



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Caribbean Community

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2022

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Overview

In 2021, countries across the Caribbean continued to be challenged by the impacts of the climate crisis, increasing national debt and weakening economies, and the ongoing pandemic. For persons living in situations of poverty and vulnerability, loss of income and rising food insecurity persisted into 2021 despite greater access to markets due to the lifting of movement restrictions, relative to 2020. In April 2021, La Soufrière Volcano erupted, resulting in the displacement of 23,000 people, 21 percent of the population of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines [1]. The 2021 Atlantic Hurricane Season was forecasted as above-average activity. Guyana was impacted by floods in June and the passage of category one Hurricane Elsa affected Barbados [2], Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in July [3].

WFP significantly expanded its operations in 2021 to respond to rising needs as countries responded to the impacts of these shocks on affected persons, working with Caribbean organizations and deepening partnerships with governments through tailored technical assistance. WFP's partners made it possible to directly meet the increased needs of those most impacted by COVID-19, La Soufrière volcanic eruption or Hurricane Elsa across six countries [4], assisting 83,572 people with cash, voucher and food transfers, surpassing planning figures for persons assisted [5]. WFP also provided emergency logistics common services to the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and humanitarian actors, in partnership with the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency, and supported a nationwide food distribution in Jamaica, targeting households of elderly persons. To strengthen preparedness in the region, WFP initiated the process to construct a Regional Logistics Hub for the Caribbean, which aims to act as a central Caribbean hub for emergency response. WFP's support to national emergency responses made it possible to deliver lifesaving assistance through government systems, while also providing an opportunity to invest in systems strengthening through digitalizing processes, investing in assets, and further developing human resource capacities. Taking full advantage of this opportunity, WFP collaborated with governments to implement unique and innovative pilots to improve current and future response efforts. Working with social protection ministries, WFP helped to strengthen systems related to registration and verification of affected persons, vulnerability analysis and mapping, monitoring of programmes, and delivery mechanisms.

A significant milestone was attributed to WFP's partnership with the Commonwealth of Dominica, contributing to a climate risk insurance policy that, once triggered, would allow for a percentage allocation of insurance payout to rapidly assist those most affected through national social protection systems [6]. Specialized initiatives also include work to increase women's access to digital finance solutions, part of a global WFP initiative to tackle gender inequality. The WFP multi-country office for the Caribbean has had to adapt how its capacity strengthening programme is delivered given that face-to-face engagement continues to be a challenge. In 2021, WFP expanded its research in shock responsive social protection, publishing two additional country case studies and a special study on migration and displacement within the Eastern Caribbean [7]. WFP also completed training programmes in shock responsive social protection and emergency logistics, developed in partnership with regional and national partners. However, implementation of capacity strengthening interventions continues to be impacted by various restrictions due to the pandemic, in some cases slowing or stalling implementation.

WFP's experiences since opening the office in mid-2018, including the past two years through an interim strategic plan, have shaped the next five-year strategy [8]. WFP continues to strengthen its engagement with United Nations agencies, leading efforts in social protection and logistics for resilience building, contributing to gender-responsive and gender-transformative outcomes and in the achievement of wider United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. A strategic partnership with the World Bank has also been instrumental in extending support to affected persons in Saint Lucia [9] and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines [10], allowing for longer-term support and bridging the gap between response and recovery. This partnership also provides for greater sustainability of WFP's capacity strengthening investments, which complement projects supported by the World Bank at the national level. By building the capacity of regional and national organizations, WFP's technical assistance ensures that 1.5 million people also benefit from stronger institutions that can better respond to their needs in times of crisis.

83,572

Total beneficiaries in 2021



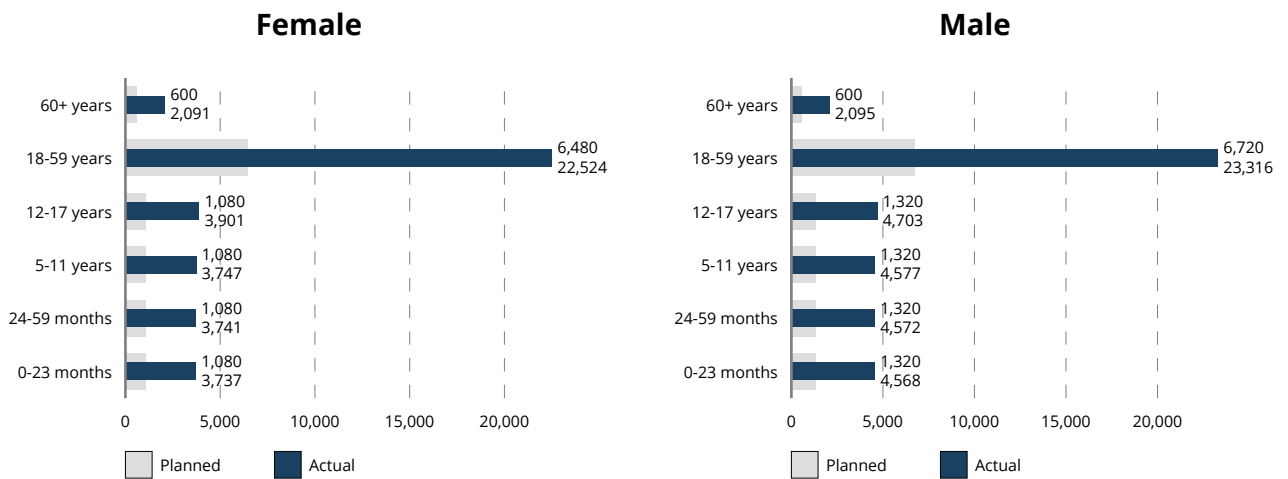
48% female



52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,725 (48% Female, 52% Male)

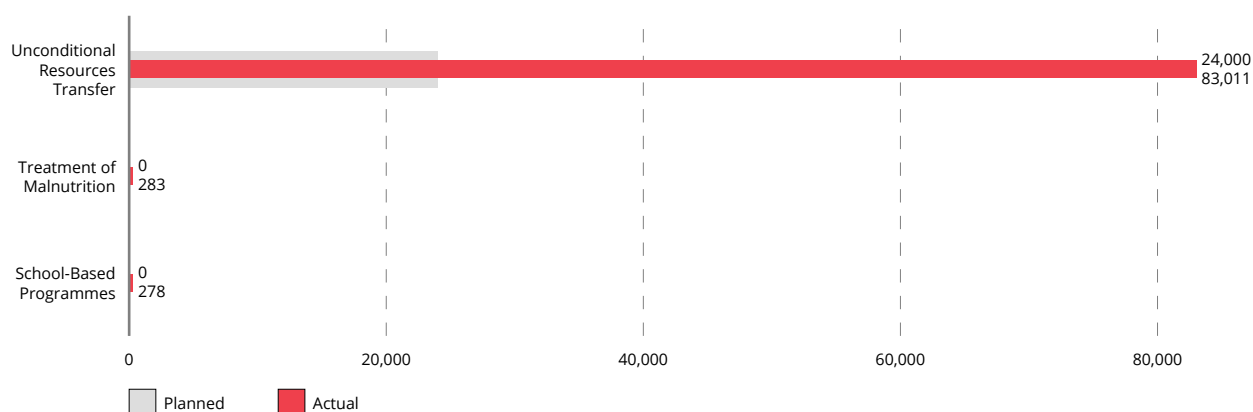
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



40,669

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 24,000 total planned
(21,789 Female, 18,880 Male)



43,971

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 24,000 total planned
(20,912 Female, 23,059 Male)



278

total actual Commodity Voucher beneficiaries in 2021

of 0 total planned
(153 Female, 125 Male)

Total Food and CBT



332 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 426 mt total planned



US\$ 6,181,054

total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 8,460,000 total planned

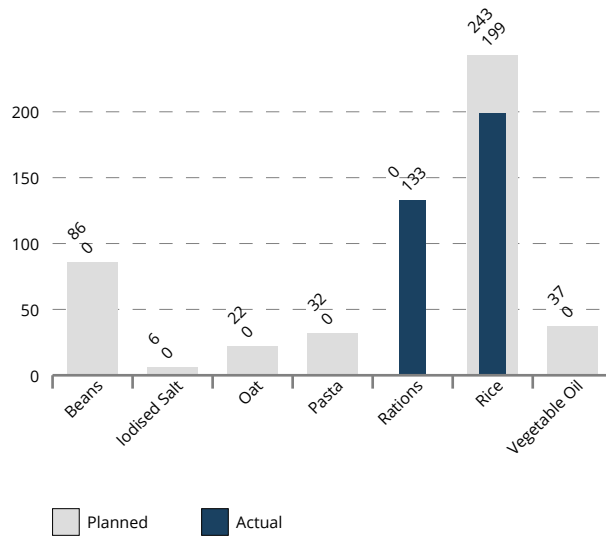


US\$ 12,989

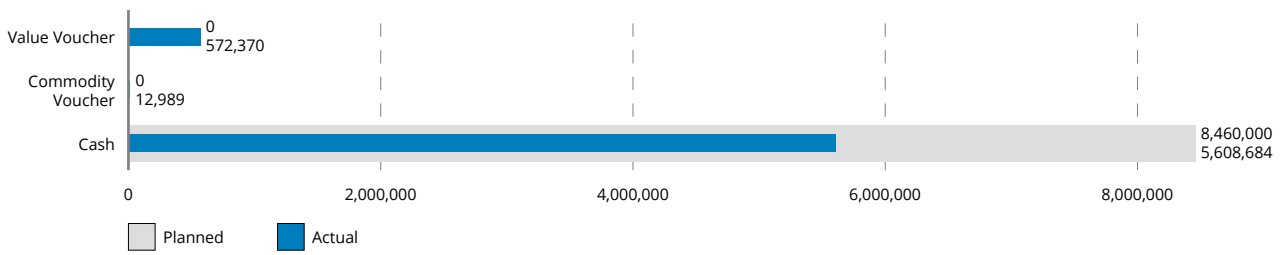
total actual Commodity vouchers transferred in 2021

of \$US 0 total planned

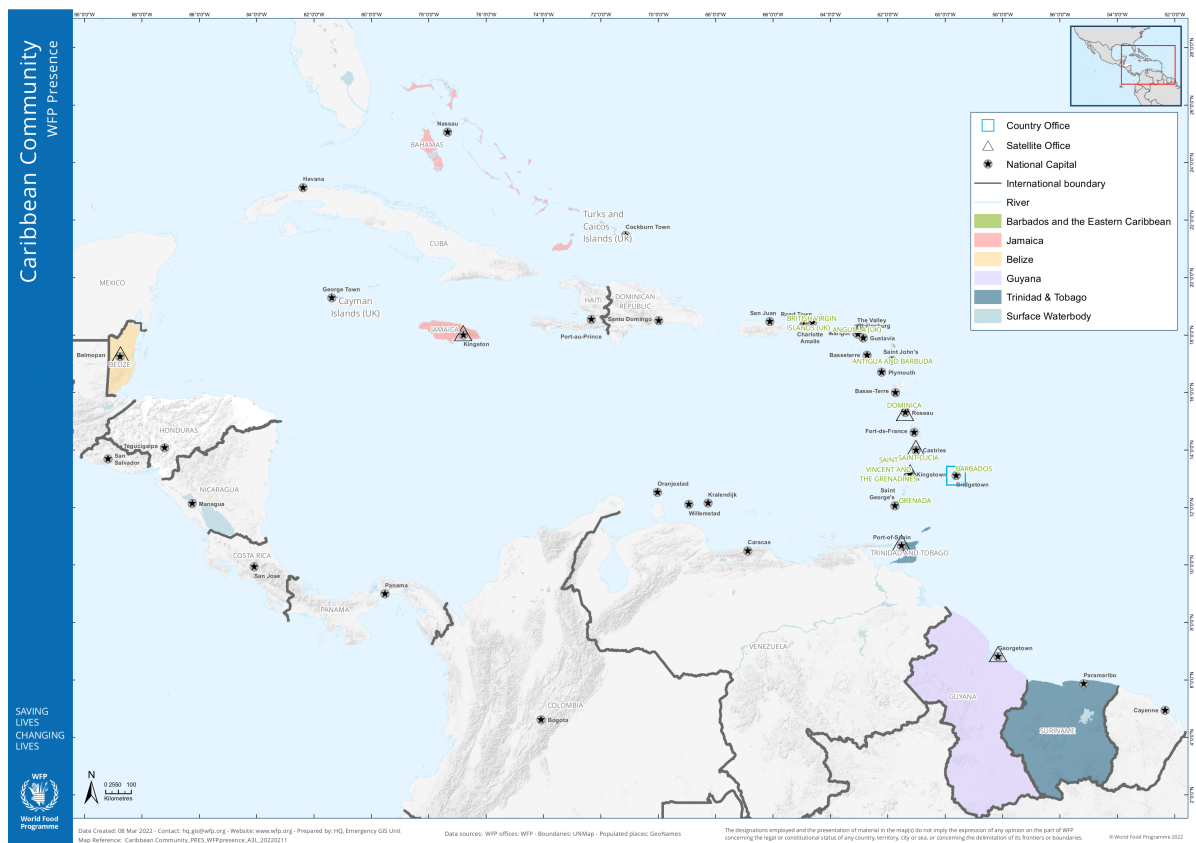
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



The WFP Caribbean multi-country office covers 22 countries and territories [1] in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, which experience significant climate, economic and other shocks owed to their size, location, and openness to other countries. On average, disasters affect 10 percent of the population of island states compared to just one percent in large states [2]. The Caribbean is the second most hazard-prone region in the world, with six countries rank among the 30 countries most affected by weather-related disasters [3]. The pandemic had significant socio-economic impacts on the macro-economic environment of countries and on the lives and livelihoods of those who reside in the sub-region.

The February 2021 regional summary report on the results of a COVID-19 food security and livelihoods survey conducted by WFP and the Caribbean Community showed that 63 percent of respondents reported that their households had experienced job loss or reduced income since the start of the pandemic [4]. Respondents from the lowest income groups, Spanish-speaking migrants and young people were the most severely affected. The pandemic has reversed development gains achieved over decades with increasing rates of poverty and rising food insecurity. Before the pandemic, youth unemployment in the Eastern Caribbean was 26 percent, almost three times higher than the adult rate of nine percent [5]. Unemployment, higher among women (30 percent) than among men (24 percent) [6], has increased in all age groups as a result of COVID-19 [7]. The global supply chain crisis has contributed to the rising price of goods and services leading to growing food insecurity in the region. COVID-19 also exposed the fragility of food systems in the Caribbean. The Food Systems Summit, including National and Caribbean-wide dialogues, provided an opportunity to identify solutions to strengthen systems in Small Island Developing States.

These compounded impacts persisted as a significant challenge to national economies that are also weakened by high indebtedness and limited fiscal space. Caribbean leaders are strong advocates for innovative approaches to global climate finance to help countries increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change. In response to the pandemic, all countries have used national social protection systems to meet the needs of persons most impacted by COVID-19. This has come at a cost. For example, borrowing to pay for social protection measures during the pandemic helped inflate Barbados' debt levels to 144 percent of Gross Domestic Product in 2020. In Jamaica, debt was forecast to be 111 percent of Gross Domestic Product by March 2021, according to the credit rating agency Fitch [8].

The explosive eruption of La Soufrière Volcano could not have come at a more inconvenient time. Over 23,000 people, representing over 20 percent of the population of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, had to evacuate and sought refuge in public shelters and private accommodation. It was almost a month before some residents could start returning

home, and six months before an all clear could be given for people to return home in the most impacted areas.

Through its 2020-2021 interim multi-country strategic plan (IMCSP), WFP helped to strengthen key regional and national institutions to better meet the needs of persons living in poverty and experiencing vulnerability in times of crisis. In doing so, WFP contributed to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Organized in three strategic outcomes, WFP's work in the Caribbean had a strong emphasis on institutional capacity strengthening and, through strong collaboration with international, regional, and national organizations, provided for swift activation of support in times of emergency.

In response to this socio-economic context, WFP significantly increased its direct support to countries, while maintaining its close partnerships with regional organizations. Through strategic outcome 2, WFP delivered essential food, voucher, and cash assistance to persons most affected by COVID-19 and La Soufrière volcanic eruption. Strategic outcome 3 support was also activated, providing emergency logistics and common services support through the government-led response efforts in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

WFP's greatest achievement has been in its ability to integrate capacity strengthening support into emergency response efforts, leading to investments in systems strengthening and opportunities to test and pilot the effectiveness of interventions alongside government counterparts.

This year, there was a significant focus on the use of technology to digitalize previously manual processes for registration, vulnerability analysis, delivery of assistance, monitoring of programmes and payment reconciliation. Innovation has been central to WFP's operations with novel solutions including linkages between climate risk insurance and social protection. Moreover, WFP led efforts to improve supply chain management in emergencies in the sub-region by establishing a Regional Logistics Hub and supporting the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency Logistics System, a country-level roll out of a regional relief management system. With the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, the resilience of food systems has also been prioritized. WFP actively participated in sub-regional and national discussions, particularly advocating for the intertwined relationship between the agriculture sector and national social protection systems in times of emergency.

2021 provided an opportunity for reflection on the relevance and value added to the Caribbean as WFP actively participated in the United Nations process to develop the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. This process allowed for the 2022-2026 multi-country strategic plan to best align with regional priorities and to ensure that WFP strategically contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 alongside United Nations agencies. As the current strategic plan comes to its conclusion, the office was able to confirm its relevance in addressing the compounded impacts of climate, economic, and pandemic shocks. As such, the next strategic plan expands the relevance of WFP's work in the Caribbean, that moves beyond high impact climatic events to encompass other types of shocks, seeks to address critical data gaps, and includes a focus on strengthening resilience to food systems.

Risk Management

WFP's operations were challenged by strategic, operational, and fiduciary risks that required flexible approaches to minimize disruptions. Barbados where the office is based was impacted severely by La Soufrière ashfall, further restricting movement and grounding international flights. WFP swiftly arranged for sea transport to Saint Vincent, mounting a response in two days following the volcanic eruption. Three months later, both countries were hit by a category one hurricane, leaving some staff in Barbados without electricity and water for several days. In Saint Vincent, measures were established to secure the logistics hub and ensure that staff were safe. Business continuity plans were implemented that allowed staff to adjust. Having staff stationed in priority countries strengthened the relationship with governments on the ground, decreasing delays over time.

Aligning with national priorities to assist affected persons as part of national response efforts and working closely with other national partners including United Nations agencies allowed for better coordination with implementing partners. This ultimately led to more positive outcomes. With several cash assistance programmes executed at the same time, communications were important to address any negative press or misinformation. WFP worked closely with ministries on communications products and key messages to effectively disseminate through government information services. Where necessary, WFP used call centres to reach beneficiaries on the ground. To improve monitoring of programmes, WFP and governments jointly established complaints and feedback mechanisms and trained national personnel on monitoring of food, voucher, and cash assistance. Furthermore, the safety of beneficiaries and staff was of extreme importance. In-person food, cash, and voucher assistance programmes were designed to align with national COVID-19 protocols and implemented where in-person collection was required. WFP staff also followed safety standards, complying with corporate COVID-19 protocols.

Partnerships

Investments in partnerships have been critical to the work of the WFP Caribbean multi-country office in 2021, allowing for stronger relationships with regional organizations, national governments, international finance institutions, development partners, and donors. At the same time, new partnerships were created, particularly through WFP's strong role in the response to La Soufrière volcanic eruption in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

WFP worked with regional organizations, leveraging their convening power to contribute to dialogue, advocacy, and research to inform policies, plans, and procedures on strengthening resilience. The Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency is a critical regional partner, particularly for improving end-to-end supply chain management. WFP collaborates with the Caribbean Community on food security and advocacy on food system resilience. This year, WFP's co-leadership role in a United Nations Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund (Joint SDG Fund) encouraged WFP's enhanced engagement with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States on a research and knowledge sharing agenda. WFP has facilitated South-South exchanges and helped to influence policies, practices, and procedures in social protection, supply chain management, food systems, and disaster risk financing.

WFP brings its operational ethos to its collaboration with national governments, working hand-in-hand with organizations to improve systems and strengthen human resources development. WFP's work has drawn together both humanitarian and development partners, ensuring a strong continuity of operations across the three strategic outcomes of the interim multi-country strategic plan. Investments under strategic outcome 1 allow for strengthened responses under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 and vice versa. Jointly implemented, innovative pilots have proven to provide a degree of fiscal and political space to innovate and scale up relevant solutions. Opportunities to help governments deliver during crises have had more tangible results that ensure that systems and procedures developed are locally relevant and co-created solutions have national ownership, thus building trust in WFP. The World Bank is an important strategic partner to WFP's work with national governments, which has complemented the World Bank's programmes. In 2021, WFP's technical and financial contributions have resulted in expansions to social assistance programmes, permanently in Saint Lucia and temporarily in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. An internal 2030 fund for innovation facilitated WFP's work that links climate risk insurance payouts through the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility [1] to social protection systems in Dominica. The World Bank complements this work by developing a future loan instrument with the Government.

WFP continued to engage with United Nations agencies through the Joint SDG Fund, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and other joint efforts. The Joint SDG Fund for Small Island Developing States has provided an opportunity for further multi-year contributions in 2022-2023. WFP worked closely with the United Nations system (International Organization for Migration, Pan American Health Organization, Resident Coordinator's Office, United Nations Children's Fund and UN-Women) to provide critical support to the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. WFP helped to shape the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework to align with priorities identified by country capacity assessments. These efforts have better aligned the work of the office with other United Nations agencies to contribute to more sustainable development, humanitarian, and gender-transformative outcomes and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

WFP Caribbean's traditional humanitarian and development partners including the European Union, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) remain strong partners in emergency response, in strengthening crisis resilience, and in shaping the innovations coming out of the Caribbean. The Government of Canada provided significant support to WFP's response to the impacts of COVID-19 and, along with BHA, are supporting the development of the Regional Logistics Hub. In addition, WFP mobilized resources for direct assistance through the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund and internal funds. WFP also benefitted from the support of new partnerships with the Governments of Germany, Italy, and Japan to assist families displaced in Saint Vincent.

The WFP Caribbean is part of a global pilot supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to increase access to digital financial solutions for women and the office has engaged with UN-Women to explore opportunities for synergies with existing programmes coming out of this work. WFP has also benefitted from in-kind contributions from the private sector.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's investment in partnerships and in building operational relationships based on trust and delivering results has resulted in the multi-country office receiving consistent and strong support from several traditional donors, with further multi-year funding secured this year for its capacity strengthening programme. These resources were complemented with WFP's increased engagement with United Nations joint programmes, two of which were implemented during the reporting period and another four negotiated in 2021 under the window for Small Island Developing States of the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund, which will be implemented in 2022-2023. WFP's innovative and catalytic work has been a driving force for its partnership with donors in capacity strengthening. This work helps governments and regional organizations to digitalize critical processes and test alternative ways of working for stronger, more resilient systems.

There was a significant increase in WFP's operations in 2021, leading to two budget revisions in a six-month period. The first facilitated an increase in the budget for strategic outcome 2 to allow for food, cash, and voucher assistance to be delivered over a longer period as needs related to COVID-19 and the volcano response in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continued. The second budget revision allowed for additional resources to be channelled to strategic outcome 1 to extend the provision of tailored technical assistance to governments and in preparation to establish the Regional Logistics Hub for the Caribbean. Provisions were also made for an increased budget for strategic outcome 3 for WFP's support to national response efforts in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Strategic outcome 1 expenditures were aligned with the implementation plan, which was less than the needs-based plan for several reasons including a partial shift in focus to support the emergency response in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines through both strategic outcome 2 and strategic outcome 3, as well as continued donor support in meeting continued needs stemming from the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 through strategic outcome 2. Resources mobilized exceeded the needs-based plans for 2021, in part tied to the construction of the Regional Logistics Hub, but also due to the multi-year nature of several funding sources.









Strategic outcome 2 expenditures were greater than the implementation plan, reflecting better than expected donor support in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as for the ongoing COVID-19 support. Some delays were experienced in expanding cash transfers through government social protection systems and the balance between the available resources and expenditures will be distributed in the first quarter of 2022.

Strategic outcome 3 expenditures were aligned with the implementation plan and emphasized WFP support to the La Soufriere response.

Overall, implementation for the multi-country office exceeded what was envisioned in the implementation plan. Resourcing against the needs-based plan was strong; however, several grants spanned beyond 2021 and will support planned implementation in 2022.

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	5,015,493.0	2,550,000.0	5,935,857.0	1,966,059.0
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	11,488,140.0	4,866,945.0	10,627,808.0	8,783,020.0
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	3,884,286.0	1,227,500.0	2,141,565.0	1,083,455.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	111,649.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	60,252.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	20,387,919.0	8,644,445.0	18,877,131.0	11,832,534.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,147,017.0	370,000.0	674,793.0	620,499.0
Total Direct Costs	21,534,936.0	9,014,445.0	19,551,924.0	12,453,033.0

Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 1,399,771.0	 585,939.0	 880,753.0	 880,753.0
Grand Total	 22,934,707.0	 9,600,384.0	 20,432,678.0	 13,333,787.0

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



1.5 million men, women, boys and girls benefit from **strengthened institutional capacity** in emergency preparedness and response



WFP engaged in **29 technical assistance programmes** for regional and national preparedness and response actions for COVID-19 and La Soufriere eruption



WFP contributed to **27 training events**, reaching over **500 disaster management, finance and social protection professionals**



WFP transferred **USD 160,000** in **logistics assets** to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for use in future emergencies



WFP and **CARICOM** conducted a **3rd COVID-19 Food Security & Livelihoods Survey**
Support to the **digitalization** of social protection systems in **6 countries**



1 innovative disaster risk financing pilot launched linking **macroinsurance** with **shock-responsive social protection**

Strategic outcome (SO) 1, WFP's capacity strengthening and resilience building pillar, is the cornerstone of WFP's operations in the Caribbean. This year, WFP has continued to work closely with its regional partners while deepening its relationships with national governments.

COVID-19 has been a catalyst to this engagement as national governments turned to social protection to meet increasing needs and rising food security. Further, the need for enhanced supply chain management has grown in importance for national governments wanting to improve the delivery of food and other relief items on the ground during the COVID-19 response and following La Soufrière volcanic eruption. In this environment, there has been an increase in demand for WFP's specialized knowledge and expertise, which has accompanied the provision of assistance under strategic outcomes 2 and 3. In this way, through WFP's humanitarian response efforts, national governments benefit from tailored technical support that results in stronger systems to respond to future crises. These linkages between the three SOs of the interim multi-country strategic plan were designed to support governments more holistically through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Through investments in research and advocacy, systems strengthening, assets and infrastructure, and human resource development, WFP has put essential measures in place to improve the Caribbean's responsiveness in times of crisis. WFP has worked through national social protection and with disaster management systems to address bottlenecks in the assessing, targeting, delivering, and monitoring assistance programmes, including the management of relief items in eight countries [1] in the Caribbean. WFP has been able to influence the approach to strengthening national systems by facilitating the use of digital solutions for the registration, vulnerability analysis, delivery mechanisms, monitoring and reconciliation of food, voucher and cash assistance.

Innovative initiatives have complemented these efforts to address challenges for disaster risk finance and access to digital finance solutions, particularly for women receiving public assistance. For example, WFP has partnered with the Government of Dominica to link climate risk insurance through the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF SPC) [2] to social protection programmes that provide cash assistance to the most affected populations rapidly after an event in order to improve their financial resilience. In 2021, WFP contributed USD 100,000 towards the premium for the CCRIF SPC Tropical Cyclone Policy for the 2021/22 policy year for Dominica.

At the same time, WFP is also exploring how to improve access to digital financial solutions, which would facilitate a more efficient delivery of assistance. To date, WFP has embarked on a consultation with recipients of cash assistance, financial institutions, governments and non-governmental organizations in Dominica to assess opportunities and barriers to facilitating this access. Ongoing efforts to strengthen social protection systems are essential to the success of these initiatives in the country, which aspires to be the world's most climate resilient country. Similar efforts have been undertaken in Jamaica and Saint Lucia.

At the regional level, WFP partners with the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) to provide leadership in the end-to-end supply chain management in emergency preparedness and response. WFP has been actively collaborating to develop the agency's Logistics System, a regional system for the management of relief items. These investments were put to the test during La Soufrière response in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which represented the largest test on the use of the system to date. This allowed for the training and use of this tool by national and regional surge capacity, linked to WFP's operations under strategic outcome 3. The next phase for the regional logistics system is its roll out to further participating states and WFP worked with the CDEMA to also train on its usage in Barbados.

However, strengthening regional and national systems would not be possible without the right assets and infrastructure to ensure that measures put in place can be replicated beyond WFP's support. In this regard, WFP continues to invest in response assets, including logistics supplies, equipment, and machinery as well as information technology equipment and other items.

WFP has also continued its support to CDEMA and the Government of Barbados to address supply chain challenges in the sub-region, such as warehousing and the need for a central location to organize relief items and surge capacity in times of crisis. Initial planning has started for the establishment of a Regional Logistics Hub in Barbados to serve as a central location for emergency logistics coordination for the English-speaking Caribbean. WFP is working toward completing the first phase of the project that will ensure its readiness to be used for the 2022 Atlantic Hurricane season. WFP sees these investments as catalysts that allow knowledge sharing and improvements to systems to become more fully operational and ensure the sustainability of capacity strengthening initiatives beyond WFP's support.

Ultimately, resilience in the Caribbean is not possible without strong human resource capacities that can be called on to support emergency preparedness and response efforts. With COVID-19, WFP has had to re-evaluate initially intended approaches to sharing of knowledge and building of skills and expertise, particularly around shock responsive social protection and emergency logistics for the Caribbean. WFP has developed learning packages that target current disaster management and social protection professionals, building on the experiences of governments and regional organizations and WFP's own knowledge and experience in the field. This year, WFP and CDEMA have developed training packages that provide options for a blended approach to learning. Some modules can be completed virtually, while providing options for practical simulation exercises where in person exchanges are possible.

WFP's research and advocacy agenda has led to the documentation of knowledge and experiences from within the Caribbean, contributing to policy and practice dialogues on shock responsive social protection in the context of COVID-19 and its usage around issues of migration and displacement. WFP has also contributed to forums and facilitated the participation of governments in intra-regional conferences to discuss solutions for more resilient food systems and around disaster risk finance. WFP has a strong commitment to documenting the journey of building resilience through its approach to capacity strengthening and innovation. This component is considered to be important for opportunities for knowledge exchange, to influence national and regional policies and, more importantly, to continue to find solutions for increased resilience to compound shocks.

This year, WFP embarked on the shaping of its 2022-2026 multi-country strategic plan, building on the experience and successes of integrating the three strategic outcomes to meet the needs of those most affected in an emergency, whilst continuing to work and collaborate with Caribbean regional and national organizations responsible for crises preparedness and response. WFP has actively participated in the design of the 2022-2026 United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, ensuring that WFP's interventions are aligned with countries' priorities and identifying a clear link that shows how these initiatives contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the Caribbean.

WFP's focus on capacity strengthening under strategic outcome 1 ensures that 1.5 million people benefit [3] from stronger regional and national organizations that can more efficiently and effectively respond to their needs in times of crisis.

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.	4

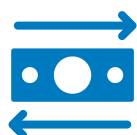
Strategic outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks



83,572 persons benefitted from **food, voucher or cash assistance** in 2021



WFP delivered assistance through **social protection systems** in **6 countries**



Cash-based transfers represented **96 percent** of the value of all WFP direct transfers



Support provided to strengthen **6 beneficiary complaints** and **feedback mechanisms**

WFP's operations under strategic outcome 2 significantly increased in 2021. WFP delivered critical assistance reaching 83,572 women, men, girls, and boys, delivering food, voucher, and cash assistance in 2021 across six countries and territories in the English-speaking Caribbean.

The socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 persisted throughout the year, increasing the demand for WFP's support as part of national COVID-19 response programmes in five Caribbean countries [1]. At the request of the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in partnership with the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency, and as part of a United Nations coordinated response, WFP was able to swiftly integrate into national response efforts to help meet the immediate needs of persons displaced by La Soufrière volcanic eruption. At the same time, WFP launched an innovative pilot to complement capacity strengthening investments under strategic outcome 1, allowing for the testing of a national vulnerability index and new digital delivery solution for the receipt of payments in Saint Lucia. The timing of this pilot meant that it could complement national response efforts to support those impacted by the passage of category one Hurricane Elsa. In all cases, WFP worked in partnership with national counterparts in the planning and roll out of assistance programmes, almost entirely delivered through national social protection systems. This represented a significant challenge of working in a multi-country environment as each of these engagements required a tailored approach with national governments under different sets of policy and legislative frameworks and varying degrees of maturity of underlying social protection systems. At the same time, this also offered significant opportunities for ensuring that WFP's support is magnified, as engagement shifted from direct assistance to technical assistance and capacity strengthening, which is at the core of the vision of WFP's 2020-2021 interim multi-country strategic plan and the next five-year multi-country strategic plan. Furthermore, working through governments to deliver assistance, and complement assistance programmes with technical support in data management and vulnerability analysis, have allowed for the identification of gaps and key considerations to address the impact of the crisis from a gender and intersectional perspective. Collaborating with partners, WFP has been able to contribute to tackling gender inequality within the context of emergency response.

In the Commonwealth of Dominica, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment, Youth at Risk, Gender Affairs, Seniors' Security, and Dominicans with Disabilities to extend its cash assistance programme as part of national COVID-19 response efforts to 9,701 people for up to a year. WFP was able to provide cash top ups to existing recipients under the National Public Assistance Programme and to additional people who were not receiving benefits from any other social protection programme delivered by the Government. In 2021, the Government continued to prioritize elderly persons, people with disability and persons working in vulnerable sectors such as fisherfolks and vendors, small craft vendors (a profession dominated by women) and producers.

In Saint Lucia, WFP continued its cash assistance programme, helping the Government to expand the reach of the national Public Assistance Programme to 1,000 more households. This achievement has been critical for persons who qualified to receive support under the programme, as this milestone helped to unlock resources for longer-term support through the World Bank funded Human Capital Resilience Project. Working closely with the Ministry of Equity, Social Justice, Local Government and Empowerment, WFP's contribution reached 2,938 new beneficiaries under the Public Assistance Programme who have continued to be assisted by the Government through the World Bank

financing. WFP also facilitated a top-up to 76 people living with HIV (reaching 283 persons in total) to support access to nutritious food as part of their treatment plan, most of who are women. Complementing investments in strategic outcome 1, the pilot allowed for cash assistance to 274 persons, which were also impacted by Hurricane Elsa.

In the British Virgin Islands, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Development and supported the delivery of cash assistance to 215 people, targeting mostly migrants to the islands.

In Guyana, WFP worked through the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security to deliver cash assistance to vulnerable women who were part of the national women’s empowerment programme, Women's Innovation and Investment Network Programme, reaching 8,422 people [2]. This support will continue into 2022.

In Jamaica, WFP partnered with Ministry of Labour and Social Security to implement a nation-wide food assistance programme, to meet food needs of 40,669 Jamaicans as part of the national COVID-19 response programme. WFP donated food kits valued at USD 1.1 million. The programme specifically targeted households with elderly people. WFP also began a cash assistance programme, targeting people that had previously received food assistance, helping to meet ongoing food and other needs and will continue into 2022. This has also provided the opportunity for WFP to support the Government in piloting an electronic delivery mechanism launched in late 2021, the results of which will inform potential transitions to alternative delivery mechanisms of much bigger government social assistance programmes.

For the La Soufrière response in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP partnered with the Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development, Family, Gender Affairs, Youth, Housing and Informal Human Settlement and the National Emergency Management Organization to establish La Soufrière Relief Grant that reached 19,616 people with cash and voucher assistance. Working with the Pan American Health Organization, WFP also supported displaced healthcare workers under the programme. WFP was able to leverage the existing global long-term agreement with Western Union to deliver cash assistance, which targeted those displaced from the red and orange zones and whose household income fell below ECD 1,000 (USD 370) per month. Beneficiaries received a unique code per household, per payment, via SMS, which was used to collect cash assistance on presentation of at least one form of identification.

At the request of the Ministry of Education, WFP was also able to contribute to the delivery of emergency school meals to 278 displaced secondary school children between the ages of 12-27 years as part of a satellite school initiative to ensure that education was not disrupted. Following the delivery of cash assistance, WFP provided by value-based vouchers to recipients of The Soufrière Relief Grant. The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines negotiated with the World Bank to extend the period of support under the grant by an additional six months. These funds will bridge the gap between response and recovery as people resettled back home. WFP initiated its transition towards a greater emphasis on technical assistance to be able to support the government in the implementation of the World Bank funded extension in the coming year, which will include additional cash assistance from WFP.

Post distribution monitoring reports conducted following the initial delivery of assistance were used as baselines for consumption-based coping strategy index and in gauging food consumption scores across the six countries. For countries that were able to complete a second post-distribution monitoring exercise (Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), WFP observed positive changes between the start of the cash assistance programmes and December 2021. For example, there has been a decrease in percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score from 17 percent to 6 percent in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and a reduction in the average Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index from 11 to 9 percent.

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.	4

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



1,290 mt of relief items were processed by NEMO, with WFP's support and **distributed to 81 public shelters** for **displaced persons**



Logistics common services indirectly **benefited** an estimated **17,750 people** receiving government assistance



1 logistics hub established by NEMO, CDEMA and WFP with **7 MSUs**, **4 prefabricated offices**, **2 trucks**, **3 light vehicles** and **2 forklifts** provided by WFP



1 strategic airlift and **2 chartered sea voyages delivered essential supplies** and equipment in the immediate aftermath of the eruption

The presence of WFP in the Caribbean and its close relationship with the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) have allowed for more rapid support to countries in times of emergency. Within two days of La Soufrière volcanic eruption, WFP was able to charter a boat to transport a small team, including WFP, the CDEMA and the Pan American Health Organization to immediately support national response efforts. This was critical as airports were closed in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Barbados on account of the significant ashfall affecting both countries.

On the ground, WFP and CDEMA supported the National Emergency Management Organization, providing common services and emergency logistics support and logistics assets for La Soufrière response efforts. In the early days of the response, CDEMA deployed prepositioned assets, previously donated by WFP, and additional WFP assets, including its fleet of vehicles. WFP chartered two sea voyages for the purpose of transporting these logistics assets and other humanitarian relief items from United Nations agencies, amongst others. Additional items were received via an airlift of equipment out of United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot in Panama. WFP deployed a team of logisticians throughout the response to lead efforts in support of the government-led response.

WFP helped to establish the Arnos Vale Logistics Hub to receive, track, manage, and coordinate incoming cargo. In addition to WFP's staff, the National Emergency Management Organization had at its disposal seven mobile storage units, prefabricated offices, generators, trucks, pickups, and forklifts. WFP also provided logistics sector coordination, civil-military coordination, and information management services to enhance the logistics response and support to the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. This support benefited four national organizations the National Emergency Management Organization, the Ministry of National Mobilization, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Education (responsible for the management and coordination of shelters).

In coordination with the CDEMA, WFP carried out cargo consolidation and the tasking of chartered foreign military assets, using the CDEMA Logistics System, developed with the support of WFP through engagement under strategic outcome 1. Following initial pilots in the Bahamas (2019) and in the regional COVID-19 response (2020), an expanded version of the logistics system was rolled out in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for the response and was instrumental in the registration and tracking of the relief items of various partners. The regional logistics system processed 1,290 mt of relief items to 81 shelters and other locations, ensuring that 17,750 evacuees were able to receive essential supplies. WFP continues to work with partners beyond the emergency response to further strengthen national preparedness and response systems for future emergencies. At the end of the mission, WFP donated USD 151,000 in assets to the National Emergency Management Organization, including warehousing equipment, tablets, prefab office space, amongst others.

Furthermore, the expanded use and application of the regional logistics system in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has provided impetus to roll out the system to additional CDEMA participating states under WFP support through strategic outcome 1. This reflects the nature of WFP's 2020-2021 interim multi-country strategic plan across the

humanitarian-development-peace nexus whereby the strategic outcome 3 response in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines benefitted greatly from preparedness investments and partnerships developed under strategic outcome 1. At the same time, WFP's response to the volcanic eruption has led to strengthened partnerships and greater demands for WFP's support under strategic outcome 1.

In preparation for the 2021 Atlantic Hurricane season, WFP was also able to put measures in place to advance actions associated with the establishment of the Regional Logistics Hub for the Caribbean, based in Barbados under strategic outcome 3. The hub will allow for the coordination of relief items and surge capacity in times of emergency in the sub-region.

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

Despite advances toward gender equality in the Caribbean, challenges persist that link to traditional gender norms that periods of crisis reinforce leading to increased vulnerabilities for women across the Caribbean. The service sectors that have been hardest hit by the pandemic are tourism, retail, domestic and care work where women are represented in the majority. With 54.3 percent of the female workforce (compared to 38.7 percent of males) working in the services sector, increased unemployment is estimated to affect women more. Women are also facing challenges in balancing livelihoods with increased caretaking responsibilities within the home and community as children engage in online school and for the protection of elderly and others, increasing the barriers to maintaining employment [1]. In the context of the pandemic, many countries have increased assistance to those affected through social protection. However, gaps remain in coverage, particularly for the elderly, and people living with disabilities. WFP's investments to strengthen social protection, especially through its work to improve vulnerability analysis and mapping, serves to improve the ways governments target assistance to ensure those who need it most are able to access assistance.

In 2021, WFP has contributed to gender transformative outcomes through United Nations joint programmes and other initiatives. Within its capacity strengthening efforts, WFP completed the training manual and corresponding materials for a professional course on shock responsive social protection as part of the Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean project [2] WFP co-leads a Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund project that supports Saint Lucia and Barbados to strengthen national social protection systems, with a special emphasis on women, children and persons with disability. This project is delivered alongside United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Women, International Labour Organization and United Nations Development Programme. The WFP Caribbean office is also part of a global initiative to increase women's economic access to digital finance solutions, exploring ways in which these solutions could be linked to the delivery of assistance in the Commonwealth of Dominica. This year, the team conducted a supply and demand analysis informed through focus groups with recipients of cash assistance and key informants from governments, private sector and non-governmental organizations.

WFP Caribbean's support under strategic outcome 2 considers the unique challenges within a given country, recognizing that governments have already been using social protection to reach those in existing programmes. In this regard, WFP has worked with national stakeholders to discuss those groups that have been left behind and that are most in need of support. Tailored technical assistance in the design of registration and vulnerability analysis tools have captured data related to sex and other characteristics such as age, disability, and other points of vulnerability. The findings are then considered in national targeting approaches within countries. In Jamaica, stakeholders comprised the Ministry representatives and Members of Parliament from each constituency. As such gender parity reflected that of political representation, with women representing only 32 percent.

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

The WFP Caribbean Office remains committed to ensuring protection and accountability to affected populations. In the delivery of assistance in partnership with governments, WFP's technical assistance included support to the setup of feedback and complaints mechanisms and monitoring in the countries supported. This ensured that measures were put in place to identify any challenges facing beneficiaries allowing for changes to be made to respective programmes. Feedback received across five countries reported no protection issues experienced by beneficiaries throughout the delivery of assistance. The WFP Caribbean office has two Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse focal points with the responsibility of receiving and elevating any complaints or issues of concern. They also work closely with focal points in resident coordinators offices covering priority countries.

WFP's support was provided through existing government structures, helping to improve registration processes and the collection and use of data for targeting and other purposes. As such, beneficiary data was managed through relevant government ministry and beneficiaries were able to rely on safe, secure, and reputable service providers for the collection of assistance.

Specific to La Soufrière response efforts in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP co-chaired and worked, through the food security, livelihoods and cash working group, to discuss protection concerns and any other issues that may occur alongside the Government, United Nations, and wider humanitarian support agencies. In designing the vulnerability assessment and verification forms for La Soufrière response, WFP collaborated with United Nations Children's Fund and UN-Women to ensure that data could be collected around protection issues such as gender-based violence, whether persons in the household have a disability or any other condition that exposes them to a higher risk of vulnerability (e.g., non-communicable disease). Based on this data collection, a decision was made to provide additional resources to families with persons living with disabilities and those with chronic illness, which represented 44 percent of households [1].

Environment

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

Caribbean countries experience high levels of natural hazards such as hurricanes, storms, floods, and droughts. Over the last seven decades, of the 511 disasters that affected Small Island Developing States worldwide, 324 (63 percent) occurred in the Caribbean, with damage to gross domestic product ratio six times higher than that suffered by larger countries [1]. Climate-related disasters continue to show signs of increasing frequency and intensity, reversing significant development gains, paralysing national response capacity, and threatening progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As evidenced by recent events, the Caribbean is also vulnerable to seismic, tsunami and volcanic activity, with significant environmental and human impacts for those islands most impacted.

WFP's capacity strengthening work contributes to strengthening institutions responsible for ensuring persons living in situations of poverty and vulnerability have access to support systems that help increase their resilience against these natural hazards.

As WFP progresses in making critical investments through its capacity strengthening programme, every effort is taken to ensure that assets, infrastructure, and other inputs do not harm the environment. All agreements in 2021 were discussed with specialists and national counterparts to ensure that interventions do not pose environmental or social risks. Further, WFP explores ways to adopt climate friendly and appropriate materials, green energy, clean waste disposal techniques, methodologies and approaches that increase the longevity of investments over time. This has been the case in the planning and procurement for the construction of the long-term investment in a Regional Logistics Hub & Center of Excellence, which will be based in Barbados.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] UNDP. Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) - St Vincent and the Grenadines. August 2021

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Executive%20Summary%20SVG%20PDNA%20Volcanic%20Eruption.pdf>

[2] This was the first hurricane of its kind to hit the island of Barbados in 65 years.

[3] ECHO Daily Flash. July 2021 <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/caribbean-hurricane-elsa-gdacs-noaa-nhc-cdema-un-ocha-media-echo-daily-flash-05-july>

[4] British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

[5] While WFP surpassed the number of planned beneficiaries, it was able to come under the estimated budget owed to lower USD cost per person, per day in one or two countries.

[6] DOMINICA SIGNS DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT WITH UN WFP. 21 December 2021

<https://www.preventionweb.net/news/dominica-signs-disaster-risk-management-agreement-un-wfp>

[7] Publication on shock responsive social protection can be found here: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/research-programme-shock-responsive-social-protection-caribbean>

[8] WFP's 2022-2026 multi-country strategic plan will be presented to the Executive Board in February 2022.

[9] Saint Lucia and WFP partner to expand coverage of the public assistance programme as part of the national COVID-19 response.

<https://unsdg.un.org/latest/announcements/saint-lucia-and-wfp-partner-expand-coverage-public-assistance-programme-part>

[10] World Bank Provides US\$20 Million for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' Response to La Soufrière Eruption.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/04/12/world-bank-provides-us-20-million-for-saint-vincent-and-the-grenadines-response-to-la-soufriere-eruption>

Data on disability reflects data collected during post-distribution monitoring exercises for Jamaica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, estimated based on the number of households that indicated having someone living with a disability.

Regarding national results for the SDG, there is limited data across countries supported for prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and prevalence of undernourishment. This is further complicated by the multi-country context.

Context and Operations

[1] 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.

[2] International Monetary Fund. "Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean: An intensifying Pandemic". 26 June 2020.

<https://blogs.imf.org/2020/06/26/outlook-for-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-an-intensifying-pandemic/>.

[3] Germanwatch. Global Climate Risk Index 2019. https://germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019_2.pdf

[4] CARICOM COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihoods Survey. February 2021

[5] United Nations Children's Fund, OECS Commission and International Labour Organization. 2020. Youth Unemployment in Barbados and the OECS Area. A Statistical Compendium.

[6] United Nations Children's Fund, OECS Commission and International Labour Organization. 2020. Youth Unemployment in Barbados and the OECS Area. A Statistical Compendium.

[7] United Nations Caribbean. 2021. Caribbean Common Multi-Country Analysis. <https://jamaica.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/CMCA%202021.pdf>.

[8] <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/survival-mode-pandemic-ramps-caribbean-debt>

Partnerships

[1] The CCRIF SPC, formally known as Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility, is the first multi-country risk pool in the world and was the first insurance instrument to successfully develop parametric policies backed by both traditional and capital markets. https://www.ccrif.org/about-us?language_content_entity=en

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

[2] Formally known as the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility. CCRIF SPC formed as the first multi-country risk pool in the world and was the first insurance instrument to successfully develop parametric policies backed by both traditional and capital markets. It was designed as a regional catastrophe fund for Caribbean governments to limit the financial impact of devastating hurricanes and earthquakes by quickly providing financial liquidity when a policy is triggered.

[3] This number reflects the total number of people who would benefit from WFP's support to strengthen national systems for emergency preparedness and response. These numbers reflect estimated poverty rates in countries supported in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean.

The number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP is reflected as zero because the policy was not triggered in 2021.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] British Virgin Islands, The Commonwealth of Dominica, the Coöperative Republic of Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

[2] <https://dpi.gov.gy/ministry-of-human-services-and-social-security-launches-wiin-womens-innovation-investment-network/>

In 2021, WFP supported the delivery of school meals (commodity vouchers) through the Ministry of Education in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as part of La Soufriere response efforts. As such, this support was not planned within the context of the IMCSP, rather it came out of a specific request from the Government.

Strategic outcome 03

Output indicators planning figures reflect the fact that this strategic outcome is included as a contingency, should it be required.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] <https://www.cepal.org/en/events/burden-unpaid-care-work-caribbean-women-time-covid-19>

[2] https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/BRB/EnGenDER%20Project%20Document_final%20230419.pdf

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Taken from verification data

Data displayed for Jamaica and Saint Lucia represent the same figure used as the baseline and the follow up as one post-distribution monitoring exercise each was completed for these countries following the assistance. For Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, two post-distribution monitoring exercises were completed.

Environment

[1] International Monetary Fund. 2018. "Bracing for the Storm", Finance and Development, March 2018, vol. 55, No. 1.

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

 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)	%				38	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	43,825	39,093	82,918
							Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	44,166	39,406	83,572
Prevalence of undernourishment	%						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	43,825	39,093	82,918
							Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	44,166	39,406	83,572

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	12,600	43,831	348%
	female	11,400	39,741	349%
	total	24,000	83,572	348%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,320	4,568	346%
	female	1,080	3,737	346%
	total	2,400	8,305	346%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	1,320	4,572	346%
	female	1,080	3,741	346%
	total	2,400	8,313	346%
5-11 years	male	1,320	4,577	347%
	female	1,080	3,747	347%
	total	2,400	8,324	347%
12-17 years	male	1,320	4,703	356%
	female	1,080	3,901	361%
	total	2,400	8,604	358%
18-59 years	male	6,720	23,316	347%
	female	6,480	22,524	348%
	total	13,200	45,840	347%
60+ years	male	600	2,095	349%
	female	600	2,091	348%
	total	1,200	4,186	349%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	24,000	63,898	266%
IDP	0	19,674	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School-Based Programmes	0	278	-
Treatment of Malnutrition	0	283	-
Unconditional Resources Transfer	24,000	83,011	345%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	86	0	0%
Iodised Salt	6	0	0%
Oat	22	0	0%
Pasta	32	0	0%
Rations	0	133	-
Rice	243	199	82%
Vegetable Oil	37	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	8,460,000	5,608,684	66%
Commodity Voucher	0	12,989	-
Value Voucher	0	572,370	-

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	63	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	1	
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	2	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	98	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	6	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	7	
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	50,000	160,148	

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.

Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	199
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	3
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2

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

Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	208
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	8	19
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	17
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	14

G: 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

Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	individual	20,000	0
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	100,000	100,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	3,300,000	3,300,000

Outcome 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: COVID-19 cash assistance to Guyana - Location: Guyana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Institutions in Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities							
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	3.2	≥4.2	≥3.2	3.2		WFP survey
Target Group: Ministries responsible for finance, social protection, disaster management - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	24	≥25	≥25	106	62	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Persons displaced following La Soufriere Eruption - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Support to Saint Lucia - Location: Saint Lucia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Support to persons impacted by COVID-19 - Location: Dominica - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Support to vulnerable people including migrants in BVI through social protection programme - Location: British Virgin Islands - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP supported has both a technical assistance and cash assistance programme for Jamaica - Location: Jamaica - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring

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					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide emergency assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	159	
			Male	0	124	
			Total	0	283	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	11,400	20,752	
			Male	12,600	22,936	
			Total	24,000	43,688	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	153	
			Male	0	125	
			Total	0	278	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	11,400	21,789	
			Male	12,600	18,880	
			Total	24,000	40,669	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	426	332	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,460,000	6,181,054	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	12,989	

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide emergency assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food and Cash Assistance to Jamaica - Location: Jamaica - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	13	≤13	≤13	13			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food and Cash assistance to Jamaica - Location: Jamaica - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	67	≥85	≥85	67			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	17	≤10	≤10	17			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	16	<5	≤5	16			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable households affected by COVID-19 - Location: Dominica - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	11			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable households affected by La Soufriere eruption - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	11	<11	≤11	9			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	79	≥85	≥85	84			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	5	≤10	≤10	10		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	17	<5	≤5	6		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Saint Lucia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	22	<22	≤22	22		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	90	≥97	≥97	90		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	7	≤3	≤3	7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	3	=0	=0	3		WFP programme monitoring

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						- Crisis Response		
Output Results								
Activity 03: Provide support through WFP-led or co-led sectors to CDEMA and national Disaster Management Authorities and other relevant partners to improve emergency response.								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Affected populations benefit from logistics sector services for national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners by receiving timely life-saving food and medical supplies.								
Service Delivery General								
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.124: Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			individual	5	38	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.13: Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services			agency/organization	2	14	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.19: Number of aircrafts made available			aircraft	1	1	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.21: Number of boats made available			boat	1	2	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.64: Number of logistics hubs established			hub	0	1	

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide support through WFP-led or co-led sectors to CDEMA and national Disaster Management Authorities and other relevant partners to improve emergency response.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CDEMA and national institutions - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	80			WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 02: Provide emergency assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Jamaica - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	34			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 02: Provide emergency assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Dominica - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			
Target Group: ALL - Location: Jamaica - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			
Target Group: ALL - Location: Saint Lucia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			
Target Group: ALL - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 02: Provide emergency assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: regional and national partners - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/ Semesha Corea

A recipient under La Soufriere Relief Grant collects his value voucher.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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

Financial Section

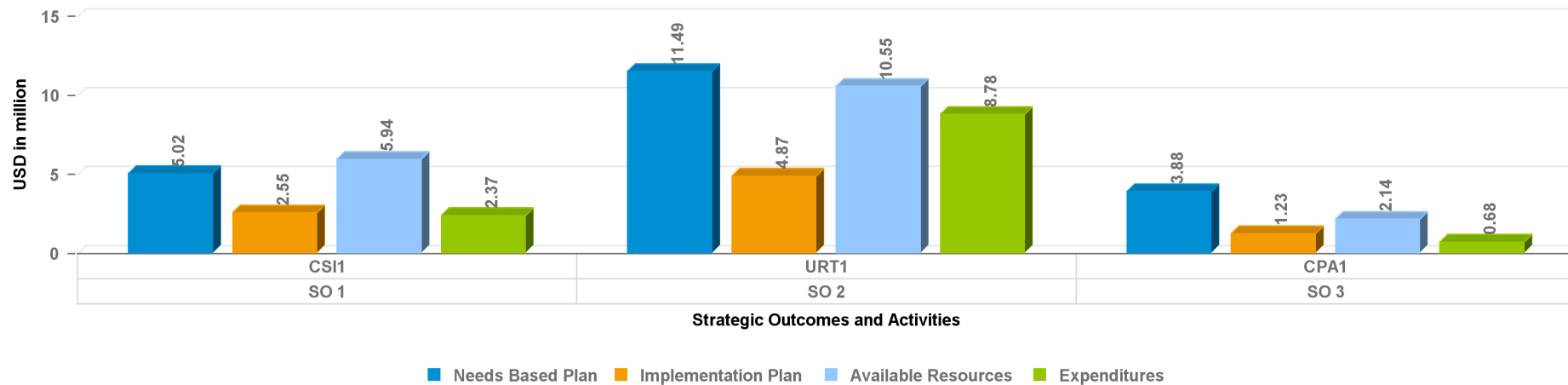
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 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	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 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	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	11,488,140	4,866,945	10,554,994	8,783,020
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	72,814	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	111,649	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			11,488,140	4,866,945	10,739,457	8,783,020
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	5,015,493	2,550,000	5,935,857	1,966,059
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,015,493	2,550,000	5,935,857	1,966,059

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Annual Country Report

Caricom 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
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.	3,884,286	1,227,500	2,141,565	1083,455
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)			3,884,286	1,227,500	2,141,565	1083,455
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	60,252	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	60,252	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			20,387,919	8,644,445	18,877,132	11,832,535
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,147,017	370,000	674,793	620,499
Total Direct Costs			21,534,936	9,014,445	19,551,925	12,453,034
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,399,771	585,939	880,753	880,753
Grand Total			22,934,707	9,600,384	20,432,678	13,333,787



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

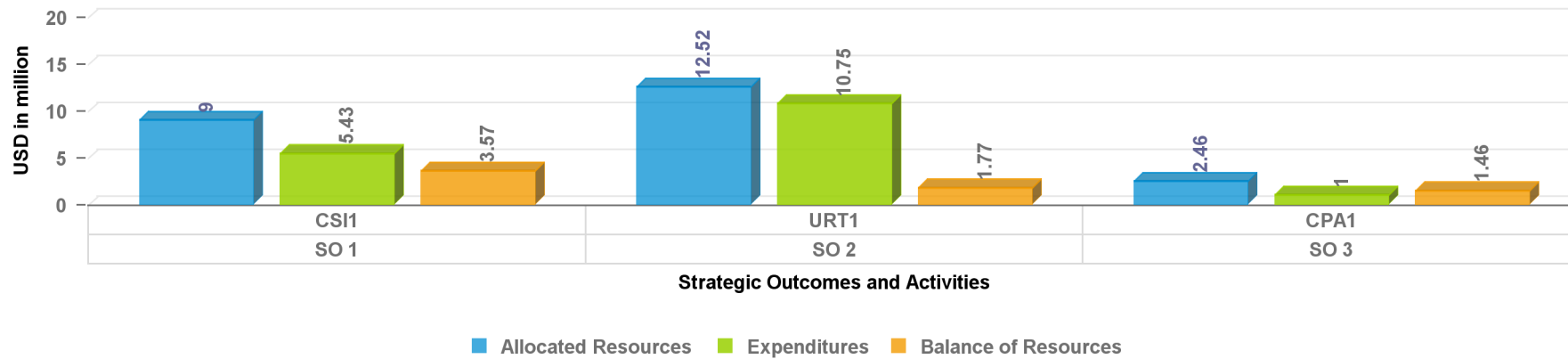
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 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	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	14,391,479	11,256,700	1,266,538	12,523,237	10,751,264	1,771,974
		Non Activity Specific	0	72,814	0	72,814	0	72,814
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	111,649	0	111,649	0	111,649
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,391,479	11,441,163	1,266,538	12,707,701	10,751,264	1,956,437

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Annual Country Report

Caricom 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
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	8,972,610	8,999,539	0	8,999,539	5,029,741	3,570,152
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			8,972,610	8,999,539	0	8,999,539	5,029,741	3,570,152
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.	5,421,852	2,462,505	0	2,462,505	1,404,395	1,083,455
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)			5,421,852	2,462,505	0	2,462,505	1,404,395	1,083,455

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Annual Country Report

Caricom 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
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	60,252	0	60,252	0	60,252
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	60,252	0	60,252	0	60,252
Total Direct Operational Cost			28,785,941	22,963,459	1,266,538	24,229,996	17,185,399	7,044,597
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,562,553	895,527	65,382	960,909	906,614	54,295
Total Direct Costs			30,348,494	23,858,985	1,331,920	25,190,905	18,092,014	7,098,892
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,972,652	1,410,150		1,410,150	1,410,150	0
Grand Total			32,321,146	25,269,135	1,331,920	26,601,055	19,502,164	7,098,892

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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