000 beneficiaries assisted per month by December 2021. Distributions in Trujillo were launched in December 2021, reaching 2,122 people. In addition, by the end of 2021, WFP started its first distributions in special education schools and completed its preparatory works to expand the programme to Yaracuy and Barinas by January-February 2022. At the same time, WFP exponentially increased its staff capacity, including contracting and training its partners, strengthening its supply chain and nurturing relationships with communities, donors and local authorities.

## Strategic outcome 02: Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis



A total of **36 members** are part of the **logistics cluster**, that held **10 meetings** during the period May-December 2021



A total of **110 members** are part of the **food security cluster**, that held **36 coordination meetings** in 2021



**5 trainings** (online and in-person) were provided by WFP to partners across the two clusters

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP provides humanitarian partners access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis. Strengthening coordination and information sharing among humanitarian actors is crucial to avoid duplication efforts, maximize synergies among partners, ensure an effective and coordinated response in the country and evaluate the needs and gaps across the different sectors of humanitarian action.

### Logistics cluster

Based on the needs expressed by the humanitarian community and endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team, the logistic cluster was activated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in May 2019, with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) as the lead agency, to strengthen the efficiency of the logistics response. Throughout 2021, the leadership of the logistics cluster was transferred from OCHA to WFP as the global lead agency.

In 2021, 36 agencies integrated the logistics cluster and participated in ten coordination instances. In March 2021, the logistic cluster's partners reviewed activities, assessed user satisfaction and developed recommendations for the cluster's priorities and strategies going forward. This included a review of existing and potential logistics gaps, constraints and possible needs from partners actively involved in the humanitarian context of Venezuela.

Based on the recommendations, the logistics cluster in Venezuela focused on providing a consistent and sustainable entry point for partners to access a network of logistics stakeholders and logistics-related information, as well as identified government focal points, to liaise and coordinate. The cluster developed: i) a preparedness plan with national authorities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; ii) facilitated information sharing among partners to improve access to available resources; and iii) strengthened partners' capacities providing ad hoc trainings. To strengthen the cluster's agencies' capacities in the pandemic context, WFP promoted a HELP logistics-led training on medical logistics providing a consistent and sustainable entry point for partners to access a network of logistics stakeholders and logistics-related information, as well as identified government focal points to liaise and coordinate. The cluster developed a preparedness plan with national authorities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; facilitated information sharing among partners to improve access to available resources; and strengthened partners' capacities by providing ad hoc trainings. To strengthen the capacities of the agencies that form the cluster in the COVID-19 context, WFP promoted training on medical logistics in pandemics provided by HELP Logistics.

These activities and services support the enhancement of the humanitarian response through a coordinated approach and continuous information sharing. Furthermore, WFP and its partners will assess the need amongst the humanitarian community for logistics common services.

### Food security cluster

The food security cluster, composed of 110 agencies, was established to ensure adequate coordination of food security interventions in the country, avoid overlaps and reduce gaps, promote the nexus between humanitarian and development interventions, and strengthen local capacities. In 2021, WFP co-led the food security cluster, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization and conducted ten coordination meetings.

The cluster's services provided to international and national organizations, focused on coordination among partners and facilitated agreement on overall needs and targets of the affected population and the provision of tools and standards for food security assistance, livelihoods recovery and resilience interventions. This year, WFP disseminated 15 updates and analyses on food security among the partners and the cluster provided inputs to the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan. As a substantial portion of humanitarian interventions focuses on food security, a wide range of partners of different capacities are part of the cluster. To strengthen these capacities, WFP provided technical support to partners and organized online and in-person trainings.

The food security cluster has three working groups to ensure common guidance regarding the food basket, cash-based transfers, and livelihood and agriculture. WFP co-led with World Vision, the cash working group to define and validate a minimum expenditure basket and advocate for reinstating cash-based transfers interventions.

In 2021, the agriculture technical working group developed an agriculture kit for smallholder farmers in peri-urban and rural areas.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

#### Context

According to the National Survey of Conditions of Life (ENCOVI, for its Spanish acronym) [1], which is conducted by three universities and annually assesses the socioeconomic conditions in Venezuela, the rate of school attendance from children aged 24 -59 months is higher for girls in some states such as Falcón, Anzoátegui, Delta Amacuro or Monagas. However, the economically active population is higher for men [2].

Regarding the legal framework, in December 2021, the National Assembly of Venezuela approved the bill for the partial reform of the organic law on the right of Venezuelan women to a life free of violence, which will seek to promote changes in the sociocultural patterns that sustain unequal power relations over women. However, due to the migratory wave of recent years, women have been travelling alone to other countries and passing through routes or dangerous places, thus being exposed to gender-based violence (GBV) risks, which were exacerbated during the pandemic. Other important challenges that women and girls face are the rising rates of adolescent pregnancy, maternal mortality and GBV including rape, sexual slavery, physical violence, child marriages, forced unions or selling sex to buy food.

#### WFP's gender transformative approach

In 2021, WFP was an active member of the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network in Venezuela and the GBV Area of Responsibility as part of the protection cluster, which is committed to strengthening the GBV case management and service mapping, among other priorities. In addition, WFP appointed an internal gender and PSEA focal point to better address any issue or obstacle related to gender and monitor the progress towards gender equality and women empowerment. It also made considerable progress on strengthening the capacities of partners on gender and PSEA, including how to prevent and appropriately respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment and how to assist victims. Besides cooperating partners and beneficiaries, WFP aimed to sensitize transport contractors on gender and sexual exploitation and abuse.

Regarding women empowerment, school cooks who are traditionally women, contribute significantly to preparing nutritious meals for boys and girls. Thus, WFP looked into strengthening their capacities through trainings on nutrition and food elaboration, not only to improve their skills but also to ensure proper nourishment and increase their participation in decision-making processes.

WFP had a gender-transformative approach throughout all phases of its operations, from programme design to implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including its engagement with partners from non-governmental organizations. WFP also sought to integrate gender in communication materials by ensuring the needs of women, men, girls and boys, elderly men and women, and those with disabilities are considered, and all beneficiaries feel fully included and consulted. In addition, WFP contributed to raising awareness about gender equality in their communication and sensitization sessions with cooperating partners and targeted households, in areas such as equal share of unpaid work, including feeding, food preparation, hygiene, distribution of care work and responsible fatherhood.



# 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**

## Protection

In Venezuela, people on the move face serious protection risks due to the socioeconomic and political context, especially with the closure of borders throughout 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19. The use of irregular routes exposes men, women, boys and girls, and Indigenous people escaping poverty to human trafficking and smuggling and abuse, sexual and labor exploitation, with a higher risk of experiencing gender-based violence. The presence of criminal and irregular armed groups, amongst other security threats, keeps the population in constant danger. Moreover, access to early childhood education services has progressively reduced, with the deterioration of educational facilities and cases of robberies affecting educational facilities.

Humanitarian actors continued to face several challenges regarding access to people affected by crises. Some of the main access constraints included the presence of checkpoints, disasters caused by natural hazards such as flooding and landslides, fuel shortages, bureaucratic limitations, insecurity, and road deterioration. All these factors hampered the delivery of food assistance to targeted beneficiaries. WFP conducted training on humanitarian access for partners to provide them with the knowledge and negotiation tools to facilitate the distribution of food rations.

WFP is a member of the protection cluster and, together with the Humanitarian Country Team members in Venezuela, participated in the elaboration of the protection strategy. The main priorities of the strategy are the prevention and response to all forms of violence, access to essential rights and services, sustainable livelihoods, and the protection of people on the move. The appointment of a protection focal point within WFP allowed for an accurate analysis of major risks through field visits to identify pertinent mitigation measures.

## Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

In line with its Accountability to Affected Population policy, WFP has involved the targeted communities since the planning phase of the school feeding programme to ensure their input would be considered in its design, implementation, and monitoring phases. During the period May-June 2021, WFP consulted school personnel, families and local education authorities in the state of Falcon to understand their objectives and foreseen challenges regarding school feeding activities. These consultations served as the basis for the design of the programme and helped WFP identify the preferred channels of communication for the Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM): WhatsApp, phone calls, and text messages.

To ensure communities fully understood WFP's operations, WFP conducted three sensitization sessions at distinct levels: i) with State authorities; ii) with school directors, and iii) with school personnel. These sessions served to brief all parties regarding WFP's operations, the humanitarian principles, the modalities, and objectives of the school feeding programme, the entitlements of the different beneficiaries, the functioning of monitoring activities and the availability of a CFM. Sensitization sessions were also focused on ensuring that stakeholders and beneficiaries understood that WFP's activities are always fully independent from national social protection programmes, have no political nor religious objectives, and solely target people based on their needs, without any discrimination.

Since its operations launched in July 2021, WFP has had an operational CFM available through phone calls, text messaging and WhatsApp, which is widely used in Venezuela. The CFM-related procedure is based on the following process: i) registration of the feedback and complaint; ii) analysis and classification of the issue; iii) escalation to the relevant coordinator; iv) communication of the intervention measure to the user, and v) registration of the resolution. The system guarantees the confidentiality of CFM users in line with WFP data protection policies. In 2021, 489 people contacted WFP through the CFM. Of these, 45 percent conveyed positive feedback, 8 percent conveyed a complaint, while the rest (47 percent) were either suggestions or information or assistance requests. Even though no complaints related to sexual exploitation and abuse of power were received in 2021, WFP will be reinforcing its messaging to ensure communities feel confident enough to report such cases, should they occur.

The most common use of WFP's helpline was to share suggestions for the programme's improvement, such as including other food commodities in the basket, expanding this programme to other schools, and continuing to provide

take-home rations. WFP analysed and considered these suggestions, which in 2021 represented 43 feedbacks. For instance, as of April 2022, the food basket will include pasta, maize meal, canned sardines and Super Cereal Plus.

Acknowledging the importance of maintaining two-way communication with communities, WFP regularly produced and shared printed and digital materials with school communities. These communications products shared insights about WFP, the nature of the programme, the humanitarian principles, and nutrition, hygiene, and food preservation practices.

# Environment

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

Due to its geographical situation, Venezuela is likely to suffer negative impacts from climate change as it has a wide variety of highly vulnerable ecosystems. Economic diversification is crucial for developing countries that are especially vulnerable to both effects. Venezuela still preserves a considerable area of natural forests (more than 50 percent of the territory) and ranks among the first megadiverse countries in the world. To manage and protect its natural resources, Venezuela has put more than 54 percent of its territory under different forms of protection. However, its main industries (hydrocarbon and petroleum production, mining) increase greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental problems. According to the national greenhouse gas emissions inventory, the major sources of carbon dioxide in Venezuela are energy combustion (56 percent) and deforestation (42 percent). Regarding methane emissions, the major sources are the energy sector (59 percent) (from the fugitive emissions of the oil and gas production systems) and the agricultural sector (29 percent).

Venezuela's rainy season runs from May to December, with the dry season going from December to April, with some differences among the country's various regions. During the rainy season, flooding is probable in low-lying areas and valleys of the Andes.

Having established its presence in the country in 2021, WFP focused its initial operations on school meals distributions and coordination mechanisms on logistics and food security. Hence, in 2021 WFP did not implement any activity specifically aimed at mitigating the impact of climate change or strengthening adaptation strategies of local communities. However, as per WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework, environmental management systems are mainstreamed across logistics, procurement, and administrative operations.

# Data Notes

## Overview

No data available for SDG national results.

## Context and Operations

[1] Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2021 (LC/PUB.2021/10-P/Rev.1), Santiago, 2021.

[2] WFP, Venezuela Food Security Assessment, 2020.

[3] Caritas Venezuela, Monitoreo centinela de la desnutrición aguda y la seguridad alimentaria familiar, Boletín XV, Abril-Junio 2020.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Plataforma de Coordinación Interagencial para Refugiados y Migrantes de Venezuela, 2021.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] These states presented higher food insecurity rates than the national average, which corresponds to 8.4 percent.

Enrolment rates may have also been affected by the reopening of schools for in-person classes as of October 2021.

Activity 1 shows no actuals as the logical framework initially indicated emergency food assistance as the activity related to WFP operations in Venezuela. However, it was later changed into school feeding programme, hence activity 1 is no longer pertinent to the operation in 2021.

There is no Gender and Age Marker (GaM) for the transitional interim country strategic plan (TICSP) as the GaM score is calculated based on how systematically gender and age are integrated throughout the design and implementation of an I/CSP, not a TICSP.

## Strategic outcome 02

There is no Gender and Age Marker (GaM) for the transitional interim country strategic plan (TICSP) as the GaM score is calculated based on how systematically gender and age are integrated throughout the design and implementation of an I/CSP, not a TICSP.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] <https://insoencovi.ucab.edu.ve/indicador-de-educacion/>

[2] <https://insoencovi.ucab.edu.ve/indicador-de-empleo/>

## Environment

No Environment Indicator is available as WFP did not implement any activity specifically aimed at mitigating the impact of climate change or strengthening adaptation strategies of local communities in 2021.

Being this a new operation which only started in July 2021, follow-up data will be collected in 2022.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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 undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	25,342	22,473	47,815	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	146			

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	204,208	22,391	11%
	female	197,458	25,424	13%
	total	401,666	47,815	12%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	31,048	2,952	10%
	female	31,048	2,765	9%
	total	62,096	5,717	9%
24-59 months	male	58,375	15,194	26%
	female	55,905	14,569	26%
	total	114,280	29,763	26%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	17,088	2,713	16%
	female	16,337	2,432	15%
	total	33,425	5,145	15%
12-17 years	male	9,750	240	2%
	female	9,317	128	1%
	total	19,067	368	2%
18-59 years	male	82,530	1,220	1%
	female	79,434	5,337	7%
	total	161,964	6,557	4%
60+ years	male	5,417	72	1%
	female	5,417	193	4%
	total	10,834	265	2%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	401,666	47,815	12%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School-Based Programmes	185,000	47,815	25%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	216,666	0	0%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	3,280	0	0%
Iodised Salt	468	0	0%
Lentils	1,816	0	0%
Rations	0	1,619	-
Rice	7,794	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,274	142	11%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance to affected populations					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	106,384	0
			Male	110,282	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>216,666</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,190	0
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	12,701	5,380
			Male	13,199	1,128
			<b>Total</b>	<b>25,900</b>	<b>6,508</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	408
			Male	0	640
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,048</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	78,373	19,634
			Male	80,727	20,625
			<b>Total</b>	<b>159,100</b>	<b>40,259</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	9,442	1,761

Output Results				
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children in food insecure areas receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food and nutrition requirements.				
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	6,850	1,337
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,370	339
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	824,000	47,815

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children pre-primary - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								



Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥6	≥6	16		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥6	≥6	17		
	Overall	0	≥6	≥6	16		
<b>Target Group:</b> Children pre-primary, students special education, activity supporters - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	16.87	≤16.87	≤16.87	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	≤17.1	≤17.1	0		
	Overall	16.89	≤16.89	≤16.89	0		
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6.4	≥6.4	≥6.4	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.63	≥6.63	≥6.63	0		
	Overall	6.42	≥6.42	≥6.42	0		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83.6	≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.9	≥85	≥85			
	Overall	83.2	≥85	≥85			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.6	≤2.24	≤2.24	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.4	≤2.24	≤2.24			
	Overall	11.2	≤2.24	≤2.24			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.8	≤1.12	≤1.12	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.6	≤1.12	≤1.12			
	Overall	5.6	≤1.12	≤1.12			

Strategic Outcome 02: Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide on-demand logistics services to humanitarian and development partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from on-demand logistics and supply chain services supporting humanitarian and development partners' effective and timely intervention, including the delivery of life-saving supplies					
Food Security Cluster					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.17: Number of agencies participating in food security sector meetings	agency/organization	110	110	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	36	36	
Logistics Cluster					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.140: Number of agencies participating in the logistics cluster forum	agency/organization	36	36	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	10	10	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children pre-primary, students special education, activity supporters - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	17	=50	=50	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	1	=10	=10	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	82	=40	=40	0			WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

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

### Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children pre-primary, students special education, activity supporters - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

### Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children pre-primary, students special education, activity supporters - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children pre-primary, students special education, activity supporters - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	53	≥90	≥90	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≥90	≥90	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≥90	≥90	0			WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children pre-primary. students special education, activity supporters - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Samuel Gomez

Mother beneficiary in Falcón state and her 15-year-old daughter with Down's Syndrome go to school to collect food kits.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

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

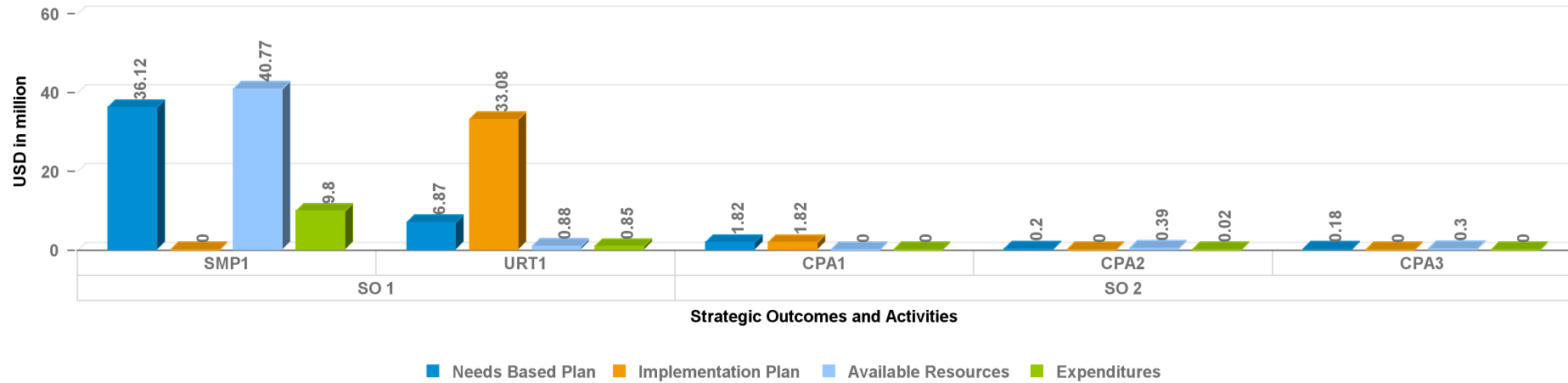


# Annual Country Report

## Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis
SO 2	Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand logistics services to humanitarian and development partners
CPA2	Provide common logistics coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners
CPA3	Provide common food security coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners
SMP1	In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance to affected populations

# Annual Country Report

## Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).	36,123,205	0	40,773,980	9,801,869
		Provide emergency food assistance to affected populations	6,871,345	33,079,865	875,971	854,616
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	141,028	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>42,994,550</b>	<b>33,079,865</b>	<b>41,790,980</b>	<b>10,656,485</b>
8	Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	Provide on-demand logistics services to humanitarian and development partners	1,817,507	1,817,507	0	0
		Provide common logistics coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners	201,445	0	390,505	18,575
		Provide common food security coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners	177,069	0	295,947	0
<b>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)</b>			<b>2,196,020</b>	<b>1,817,507</b>	<b>686,452</b>	<b>18,575</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,487	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,487</b>	<b>0</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		45,190,570	34,897,371	42,486,919	10,675,060
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		5,804,910	2,206,153	3,454,937	1,655,974
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		50,995,480	37,103,525	45,941,856	12,331,034
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		3,181,393	2,411,729	2,432,571	2,432,571
	<b>Grand Total</b>		54,176,873	39,515,254	48,374,427	14,763,605



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

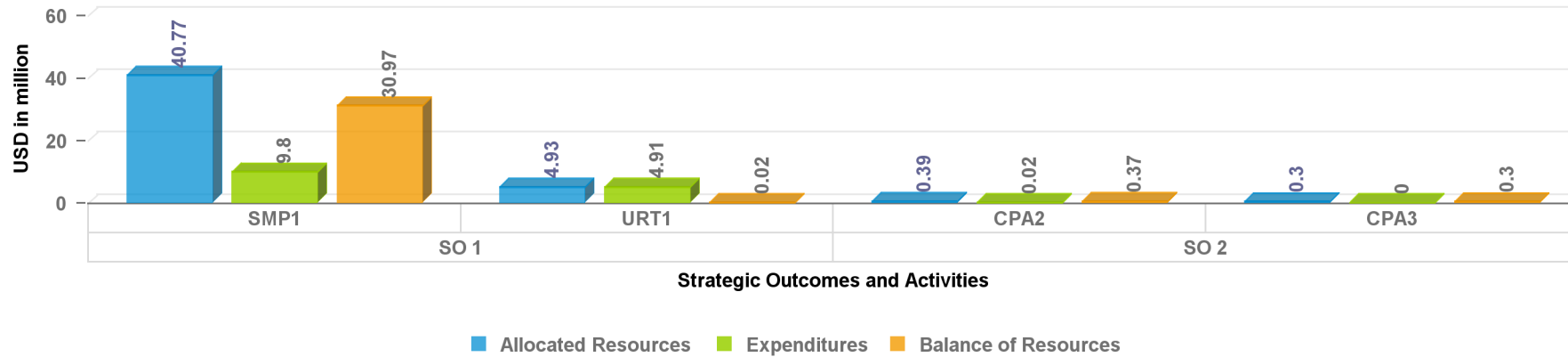
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis
SO 2	Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA2	Provide common logistics coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners
CPA3	Provide common food security coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners
SMP1	In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance to affected populations

# Annual Country Report

## Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).	36,123,205	37,796,637	2,977,343	40,773,980	9,801,869	30,972,111
		Provide emergency food assistance to affected populations	7,525,856	4,931,934	0	4,931,934	4,910,579	21,355
		Non Activity Specific	0	141,028	0	141,028	0	141,028
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>43,649,062</b>	<b>42,869,599</b>	<b>2,977,343</b>	<b>45,846,942</b>	<b>14,712,448</b>	<b>31,134,495</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	Provide common food security coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners	177,069	295,947	0	295,947	0	295,947
		Provide common logistics coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners	201,445	390,505	0	390,505	18,575	371,930
		Provide on-demand logistics services to humanitarian and development partners	1,817,507	0	0	0	0	0
<b>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)</b>			<b>2,196,020</b>	<b>686,452</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>686,452</b>	<b>18,575</b>	<b>667,877</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,487	0	9,487	0	9,487
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>9,487</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,487</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,487</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>45,845,082</b>	<b>43,565,538</b>	<b>2,977,343</b>	<b>46,542,882</b>	<b>14,731,022</b>	<b>31,811,859</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>6,349,603</b>	<b>3,638,561</b>	<b>252,167</b>	<b>3,890,729</b>	<b>2,091,766</b>	<b>1,798,963</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>52,194,684</b>	<b>47,204,100</b>	<b>3,229,511</b>	<b>50,433,610</b>	<b>16,822,788</b>	<b>33,610,822</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>3,259,341</b>	<b>2,848,698</b>		<b>2,848,698</b>	<b>2,848,698</b>	<b>0</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Grand Total</b>			55,454,025	50,052,798	3,229,511	53,282,308	19,671,486	33,610,822

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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