



World Food
Programme

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Latin America

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2023

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Overview

In 2022, the lingering socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, the global supply chain disruptions and food price increases continued affecting the Venezuelan national economy and households. Despite signs of economic recovery, by the end of 2022, Venezuela ranked third highest in food inflation worldwide [1].

In this context, the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022-2023 identified 5.2 million people in need, of which 2.9 million required assistance to meet their food security and nutrition needs. Alongside, the Government of Venezuela signed the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026 showing its commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Thanks to the support from its partners, WFP expanded its school meals programme from two to eight states [2] and carried out general food distributions in other areas of the country. Overall, WFP reached 545,010 beneficiaries, ten times more than in 2021, when 47,815 beneficiaries were assisted. Considering the operation was launched in mid-2021, these were remarkable achievements.

WFP leveraged its capacity and adapted the school-based programme to the needs of schoolchildren and groups in vulnerable conditions, including students with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women and Indigenous communities, to yield transformative change and promote nutrition education and healthy lifestyles.

WFP ensured community and beneficiary participation in all phases of the programme cycle, from the design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. To integrate the specific needs of people with disabilities and Indigenous communities, WFP increased its capacity by hiring specialized staff and engaged with cooperating partners to conduct context analysis and monthly analysis of the beneficiaries' feedback, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups.

In addition, WFP continued the integration of gender equality by adopting inclusive language and tackling gender stereotypes in communication with communities and materials provided to schools.

WFP also complemented the provision of school meals with school kitchen rehabilitation and nutrition-sensitive activities. Hence, in synergy with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP conducted joint activities to promote local food production and with UNICEF to promote nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene. In parallel, WFP implemented capacity-strengthening activities for local stakeholders.

Besides school-based programmes, WFP supported the national emergency response to floods and landslides caused by tropical waves. In the last quarter of 2022, flexible contributions allowed WFP to support the national emergency response to the floods and landslides that affected 34 municipalities in 10 states. WFP delivered food rations to 25,933 beneficiaries in 4 of the affected states (Trujillo, Tachira, Mérida and Zulia). As part of the response, WFP supplied food to a community kitchen managed by *Caritas* which served 500 people daily in Las Tejerías, in the state of Aragua.

WFP engaged with national authorities, United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors at the national and regional levels. As part of its commitment to strengthening local capacities, WFP signed cooperation agreements with 15 national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and provided technical support to strengthen their capacities on humanitarian principles, school meals implementation, food management and storage, monitoring and evaluation, engagement with communities, nutrition, protection and accountability to affected populations, financial management and school kitchen refurbishment.

Lastly, WFP performed a key role in strengthening coordination and information-sharing mechanisms between United Nations agencies and NGOs, acting as the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster and as co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, together with FAO. WFP led regular coordination meetings and organized workshops on technical and cross-cutting support areas for the cluster members and advocacy meetings with key national counterparts.

545,010

Total beneficiaries in 2022



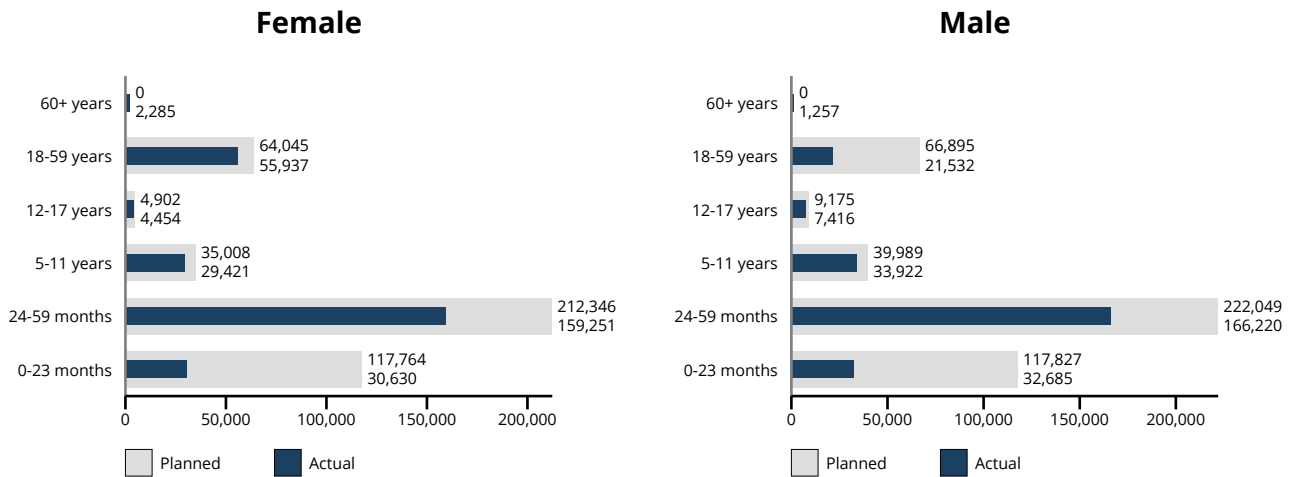
52% female



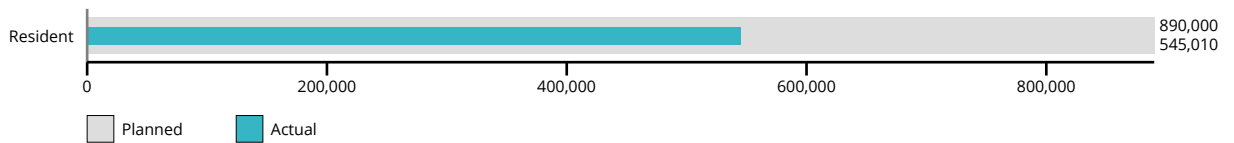
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 27,245 (39% Female, 61% Male)

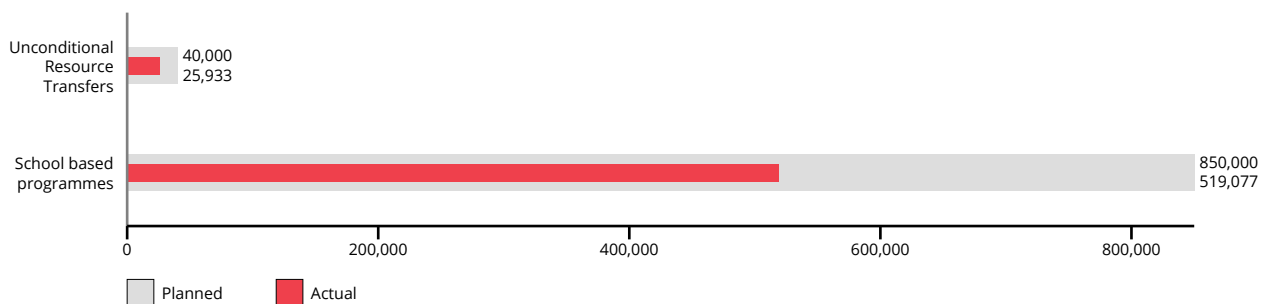
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



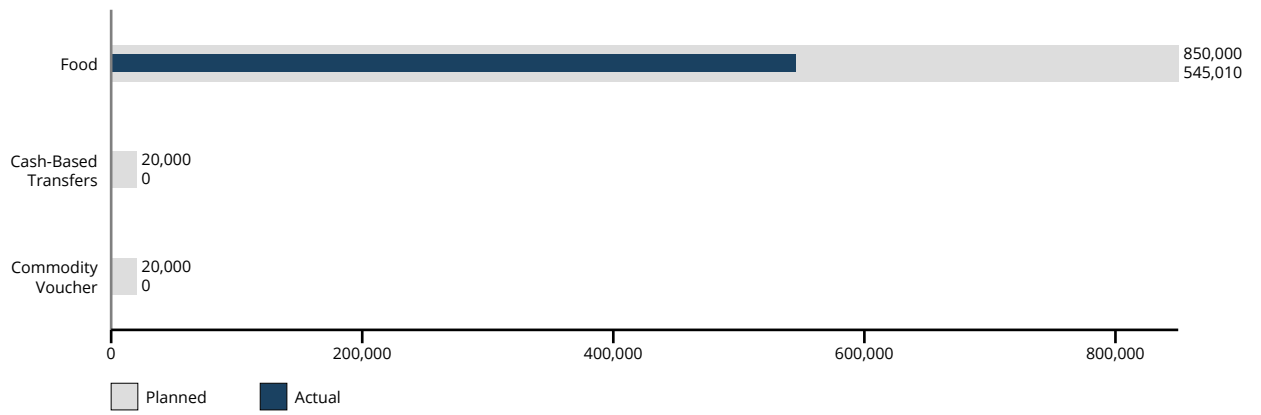
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



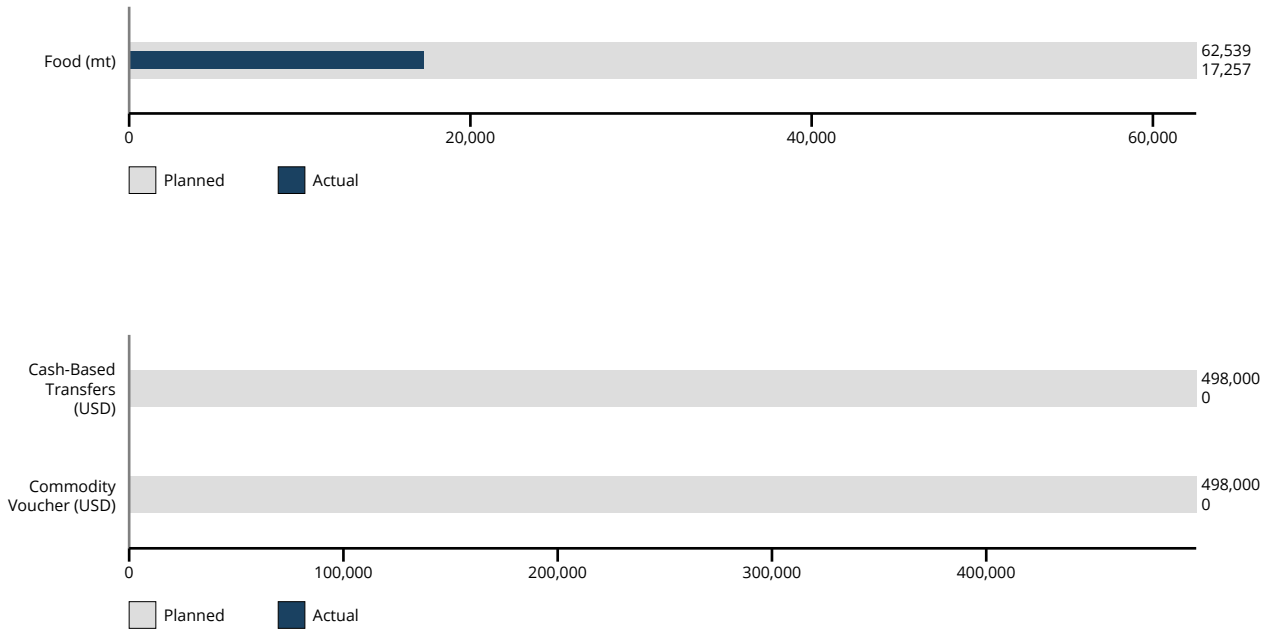
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



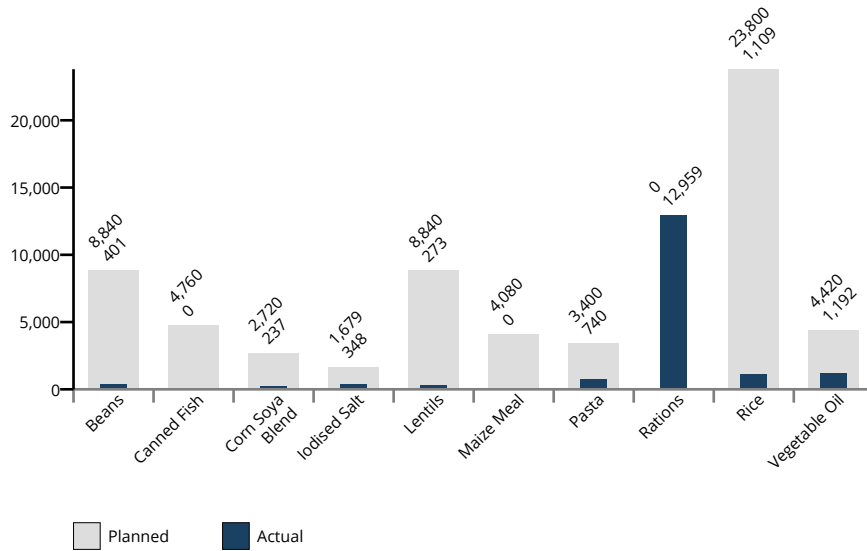
Beneficiaries by Modality



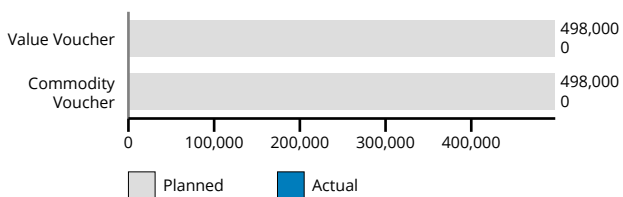
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Context

Food security and nutrition in Venezuela are influenced by a combination of multiple factors, including the evolution of the economic crisis, global supply chain challenges, global food prices increase and climate-related disasters.

Over the last quarter of 2022, tropical waves caused floods and landslides across ten states, mainly affecting the states of Zulia, Táchira, Mérida and Trujillo. Heavy rains caused streams and rivers to overflow, damaging roads and bridges, and flooding thousands of hectares of crops and pasture lands, impacting the livelihoods of local communities. For instance, in the state of Zulia, it was estimated that 150,000 productive hectares flooded, significantly impacting the livelihoods of local communities.

In 2022, Venezuela experienced a slight economic recovery in terms of economic growth. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Gross Domestic Product projected annual growth rate, was 10 percent, an improvement from a -3 percent in 2021 [1]. Despite GDP growth, food security continued to be one the most critical issues impacting a considerable portion of the population in Venezuela and a priority amid the ongoing economic challenges.

In terms of access to food, Venezuela imports more than 70 percent of the consumed processed foods and is extremely vulnerable to international price fluctuations. In December 2022, the food basket cost for a 5-person household was USD 377, while the minimum monthly wage in Venezuela was USD 9, according to the Center for Workers' Documentation and Analysis [2]. This represented a 98 percent of deficit in the purchasing power of a government worker. Furthermore, Venezuela reached 158 percent food price inflation between September and December 2022, ranking third among countries with the highest food price inflation globally [3], making access to nutritious food and a diversified diet difficult for most households.

WFP baseline results across the four western states [4] showed that households faced constraints to consume all food groups every day and were not eating a diverse diet with enough proteins and nutrients, particularly children under 3. Moreover, households were adopting negative coping strategies to meet their food needs, such as eating less preferred food, reducing the size and quality of meals and borrowing food, buying food on credit, spending savings, seeking low-paid day jobs to buy food, exchanging items for food and reducing expenditures on health and education to prioritize food purchases. These coping strategies indicated that households have unstable income sources, making them increasingly vulnerable to future crises.

WFP Response

To address food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP continued to operate under the Transitional Interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan for Latin American countries impacted by the situation in Venezuela, while formulating its Interim Country Strategic Plan 2023-2025 [5].

Being the second year of operation in the country, WFP continued to finetune its school-based programme, further expanding its geographical coverage. In addition, WFP conducted its first emergency response to climate-related disasters, assisting people affected by heavy rains and floods in four states of the country [6] through direct food distributions.

By the end of 2022, WFP scaled up its school meals assistance to eight states in Venezuela, six more than the previous year. Overall, WFP was present in 121 municipalities out of the total 335 municipalities of the country. Thanks to the generous contributions from its donors, WFP assisted 545,010 beneficiaries, of which 519,077 were assisted under the WFP school meals programme, and 25,933 people were assisted under general food distribution activities, including people affected by the tropical waves emergency.

Through school meals and the emergency response, WFP paved the way towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). In addition, by supporting coordination and information sharing through the cluster system, WFP supported government, humanitarian and development partners' mission in the country.

WFP continued to coordinate with the Government of Venezuela under the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2021, strengthening its operational footprint and establishing a large-scale operation in Venezuela, where very limited food assistance had been provided. Furthermore, it continuously strengthened the capacities of cooperating partners their food security and resilience-building programmes contributes to the country's economic recovery.

Risk Management

Based on the corporate risk register matrix, WFP assessed the impact and likelihood of potential risks that applied to its operations and identified appropriate mitigation measures.

Some of the main risks identified by WFP Venezuela included security and access constraints, ongoing economic instability, rising food prices and global supply chain disruptions.

Risks related to logistic challenges include accidents caused by weather-related disasters and limited road access in hard-to-reach locations. WFP took appropriate action whenever needed, such as identifying alternative routes or rescheduling distributions due to access constraints.

Global supply chain disruption due to the Ukraine crisis considerably affected WFP procurement processes during 2022. Lead times and external transportation costs were particularly affected, resulting in an increase in distribution costs. To reduce the impact on operations, WFP developed a purchase plan to timely preposition food commodities, procuring food at local, regional and international level to avoid interruptions in the distribution plan that could affect beneficiaries. Moreover, WFP advocated and worked in close collaboration with several key ministries and other stakeholders to build proper knowledge about import procedures and international franchises.

Partnerships

Strategic and operational partnerships are key enablers in WFP's work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals) and the broader 2030 Agenda.

In 2022, WFP implemented a capacity-strengthening mainstreaming approach throughout its school-based programme activities, working with the authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other key stakeholders to meet the food security needs of students in vulnerable conditions, their families and school personnel.

WFP participated in national and regional coordination mechanisms with the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education to support the implementation of the school feeding programme. At the end of 2022, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Nutrition Institute, establishing the framework to integrate nutrition-sensitive activities into the WFP school feeding programme, including nutrition education, nutrition screening, data exchange and strengthened capacities of school personnel.

Furthermore, in the last quarter of 2022, WFP coordinated with the Venezuelan Civil Protection to complement the national emergency response by assisting flood-affected households.

WFP developed and strengthened partnerships with international governments and private sector entities [1], whose contributions allowed WFP to strengthen its presence in more than 1,900 schools across eight states of Venezuela. Flexible funding allowed WFP to support the national emergency response to assist people affected by floods and landslides during the last quarter of 2022.

WFP strengthened its relationship with international financing institutions, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and the *Corporación Andina de Fomento*. Through information exchanges, WFP explored potential funding opportunities.

With regards to cooperating partners, WFP established partnerships through Field Level Agreements with 15 local and international non-governmental organizations [2], 70 percent of them led by women. Cooperating partners were involved in all phases of the programme cycle, including an active role in engaging with communities, conveying messages on humanitarian principles, food security, nutrition, hygiene and good family practices with an age, gender and diversity approach.

As per its partnerships with the United Nations System, WFP had an active role in all of the United Nations' coordination mechanisms. WFP participated in the formulation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026 and the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022-2023. Furthermore, as the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster and co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, WFP performed a key role in strengthening coordination and information-sharing mechanisms among United Nations agencies and NGOs. Furthermore, WFP strengthened its programmatic collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization and UNICEF to provide a comprehensive assistance package to targeted schools. In 2022, the Sustainable Development Goals Fund supported this joint intervention through a financial contribution to enhance synergies and complementarities among the three agencies.

With the private sector, WFP participated in the Corporate Sustainability Forum, strengthening the engagement of the private sector towards addressing food insecurity and gender inequality and consolidated the Women's Empowerment Principles [3] in Venezuela, conveying the message about the private sector's vital role in contributing to ending violence against women.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP continued to operate under the transitional interim multi-country strategic plan (T-IMCSP) for the Latin American countries impacted by the situation in Venezuela 2020-2022 while developing its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2023-2025.

In mid-2022, the TIMCSP was extended until February 2023 to ensure operational continuity in Venezuela until the ICSP presentation to the Executive Board. In addition, considering the changing operational context and needs in Venezuela, the food price inflation and the global supply chain challenges due to the Ukraine crisis, the TIMCSP was revised to increase the overall budget by 13 percent, from USD 191 million to USD 215 million. Of the overall budget, USD 118 million were needed for 2022.

WFP's operation in Venezuela in 2022 was well funded by contributions from international partners and WFP's internal financing mechanisms. Overall, the needs-based plan was fully funded. Furthermore, flexible funding allowed WFP to support the national flood emergency response.

Strategic outcome 1 (school feeding and emergency response) received 99 percent of funds needed. This allowed to scale-up the school feeding operation and supported the Government's response to seasonal affectations.

Strategic outcome 2 (support for humanitarian partners) was fully funded, compared to 2021 when only 31 percent of resources were mobilized. Thus, WFP strengthened coordination among humanitarian actors through the Logistics and Food Security cluster.

The registered level of expenditure corresponds to approximately half of the total available funds for 2022. This is mainly because contributions were received in the second half of the year, including in the last quarter. Food purchases with these contributions started late in the year and final payments will be registered in 2023.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	106,260,760	68,688,668	104,937,838	48,091,897
SO01: Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	106,260,760	68,688,668	104,937,838	48,091,897
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance to affected populations	1,183,066	0	62,118	44,049
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).	105,077,694	68,688,668	104,870,724	48,047,848
Non-activity specific	0	0	4,994	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	580,911	1,068,473	1,541,189	381,360
SO02: Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	580,911	1,068,473	1,541,189	381,360
Activity 04: Provide common logistics coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners	324,509	606,298	908,558	363,492
Activity 05: Provide common food security coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners	256,401	462,174	632,630	17,868

Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 2,701,541	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 106,841,671	 69,757,141	 106,479,027	 48,473,257
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,721,752	 5,283,379	 6,322,687	 4,540,308
Total Direct Costs	 110,563,423	 75,040,521	 112,801,714	 53,013,566
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 7,186,622	 4,877,633	 5,096,824	 5,096,824
Grand Total	 117,750,046	 79,918,155	 120,600,080	 58,110,391

Programme performance

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



Overall, **545,010** people received WFP's food **assistance**, including through the **school meals** programme and the **emergency response to floods**



519,077 people were assisted under the school meals programme, including **children, students with disabilities, school personnel**, and **household members**



25,933 people were assisted through general **food distribution**, including **people affected by the impact of floods and landslides** throughout the country



Some **17,500** mt of food (approximately 2.2 **million rations**) were distributed across 2022



More than **1,900** schools were reached through **WFP's school meals** programme across **8** states in Venezuela

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP contributed to addressing the needs of communities in Venezuela at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government in April 2021.

In Venezuela, schools are an essential pillar in communities and school feeding is a crucial safety nets for children, their families, and the broader school community. Through the school meals programme, WFP provided a food assistance package for students, their families and school staff, which were mostly women. Hence, through its school meals programme, WFP contributed to boosting women's economic empowerment and their financial independence, allowing them to positively contribute to the national economy.

As conditions in most school kitchens were inadequate to prepare on-site meals, WFP provided take-home rations while fine-tuning its strategy to progressively shift to a hybrid modality [1]. WFP provided food rations for students and school personnel; the ration provided to children covered the needs of the child and an additional household member. In addition, in the second half of 2022, children aged 6 to 36 months received fortified food (Super Cereal Plus). In light of the transition, WFP successfully refurbished 18 school kitchens in the state of Falcón and conducted assessments for school infrastructure rehabilitation projects in other states. In parallel, WFP promoted community participation and good nutrition habits while improving food consumption of students' households and communities.

In 2021, WFP started implementing the school feeding programme in two states, Falcón in July 2021 and Trujillo in December 2021. In 2022, WFP progressively extended its geographical coverage, reaching eight states. In the first quarter, WFP launched the school meals programme in Yaracuy and Barinas. In the second quarter, WFP covered Anzoátegui and Monagas. In July 2022, the school feeding programme included the state of Sucre. In November, WFP established its presence in Delta Amacuro, targeting 23,000 people, including Indigenous communities.

Before launching the programme in Delta Amacuro, WFP conducted a multifunctional assessment to identify the needs and habits of school communities and the specific needs of Indigenous communities. Findings showed a high

prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition due to limited access to water, food and livelihoods vulnerable to climatic shocks. The assessment also confirmed programme feasibility and showed overall acceptance of the potential food basket. Additionally, WFP conducted a Market Functionality Index exercise in the state of Falcón, the first state where school feeding was implemented. This exercise allowed WFP to understand local market dynamics to assess mechanisms to diversify transfer modalities and involve local purchases from retailers.

From the start of the school feeding programme in July 2021 to the end of 2022, enrolment increased an average of 26 percent in the schools assisted by WFP, highlighting a positive impact on preventing children from dropping out of school and improving access to education. Moreover, monitoring exercises carried out after WFP's school meals intervention showed an improvement in beneficiaries' acceptable food consumption score and a reduction in the use of negative coping strategies.

Emergency response

Venezuela is experiencing accelerated climate change effects, from severe and prolonged droughts to rapid rises in water levels due to tropical waves, resulting in landslides and flooding causing disruptions in livelihoods and income, agricultural production and public services.

During the last quarter of 2022, WFP complemented the national flood response by distributing food assistance to 25,933 people affected by floods and landslides in Trujillo, Zulia, Táchira and Mérida. This positioned WFP for greater engagement in emergency preparedness and response vis-à-vis the Government and other key stakeholders.

WFP's response consisted of the distribution of take-home rations during a three-month period to cover the immediate food needs of affected families and support their recovery after the shock. As of December, WFP had completed the second round of distributions, aiming to complete the third cycle by early 2023. Within this response, in November, WFP supported a community kitchen served by *Caritas Venezuela* in Las Tejerías, in Aragua, by delivering 4 mt of food. The one-time delivery benefited 500 people with a daily meal for 30-days after the town was devastated by landslides.

Furthermore, WFP provided awareness-raising sessions to inform cooperating partners, beneficiary households and school communities on topics such as nutrition, breastfeeding, water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as responsible fatherhood and the equal distribution of unpaid carework. Promoting gender quality and women's empowerment as well as the prevention of gender-based violence were among the cross-cutting priorities for WFP in Venezuela.

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



45 national and international organizations actively participated in the coordination meetings held by the **Logistics Cluster** in 2022



60 national and international organizations participated in coordination **meetings** led by the **Food Security Cluster** in 2022



38 national and subnational **coordination meetings (virtual and in-person)** were carried out by Food Security and Logistic Clusters in 2022



The Logistics Cluster conducted an **Emergency Preparedness workshop** for Venezuelan public officers, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations



The Logistics Cluster supported the emergency response by **providing satellite imagery of the affected zones**

WFP facilitated coordination and information-sharing activities among humanitarian actors through inter-agency clusters. In 2022, strategic outcome was fully funded which allowed WFP to contribute to ensuring an effective humanitarian response, maximizing synergies among partners and reducing potential overlap in activities.

Logistics Cluster

In 2022, WFP coordinated the Logistics Cluster comprised of 45 organizations. In the first quarter, WFP conducted a workshop to enhance the efficiency of emergency preparedness. Participants included personnel from the Venezuelan public sector, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As a result, a report on multi-sectoral gaps impacting the logistics of emergency preparedness was drafted. The main findings highlighted challenges in administrative processes, import procedures and NGO registration. In response, an action plan to address these issues was agreed upon; implementation will take place in 2023.

One of the main challenges flagged by humanitarian partners was the need for a common platform to identify potential collaboration efforts. As a result, a shared database was designed, containing partners' activities, geographic scope and the number of beneficiaries reached.

In October, support of the national response to the emergency caused by floods and landslides, the Cluster provided satellite imagery of affected zones upon request of the Venezuelan Civil Protection.

Over the reporting period, the Logistics Cluster also supported the creation of Communities of Practice among its partners. Within these spaces, WFP facilitated trainings on medical logistics and medical warehouse management. In addition, WFP with the United Nations Population Fund trained transport providers contracted by the cluster members on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Food Security Cluster

In 2022, WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster (FSC), established in 2019, with the Food and Agriculture Organization. Through the cluster, WFP facilitated the coordination of food security interventions among 60 national and international organizations, including reaching a consensus on the total number of people in need of food assistance nationwide. Overall, 25 national and subnational coordination meetings and 15 trainings (virtual and in-person) were

carried out by FSC in 2022.

To strengthen engagement and dialogue with partners and government counterparts the cluster conducted field-level missions in 21 out of 23 states in Venezuela. Further, the cluster's sub-working groups, developed essential guidance documents for agricultural interventions, standardizing food baskets for emergency and early recovery interventions, school based programmes, nutritional considerations for elderly people and recommendations for planning activities targeting Indigenous communities.

In addition, the Cluster carried out training in the Global Sphere Standards [1], including programme design and monitoring indicators. New capacity-strengthening opportunities related to alternative energy for cooking, setting up kitchen gardens and market-based approaches to humanitarian and development programmes were discussed within the FSC.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The challenging socioeconomic situation in the country affects women and girls differently than men and has significantly impacted women and girls well-being and quality of life. From higher levels of unemployment than men to poor access to education and health services, women often live in disadvantaged conditions. According to the 2021 Global Gender Gap report, Venezuela scored 0.69 on the Gender Gap Index, ranked 91 out of 156 countries. In addition, women represented 46 percent of the labour force participation rate in the country [1].

In Venezuela, women and girls continue to face challenges such as rising adolescent pregnancy rates, maternal mortality, sexually transmitted infections and gender-based violence (GBV), including rape, sexual slavery, physical violence, child marriage, forced unions or selling sex to buy food [2]. The migration wave in recent years has aggravated this situation. Venezuelan women, adolescents and girls have been traveling alone to other countries, crossing dangerous routes or places, exposing them even more to GBV.

As part of its school-based programme, WFP conducted consultations to fully integrate the needs of women, girls and elderly women, including people with disabilities, in programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Besides school children, the programme and complementary activities also benefited school personnel, who are traditionally women. Via communication materials, WFP contributed to addressing gender inequalities and encouraging the equal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work and responsible fatherhood. Furthermore, during the 16-days of activism campaign against GBV, WFP conducted workshops for 100 people, including beneficiary households and school personnel, in two pre-primary and special education schools to sensitize on GBV and its prevention. As a result of these activities, the percentage of households where women decided on the use of transfers surpassed the end-CSP target reaching 65 percent.

Additionally, to advance humanitarian partners' efforts toward reducing gender gaps, WFP carried out two workshops for 30 transport service providers on Protection and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Also, WFP carried out the United Nations Cooperating Partners Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Capacity Assessment. Moreover, WFP participated in the creation of the Gender Equality Network, a coordination mechanism to support and advise the work of the United Nations Country Team and the Humanitarian Country Team towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

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

In Venezuela, the groups most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition include households with people with disabilities (PWD) who have higher monthly expenses, Indigenous communities and women due to limited access to income-generating opportunities. Thus, guided by the people centre approach, WFP ensured that its activities prioritized these groups, that transfer modalities were accepted by beneficiaries and that their needs were accounted for in the design of the school-based programme.

In line with this, WFP consulted the programme feasibility with caretakers of students attending special education centres and proceeded to design a tailored approach to address their food security. This includes maintaining a take-home ration for PWD in 2023 despite the gradual shift to onsite meals for pre-primary schools. WFP also conducted community consultations and context analysis with Indigenous communities of Delta Amacuro before beginning school meal delivery. WFP involved local authorities and community leaders in engaging with the communities throughout the process. In addition, WFP adopted an inclusive language to promote overcoming gender stereotypes within its communication with communities and information materials provided at schools. Recognizing the importance of two-way communication with communities, WFP developed and shared communication products on WFP's school meals programme, humanitarian principles, nutrition, hygiene, gender, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and positive family practices.

To ensure that communities were aware of all elements of its school-based programme, WFP held information sessions to inform key institutional and community stakeholders, including all school personnel, about the school feeding programme's humanitarian principles, implementation modalities and objectives.

WFP implemented a Community Feedback Mechanism, available through phone calls, text messages and WhatsApp to receive feedback from communities served by the school meals programme. When a user contacted the helpline, WFP followed up with the comment's registration, analysis and classification. Subsequently, WFP referred the case when necessary to pertinent WFP field offices and partners, prepared a response and recorded the solution. The procedure guaranteed user confidentiality, as per WFP's data protection policies. WFP provided high-quality service to users and ensured their concerns were addressed and resolved promptly. The average time to address the requests received through the community feedback mechanism was two days.

WFP's school feeding programme was well perceived by beneficiaries, who praised it for the quality of the products and services received from cooperating partners and WFP. WFP's helpline assisted 7,829 people. Of these, 42 percent gave positive feedback; 20 percent requested information; 19 percent offered suggestions; 4 percent requested assistance and 15 percent expressed concerns or reported issues relating to access assistance constraints.

The users who gave negative feedback expressed concern over the upcoming transition from take-home rations to onsite school meals and its potential impact on other household members who benefit from intra-household sharing practices. WFP addressed the concerns by strengthening its engagement with communities to clarify the scope of its school-based programme and the upcoming distributions of family take-home rations in the municipalities with highest prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Community feedback was analysed monthly and shared amongst employees and cooperating partners to drive improvements for the programme.

Environment

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

In Venezuela, the Ministry of Environment works on ensuring environmental standards in accordance with international norms. In line with this, WFP and the Ministry of Environment established a technical task force to identify priority areas for environment and food systems. In 2022, WFP reported its environmental footprint including the office's energy and water consumption on the corporate management services platform ARCHIBUS.

Going forward, WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework and environmental management systems will be further integrated in the Interim Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025). WFP will incorporate and implement specific actions into logistics, procurement and administrative areas. Likewise, environmental and social safeguards will be integrated in new field-level agreements, construction contracts and Memoranda of Understanding. This will be complemented by designing an action plan to monitor the progress of environmental and social risk screening on new projects to avoid any potential unintended harm.

Human interest story



"I can now breathe"

My child with autism has enough food for the month. And I, a bit of time for myself.

I

Maribel Meneses's only son, Arturo, is 14 years old. His autism is not very severe. He talks easily to people, smiles and likes to go to school, although he only does so holding his mother's hand. Arturo enjoys, above all, soil textures. He was five years old when Maribel realized this. As she mentions, "the distance between us, so painful at the beginning, was slowly going away when we grew plants together". The physical contact became more and more natural and "Arturo began to recognize me as his mother".

Since July 2022, WFP has been regularly providing school meals. Every month beneficiaries like Maribel receive products such as beans or lentils, rice and oil, that would otherwise be out of their reach due to the constant reduction of their purchasing power linked to currency devaluation and hyperinflation.

II

Maribel and Arturo live in the Araya Peninsula which is accessible by sea and by land. People avoid the land route because the roads are not in good conditions and because this area, north of Sucre state and near the border with Trinidad and Tobago, is unsafe. Travelling by sea takes 25 minutes from the mainland and offers one of the most extraordinary landscapes in Venezuela.

Araya is, after all, a place for the people of the sea. Its inhabitants live off the catch of the day. Fresh food is scarce, except for fish, and safe water is precious. The faces you encounter here have thus a toasted texturized layer with a gentle look.

Maribel walks thirty minutes under the sun to reach the special education school where her son and sixty other people study, including children, adolescents and adults with disabilities. She is part of the team that supports in the preparation of school meals. In the afternoons, she makes candies for sale to make ends meet.

III

The food basket they get from WFP allows her "to think about other things" and to spend less time in the long queues that form to acquire basic food products. Now, Maribel uses her income to buy medicines, eggs and vegetables -apart from those they already grow at home- and she has more time to prepare her candies.

The house is full of green spaces and vases of all colours with fruits, vegetables and herbs. Each area is a tiny spark of creativity, complicity and joy.

As she says with a smile on her face, "Now I can breathe, you have no idea how it feels...".

Data Notes

Overview

[1] World Bank. Food Security Update LXXV, December 15 2022.

[2] Falcón, Trujillo, Yaracuy, Barinas, Anzoátegui, Monagas, Sucre and Delta Amacuro

Context and Operations

[1] Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Economic Survey of LAC 2022 (August 2022)

https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/pr/files/table_press_gdp_economicsurvey2022-eng.pdf

[2] Center for Workers' Documentation and Analysis (CENDA for its acronym in Spanish)

[3] World Bank. Food Security Update LXXV, December 15 2022.

[4] WFP performed its baseline exercise in the first quarter of 2022 in the western states (Falcón, Trujillo, Yaracuy, and Barinas). WFP has not carried out the same exercise in the eastern states since the expansion of the school feeding programme to include Anzoátegui, Monagas, Sucre and Delta Amacuro was carried out later in 2022.

[5] The Interim Country Strategic Plan 2023-2025 was presented at WFP Executive Board in February 2023.

[6] Mérida, Táchira, Trujillo and Zulia

Partnerships

[1] International governments included: Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. Private sector entities included: Latter-Day Saints. In addition, WFP has been supported by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Fund.

[2] ACTED; Acuario; Agencia Adventista para el Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales; Alianza Internacional Cielos Abiertos; ASOVILUZ; Caritas Venezuela Centro de Animación Juvenil; Centro de Formación Popular Renaciendo Juntos; Fundación Techo; Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society; International Medical Corps; RET; Tinta Violeta; Un Techo Para mi País; and World Vision Venezuela.

[3] The Women's Empowerment Principles are a set of Principles offering guidance to businesses on how to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in the workplace, marketplace and community.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Hybrid modality will combine onsite and take-home rations.

[2] The country office does not count with a GaM Monitoring for the 2022 ACR exercise as there was no GaM Design covering the activities between January and December 2022. Nevertheless, going forward, this will be fully integrated in the Interim Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025) that was approved by the Executive Board in February 2023.

[3] The outputs whose actual values are 0 correspond to activities that were not implemented in 2022 but will be rolled-out in 2023. Whereas where planned values are 0, correspond to the general food distribution activities which were not included in the initial plan as they were a result of unexpected emergencies.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: i) Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion; ii) Food security and nutrition; iii) Shelter and settlement and iv) health.

[2] The country office does not count with a GaM Monitoring for the 2022 ACR exercise as there was no GaM Design covering the activities between January and December 2022. Nevertheless, going forward, this will be fully integrated in the Interim Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025) that was approved by the Executive Board in February 2023.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Global Gender Gap Report 2021. This is the latest Global Gender Gap Report where Venezuela was featured.

[2] United Nations Population Fund Venezuela: Survey on needs and risks of gender-based violence (2022).

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	269,244	249,833	519,077	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect	
	Unit	Overall	Year	Unit		Overall			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number				Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number		105	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	455,935	263,032	58%
	female	434,065	281,978	65%
	total	890,000	545,010	61%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	117,827	32,685	28%
	female	117,764	30,630	26%
	total	235,591	63,315	27%
24-59 months	male	222,049	166,220	75%
	female	212,346	159,251	75%
	total	434,395	325,471	75%
5-11 years	male	39,989	33,922	85%
	female	35,008	29,421	84%
	total	74,997	63,343	84%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	9,175	7,416	81%
	female	4,902	4,454	91%
	total	14,077	11,870	84%
18-59 years	male	66,895	21,532	32%
	female	64,045	55,937	87%
	total	130,940	77,469	59%
60+ years	male	0	1,257	-
	female	0	2,285	-
	total	0	3,542	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	890,000	545,010	61%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	850,000	519,077	61%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	40,000	25,933	64%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	8,840	401	5%
Canned Fish	4,760	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,720	237	9%
Iodised Salt	1,679	348	21%
Lentils	8,840	273	3%
Maize Meal	4,080	0	0%
Pasta	3,400	740	22%
Rations	0	12,959	-
Rice	23,800	1,109	5%
Vegetable Oil	4,420	1,192	27%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	498,000	0	0%
Value Voucher	498,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide emergency food assistance to affected populations					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	7,808	0
			Male	12,192	0
			Total	20,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	7,808	0
			Male	12,192	0
			Total	20,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	12,732
			Male	0	13,201
			Total	0	25,933
A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	222
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	498,000	0
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	498,000	0
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	29,179	45,713
			Male	30,321	9,582
			Total	59,500	55,295
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	29,179	0
			Male	30,321	0
			Total	59,500	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	10,638
			Male	0	16,607
			Total	0	27,245
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	180,046	212,894
			Male	185,454	223,643
			Total	365,500	436,537
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	180,046	19,624
			Male	185,454	20,304
			Total	365,500	39,928
A.2: Food transfers			MT	62,539	17,035

Output Results				
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children in food insecure areas receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food and nutrition requirements.				
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	50,912	11,260
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	6,800,000	2,196,897

School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.33: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (water purification tablets)	Number	731,000	878,180
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	6,364	1,918
B: Children in food insecure areas receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food and nutrition requirements.				
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	2,720	237
N*: Children in food insecure areas receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food and nutrition requirements.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.2: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	6,364	18

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children pre-primary - Location: Venezuela - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥6	≥6	25	16		WFP
	Male	0	≥6	≥6	27	17		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥6	≥6	26	16		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children pre-primary, students special education, activity supporters - Location: Venezuela - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	17.52	≤16.87	≤16.87	12.71	0		WFP
	Male	17.15	≤17.1	≤17.1	11.52	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	17.34	≤16.89	≤16.89	12.11	0		WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6.31	≥6.4	≥6.4	6.66	0		WFP
	Male	6.41	≥6.63	≥6.63	6.72	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	6.36	≥6.42	≥6.42	6.69	0		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83.6	≥85	≥85	95	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.9	≥85	≥85	96		
	Overall	83.2	≥85	≥85	95.5		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.6	≤2.24	≤2.24	4	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.4	≤2.24	≤2.24	3		
	Overall	11.2	≤2.24	≤2.24	3.5		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.8	≤1.12	≤1.12	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.6	≤1.12	≤1.12	1		
	Overall	5.6	≤1.12	≤1.12	0.5		
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	19.77		≥21.67	22.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.77		≥21.67	22.3		
	Overall	19.77		≥21.67	22.3		

Strategic Outcome 02: Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide on-demand logistics services to humanitarian and development partners						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from on-demand logistics and supply chain services supporting humanitarian and development partners' effective and timely intervention, including the delivery of life-saving supplies						
Food Security Cluster						
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.17: Number of agencies participating in food security sector meetings	agency/organization	110	60		
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	36	25		
Logistics Cluster						
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.140: Number of agencies participating in the logistics cluster forum	agency/organization	36	45		
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	10	13		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children pre-primary, students special education, activity supporters - Location: Venezuela - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	17	=50	=50	12	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	1	=10	=10	1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	82	=40	=40	65	0		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children pre-primary, students special education, activity supporters - Location: Venezuela - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100	99	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	100	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	94	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	97	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	=100	=100	94	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	95	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	94	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	95	0		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children pre-primary, students special education, activity supporters - Location: Venezuela - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children pre-primary, students special education, activity supporters - Location: Venezuela - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	53	≥90	≥90	39	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≥90	≥90	35	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≥90	≥90	39	0		WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 03: In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children pre-primary. students special education, activity supporters - Location: Venezuela - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Marianela González

School girl holding the fortified food distributed by WFP in the state of Barinas

World Food Programme

Contact info

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<https://www.wfp.org/countries/venezuela-bolivarian-republic>

Financial Section

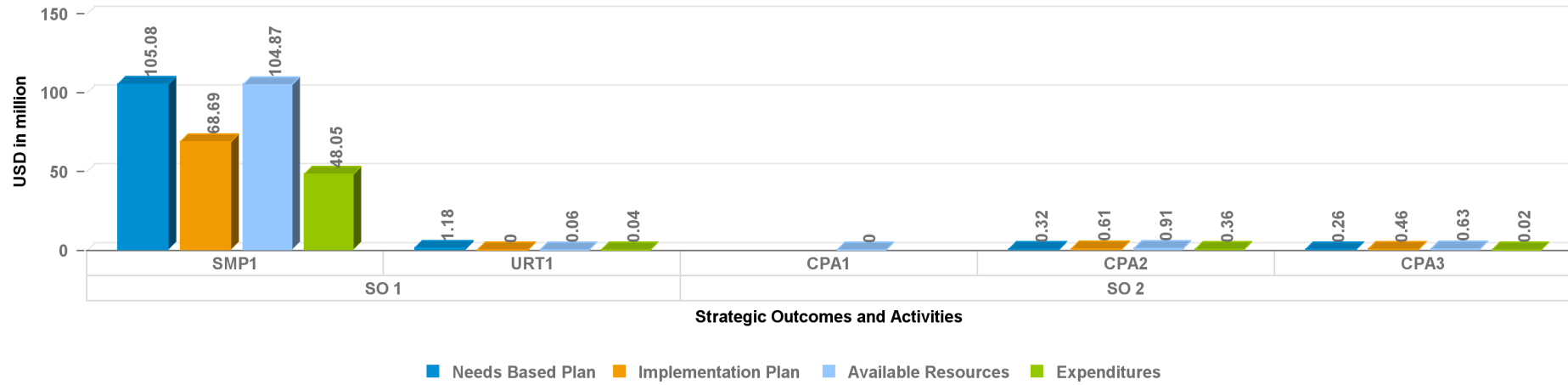
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).	105,077,694	68,688,668	104,870,724	48,047,848
		Provide emergency food assistance to affected populations	1,183,066	0	62,119	44,049
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,995	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			106,260,760	68,688,668	104,937,838	48,091,897
8	Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	Provide common logistics coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners	324,509	606,299	908,559	363,492
		Provide common food security coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners	256,402	462,175	632,630	17,868
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)			580,911	1,068,474	1,541,189	381,360
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,701,541	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,701,541	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			106,841,671	69,757,142	109,180,568	48,473,258
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,721,753	5,283,380	6,322,687	4,540,309
Total Direct Costs			110,563,424	75,040,522	115,503,256	53,013,567

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Annual Country Report

Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			7,186,623	4,877,634	5,096,825	5,096,825
			117,750,046	79,918,156	120,600,080	58,110,391



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

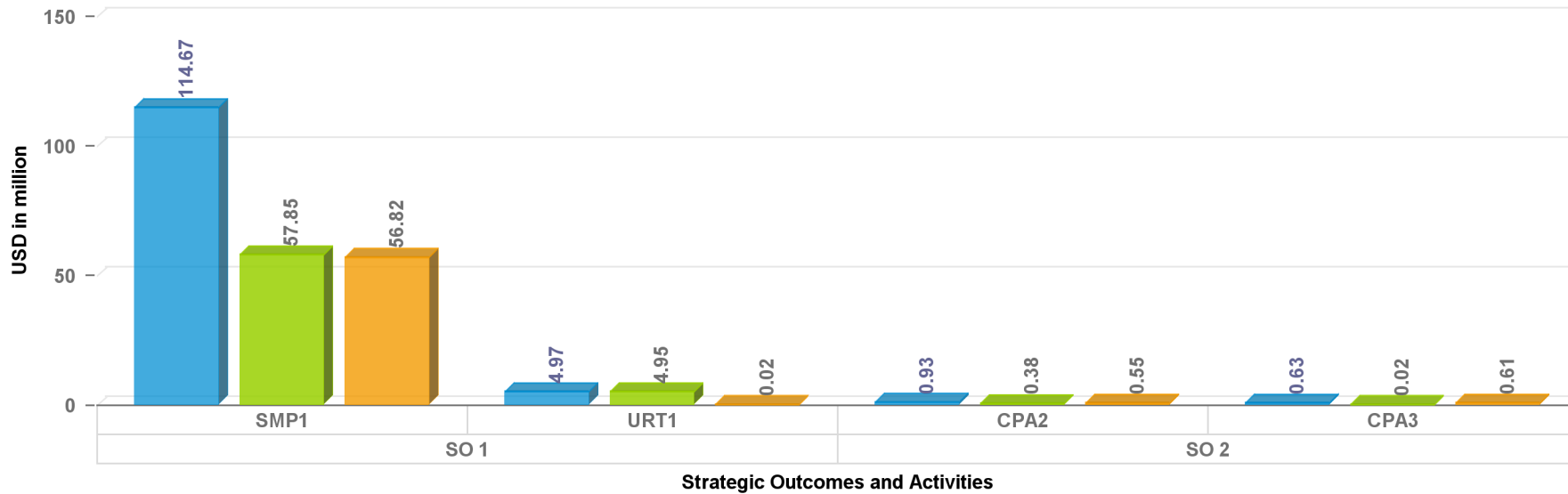
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

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

Annual Country Report

Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Affected populations in Latin America are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis	In food insecure areas, provide school meals for targeted children (Food).	141,200,899	113,611,519	1,061,075	114,672,593	57,849,717	56,822,876
		Provide emergency food assistance to affected populations	8,708,922	4,972,698	0	4,972,698	4,954,628	18,069
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,995	0	4,995	0	4,995
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			149,909,822	118,589,211	1,061,075	119,650,286	62,804,345	56,845,941

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Annual Country Report

Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian partners have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis	Provide common food security coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners	433,470	632,630	0	632,630	17,868	614,762
		Provide common logistics coordination services and platforms to humanitarian partners	525,954	927,134	0	927,134	382,067	545,067
		Provide on-demand logistics services to humanitarian and development partners	1,817,507	0	0	0	0	0
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)			2,776,931	1,559,764	0	1,559,764	399,935	1,159,829
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,701,541	0	2,701,541	0	2,701,541
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,701,541	0	2,701,541	0	2,701,541
Total Direct Operational Cost			152,686,753	122,850,516	1,061,075	123,911,591	63,204,280	60,707,310
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,071,355	8,350,216	64,237	8,414,453	6,632,074	1,782,379
Total Direct Costs			162,758,108	131,200,732	1,125,312	132,326,044	69,836,355	62,489,689
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,445,964	7,945,522		7,945,522	7,945,522	0

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

Annual Country Report

Latin America Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			173,204,072	139,146,255	1,125,312	140,271,567	77,781,877	62,489,689

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