



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES

# Venezuela

## Annual Country Report 2023

---

Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2025

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Operational context</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Country office story</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>13</b>
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	19
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>21</b>
Gender equality and women's empowerment	21
Protection and accountability to affected populations	23
Environmental sustainability	25
Nutrition integration	26
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>35</b>
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	35
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>36</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	36
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	36
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	36
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	37
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	37
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	38
Cross-cutting Indicators	47

# Overview

## Key messages

- In 2023, WFP reached over 690,000 people with direct food assistance and livelihood interventions and indirectly benefitted more than 1 million people with assets, training and services, including 130 frontline responders of the Civil Protection and Fire Department.
- Food insecurity in Venezuela remains interlinked with economic challenges. Despite some economic improvements, the low purchasing power of households in the most vulnerable conditions continues to impact their access to food and other basic services.
- According to the Humanitarian Response Plan, 5.2 million people in Venezuela need humanitarian assistance, of which 2.5 million need food and nutrition assistance.

In 2023, Venezuela continued to face a challenging socioeconomic situation. Despite a nearly 8 percent increase in oil production during the second quarter of 2023 compared to the previous year, the national economy experienced a recession driven by a contraction in the domestic aggregate demand [1]. Consequently, increasing living costs continued to affect the purchasing power of households in the most vulnerable conditions.

Food insecurity in Venezuela remains interlinked with economic challenges, including rising global food prices, disruptions in global supply chains, limited access to international markets, investment and climate-related disasters.

Venezuela has experienced gradual economic recovery and has established development priorities in economic and social areas with particular emphasis on food security, nutrition, education and environmental conservation [2]. In addition, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4 percent in 2023 and there were improvements in oil production, bank lending and fiscal spending [3]. However, a significant portion of the population remained affected by compounding vulnerabilities such as lack of economic opportunities, access to food, education and healthcare and localized shortages of essential goods, including food, drinking water, gasoline and medical supplies, which have exacerbated a complex humanitarian situation.

In 2023, the Humanitarian Response Plan for Venezuela estimated that 5.2 million people needed humanitarian assistance. Of these, 2.5 million people (55 percent women and girls) were targeted with food security and nutrition interventions. In addition, it is estimated that more than 7.7 million people left Venezuela by the end of November 2023, of which some 6.5 million stayed in Latin America and the Caribbean [4].

To respond to the country's urgent needs, WFP consolidated its presence as a leading humanitarian and development actor contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) through its food assistance and livelihoods activities, in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Venezuela 2023-2026 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

WFP established its footprint as the leading humanitarian actor providing food assistance to school communities in Venezuela. Schools were identified as the epicentre of local communities and recognized as a neutral platform for implementing food distributions, allowing WFP to reach the most vulnerable households while maintaining a school-based programme independent from national social protection programmes.

WFP Venezuela Interim Country Strategic Plan 2023-2025 focuses on four strategic outcomes: i) school-based food assistance, including nutrition-sensitive activities and support to specific groups in vulnerable conditions such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people with disabilities; ii) capacity strengthening of national actors and institutions; iii) preparedness and response linked to natural hazards, resilience and climate change; and iv) coordination of supply chain and logistics activities and service provision [5].

WFP coordinated its action with national authorities such as the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Education, to strengthen its school-based programme in the country. WFP assisted 681,104 people, including early education schoolchildren, students with disabilities, their families and school communities, across eight out of 23 states, representing 35 percent of the geographic coverage [6]. In addition, WFP reached 11,240 people through food assistance and technical training targeting households in vulnerable conditions, particularly those headed by women and the elderly, in the states of Amazonas, Apure and Sucre. Furthermore, WFP started engaging with authorities to

support communities vulnerable to climate-related disasters in improving preparedness measures, such as risk analysis, and training local risk management committees, thereby strengthening local communities' resilience and preparedness.

By implementing targeting and monitoring strategies, WFP ensured reaching communities in the most vulnerable conditions such as early education schoolchildren, women and girls and people with disabilities. Among them, 52 percent of caregivers and school personnel receiving food assistance under the school-based programme were women. Through information sessions tailored to reduce gender inequality, WFP contributed to strengthening the decision making role of women. Additionally, WFP directly supported students with disabilities attending special education schools. WFP monitoring exercises showed that disability impacted households' spending patterns and priorities, affecting food security. Therefore, WFP's food baskets allowed these households to better manage their resources and meet other essential needs such as health and hygiene.

Indigenous people represented another group with specific vulnerabilities directly targeted by WFP's assistance. In 2023, WFP's monitoring activities showed that Indigenous communities continued to lack access to essential services such as drinking water, electricity and gas as well as the loss of livelihoods, which exacerbated their food insecurity. In addition, climate-related disasters have driven the loss of their ancestral lands and contributed to increasing human mobility within Venezuela and to neighbouring countries (Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil and Guyana, among others). WFP conducted a consultative process with targeted Indigenous communities and other relevant stakeholders to inform programmatic decision regarding their preferences, dietary habits and livelihoods.

WFP collaborated with national and international non-governmental organizations to operationalize and maximize the impact of WFP's operations in the country, maintaining a strong focus on their institutional capacity strengthening to implement food assistance programmes. In addition, WFP engaged with United Nations agencies to ensure that communities received an integrated package of assistance based on each agency's mandate and expertise. This approach avoided duplicating humanitarian interventions.

As part of its commitment to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP maintained its key coordination role for interagency humanitarian activities in the country as the leading agency of the Logistics Cluster and co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization.

# 692,344

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



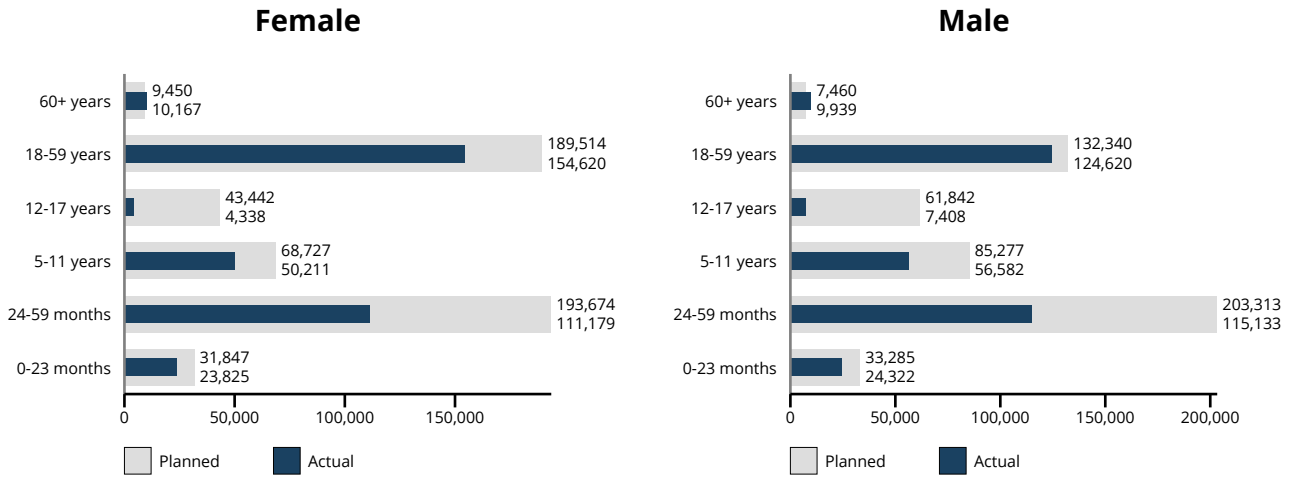
51% female



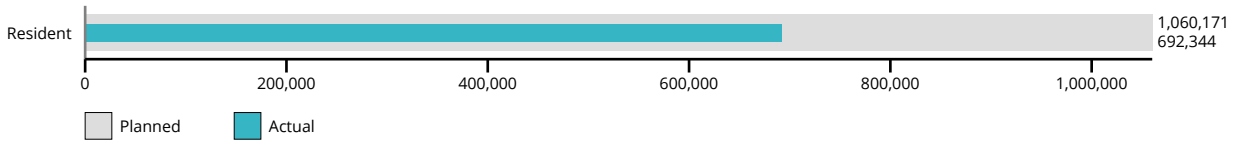
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 16,748 (38% Female, 62% Male)

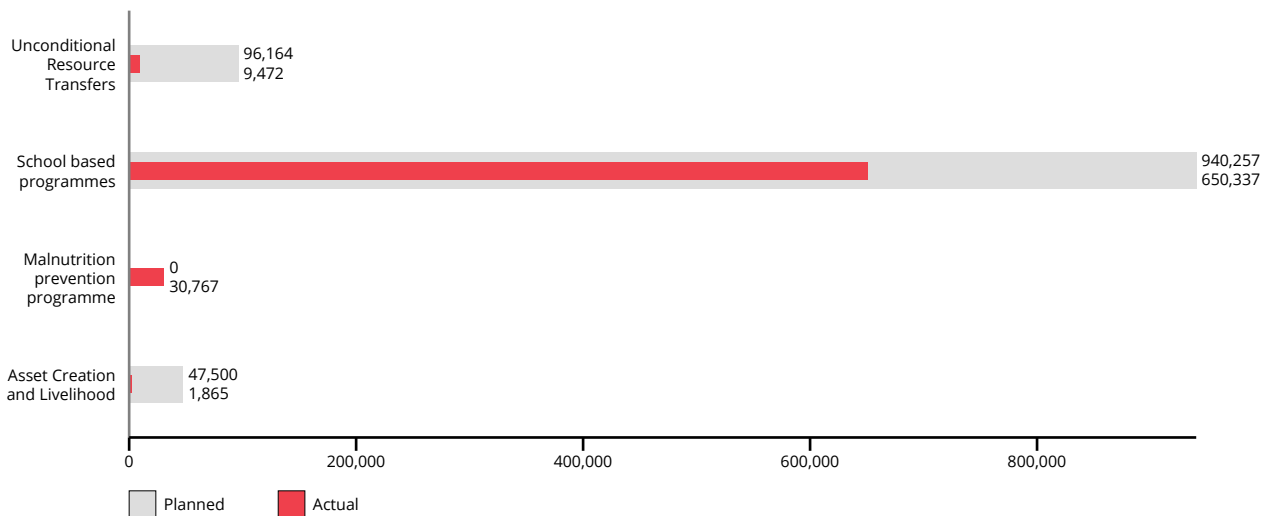
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



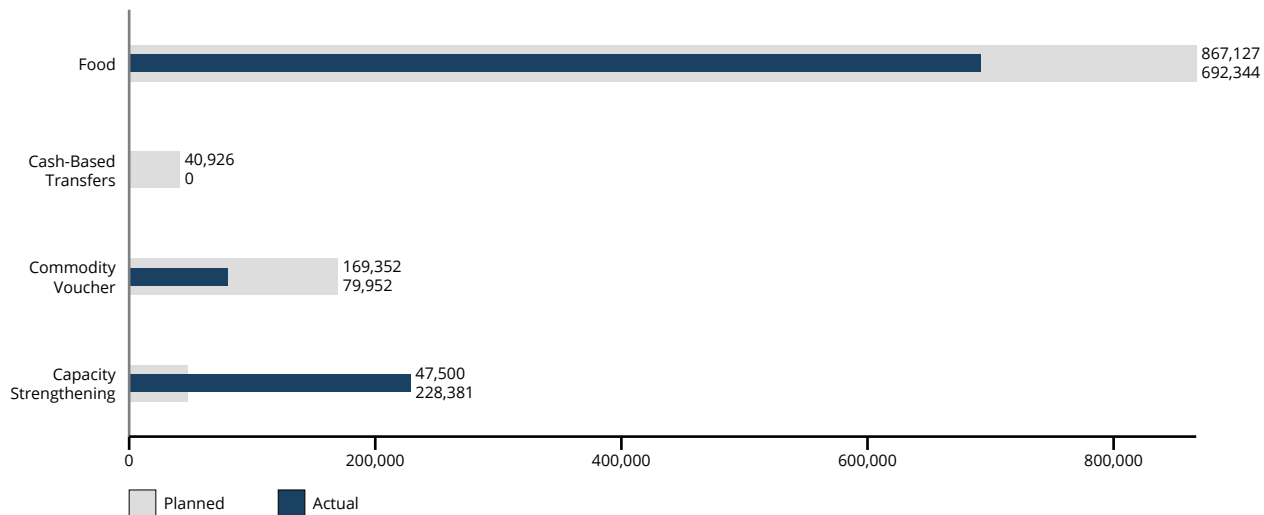
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



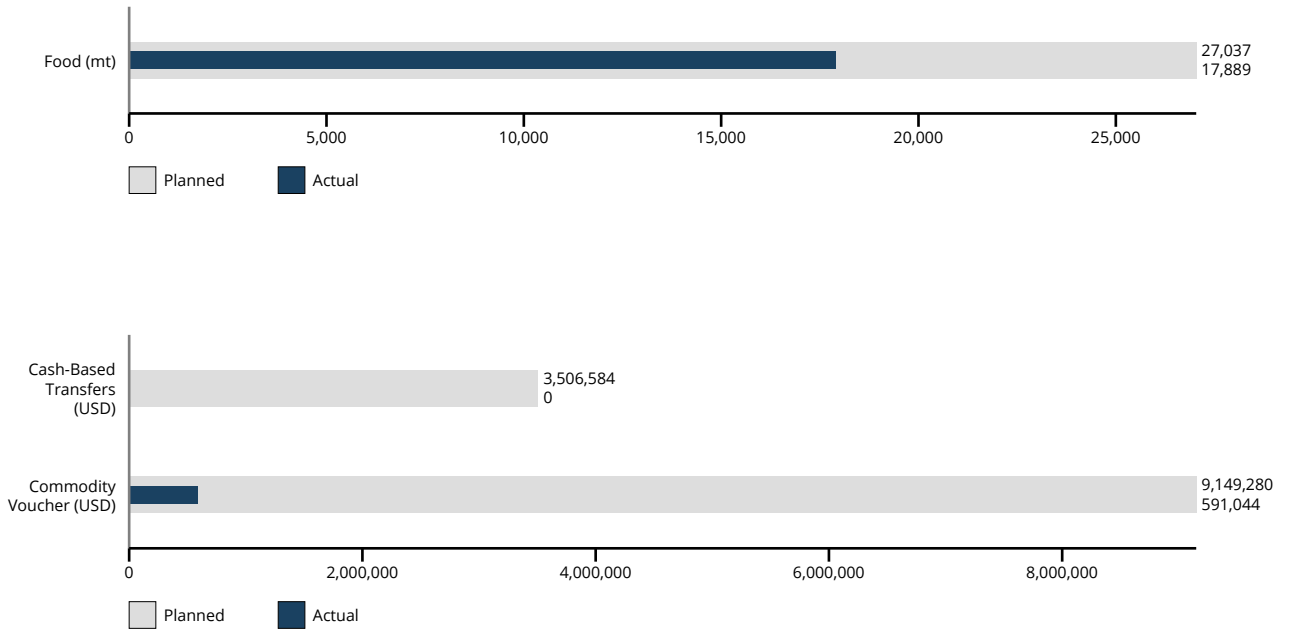
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



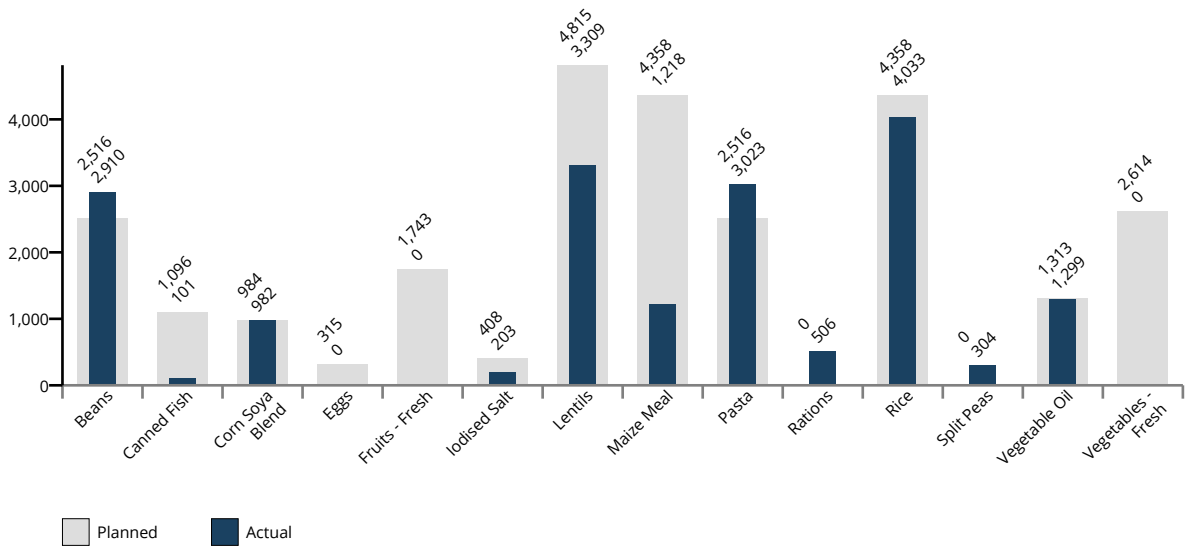
### Beneficiaries by Modality



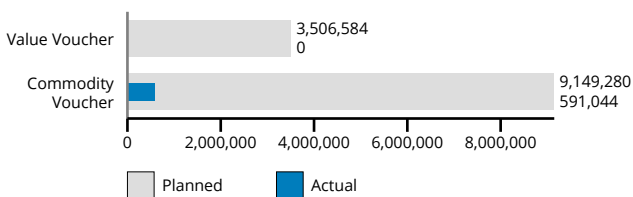
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



© WFP/Marianela González

Fisherwoman participating in technical training on fishing net weaving in the state of Sucre.

Food security and nutrition in Venezuela were affected by a challenging socioeconomic situation, global food price inflation, supply chain challenges and climate-related events that impacted food production and people's livelihoods. According to the Regional Group on Risks, Emergencies and Disasters for Latin America and the Caribbean, Venezuela remained highly vulnerable to the El Niño phenomenon, with dry and drought conditions and increased rainfall and flooding [1].

In addition, smallholder farmers, children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, the elderly, people with chronic diseases and those already experiencing food insecurity are most likely to be impacted by the effects of the El Niño phenomenon.

Regarding access to food, Venezuela imported over 70 percent of the food consumed in the country. This dependency and vulnerability to global food price increases further impacted the purchasing power of the most vulnerable households. According to the World Bank, in the second half of 2023, Venezuela ranked first in food inflation globally [2], reaching its highest peaks of inflation in July (414 percent) and November (318 percent), which represented an increase of more than 100 percent compared to the first quarter of the year, when the country ranked second globally.

According to the Venezuelan Observatory of Finance (OVF, for its Spanish acronym), USD 221 were needed in July to afford the same quantity of food that could be purchased in December 2019 with USD 100. Hence, Venezuelans have experienced a loss of 55 to 57 percent in their purchasing power over the last four years [3]. Rising food prices and local currency depreciation were the main drivers impacting households' purchasing power and capacity to afford basic food baskets. At the end of 2023, the minimum national salary in Venezuela was 130 bolivars per month (equivalent to USD 4). The family food basket was estimated at USD 491, around 23 percent more than in 2022, when the food basket cost was USD 377. As a result, around 126 minimum salaries are needed to afford the basic monthly food basket. On the other hand, a private sector worker's average wage stands at USD 189, representing 38 percent of the value of the family food basket.

Results from WFP's monitoring activities showed that households in the most vulnerable conditions remained affected by a combination of factors, including lack of access to a sufficient, safe and nutritious diet, scarcity of essential services and poor livelihoods. This led households to reduce their assets and dietary diversity or savings linked to health and education.



WFP monitoring showed that women faced more barriers to accessing job opportunities and having sufficient income to cover their household's essential needs, including food, especially in rural areas. Moreover, women faced a double burden in the household, as they traditionally take care of children and the elderly.

Moreover, the migration movement left behind the elderly in charge of grandchildren, conditioning their limited income. Children separated from their parents and Indigenous communities were also identified as people of particular concern. WFP monitoring findings showed that eight out of ten children aged 6-23 months are at risk of malnutrition due to a lack of a diversified diet and access to sufficient food.

To respond to the vulnerabilities, WFP implemented an integrated response, using schools as community entry points. This allowed affected people to access a healthy and nutritious diet while preserving their assets and livelihoods. WFP Venezuela Interim Country Strategic Plan 2023-2025, approved in February 2023, enhanced WFP's presence in the country, integrating emergency preparedness and response activities with resilience-building interventions, including climate change adaptation activities, the school-based programme and capacity strengthening of national actors.

In 2023, WFP continued implementing its school-based programme in Falcón, Yaracuy, Barinas, Trujillo, Sucre, Anzoátegui, Monagas and Delta Amacuro. In addition, WFP leveraged partnerships with other United Nations agencies to implement food security and livelihood interventions to address the urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable households with elderly people, women and children aged 24-59 months in Sucre, Amazonas, and Apure.

Overall in 2023, WFP consolidated its presence in ten states, two more than in 2022 and assisted 692,334 people through its school-based programme and livelihood interventions targeting early education schoolchildren, households, school personnel, people with disabilities, the elderly and Indigenous people.

WFP reached 2,780 schools through its school feeding programme, of which 247 were special education schools attended by 16,748 people with disabilities.

In terms of operational presence, by the end of 2023, WFP had around 180 employees in Caracas and its sub-offices (Falcón, Trujillo, Yaracuy, Barinas, Anzoátegui, Sucre and Monagas, which also serves the state of Delta Amacuro). This field presence allowed WFP to coordinate with local authorities, work hand-in-hand with cooperating partners, conduct continuous monitoring exercises and investigate any incidents that could have occurred.

To operationalize its programmes, WFP contracted and trained 21 non-governmental organizations (NGO) [5], mostly women-led. Overall, WFP cooperating partners counted 1,400 staff members. Compared to the previous year, WFP engaged with four additional NGOs and established a roster of 522 organizations to support an extensive range of activities such as food distribution, livelihood interventions, monitoring exercises, school kitchen refurbishment, nutrition-sensitive actions, disability inclusion, community engagement and assessments.

## Risk management

Based on its corporate risk register matrix, WFP assessed the impact and likelihood of potential risks to its operations and identified appropriate mitigation measures. The main risks identified included security and access constraints, limited river transportation services, economic instability, rising food prices, global supply chain and logistical risks, challenges within import processes, accidents caused by weather-related events, and limited road access, which occasionally delayed food distributions.

WFP's security unit continued to assess the situation and inform WFP employees and cooperating partners accordingly. WFP regularly monitored risks and adapted its contingency measures to respond to logistic, access, and security constraints by rerouting and rescheduling distributions and engaging with local authorities to ensure the safety and security of WFP employees and partners in the field and the safety of food cargo during transportation.

To mitigate the risk of funding shortfalls and supply chain constraints, WFP strengthened its resource mobilization efforts to expand and diversify its portfolio of partners while purchasing commodities at local, regional, and international levels to ensure a cost-efficient supply chain. This ensured the prepositioning of food commodities and reduced the risk of funding gaps impacting the implementation of the activities. WFP also took into consideration providers' availability and expected lead times.

In addition, WFP continued to monitor the work of its cooperating partners to ensure that the field level agreement was implemented in compliance with WFP's standards and requirements.

## Lessons learned

WFP identified some critical lessons learned as pertinent recommendations to guide the implementation of its programme, including:

- Continuing to shape its messaging around the neutrality and independence of its operations to ensure its programme is not associated with political purposes.
- Cooperating with central and regional authorities to ensure effective coordination and transparency of WFP's objectives and activities in the country.
- Continuing to advocate for timely donor support to preposition commodities successfully.
- Conducting sensitization sessions is critical to ensure that targeted communities and cooperating partners understand the scope, expected outcome and modalities of WFP's programme.
- Reinforcing the inclusion of gender-transformative approaches in community assessment and livelihood programme design, including strategies to mitigate risks of gender-based violence and roles bias.
- Strengthening community-based work with cooperating partners to ensure an effective programme implementation.
- Continuing to map best practices for women's empowerment allows WFP to strengthen its gender focus in the design and implementation of operations.
- Strengthening the capacity of cooperating partners and schools as critical actors to ensure safe and adequate food assistance for people in vulnerable conditions.

# Country office story

## Venezuela's WFP school meals help ensure it's never too late



© WFP/Marianela González

Luis Enrique started school for the first time in his life in 2023 with WFP support

It's 5 a.m. in Araya, a small town on the northeastern coast of Venezuela. All houses are quiet and dark except for one.

As usual, Luis García got up early. It will take him an hour to prepare breakfast and get the bathroom ready for his son, Luis Enrique. By the time the father gets Luis Enrique ready on his way out, it will be nearly 8.

This could be the beginning of a typical day for any family, anywhere.

But Luis García is 72 and his son he takes care of is a 52-year-old man with a cognitive disability who is starting his very first day at school.

Beyond education, Luis Enrique is also certain to receive a WFP school meal.

Luis has kept his son at home for over half a century, "well protected, where no one would hurt him," he says. What changed his mind? Why now?

"I was convinced I could give him everything he needed at home. But not anymore," he says. "Especially food."

When times were better, Luis would have weekly plans for the meals. "Now," he says, "we eat what I can get day by day."

### Hard choices

In Venezuela, eight out of ten families sacrifice their most valuable possessions or their entire income to secure just one meal per day. Some stop sending their children to school because they have nothing to give them for breakfast. This is often the case for over 17,000 families with people with disabilities assisted by WFP through its school-based programme.

These families love their children and do everything possible to ensure they have opportunities. Often, they make tough choices: medicine or food, education or food.

In Araya, a nearly 10-hour drive east from the capital Caracas, people once depended on salt production for a living. But this industry has been paralysed for years. Working-age men and women have migrated to nearby cities for jobs or to other countries, often leaving older people in charge of their children and homes.

But for some, those hard decisions have eased since 2022, when WFP introduced a school feeding programme in Venezuela that benefits children, adolescents and adults with disabilities. When the programme started, however, many of those people including Luis Enrique were not even enrolled in schools.

Today, 14,855 children, adolescents and adults with disabilities and their families receive WFP meals in 300 schools across eight states. This number continues to rise as the programme expands to new municipalities with higher rates of food insecurity.

Early evidence shows that school enrollment of people with disabilities has jumped 30 percent in establishments with WFP meals, delivering paybacks in education and food.

Venezuela's public schools also offer safe spaces that provide education and life skills, protection, health care and other essential services to children, adolescents and adults with disabilities, based on their condition and age, observers say.

Although most schools have minimal infrastructure and resources, and many educated professionals have had to leave the country, staff and families are creative and committed. They believe schools can create opportunities for their children, so they do everything to keep them running.

Through schools, WFP can also provide food and other assistance to families of people with disabilities, which often include single women or the elderly. This support relieves the family budget and allows overworked caregivers to care for themselves.

#### Food conquers fear

As the school feeding coverage continues to expand, WFP aims to understand better the needs and capabilities of people with disabilities and any barriers they might experience.

WFP with its cooperating partners also want to reinforce their access to essential public services like healthcare and other support and facilitate connections among their caregivers.

For fathers like Luis García, the school meals offered an incentive to break 52 years of fear. His son has not missed a single school day since.

"I am beyond happy to see my son's progress and how much he loves going to school," García says. "Some people say it's too late, but I don't think so," he adds. "Now I know he can do well when I am no longer around."

# Programme performance

**Strategic outcome 01: By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.**



**681,104 people** assisted in **2,780 schools** across **eight** states under the school meals programme



**261,334 pre-primary** and **61,761 primary schoolchildren** received nutritious meals that promoted physical growth and learning



**14,855 children, adolescents and people with disabilities** and their households received meals in **247 special education schools**



**238,722 household members** supported under the school meals programme could cover other needs, such as expenses on health and hygiene.



**73,665 school personnel** supported the school meals programme and received food assistance.



**227,000 people** benefitted from training and the **distribution of water purification tablets** to prepare Super Cereal Plus nutritious foods

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP contributes to the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable conditions through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, take-home rations, specialized nutritious foods to children aged 6-36 months, messaging and communication to improve eating habits, school kitchen refurbishment and capacity strengthening for the school communities [1].

Within its school-based programme, WFP provided monthly food assistance to 681,104 people, including 261,334 pre-primary schoolchildren, 61,761 primary school students, 14,855 students with disabilities, 238,722 household members, and 73,665 school personnel across 2,780 schools in eight states of Venezuela: Falcón, Trujillo, Yaracuy, Barinas, Monagas, Anzoátegui, Sucre and Delta Amacuro. In addition, WFP distributed fortified food to 30,767 children within its nutrition-sensitive activities.

In April 2023, WFP launched a pilot of onsite school feeding in the state of Falcón, allowing almost 17,000 students and school personnel to receive nutritious hot meals cooked directly in 100 schools where the pilot was implemented, representing 20 percent of the total people assisted through the school feeding programme in the state of Falcón. WFP continued to distribute take-home rations in schools where adequate and accessible operational conditions were not in place, in remote areas and the state of Delta Amacuro. In addition, the take-home ration modality was maintained in special education schools across the country, considering the specific health and dietary needs of people with disabilities and their household's food security needs and coping strategies.

To ensure the implementation of hot meals, WFP engaged with local retailers to support their capacity for logistics, food safety, cost efficiency and on-site school meals distribution processes. While implementing its retail and market development strategy, WFP purchased fresh food such as vegetables, eggs and fruits from locally contracted retailers in Falcón, Anzoátegui and Trujillo. This strategy allows the diversification of food assistance while strengthening local food production and supply chains and developing sustainable agricultural food systems.

Hot school meals and alternative take-home rations were designed to cover a half-day (30-45 percent) of the child's energy (kcal) requirements, depending on the age group. Furthermore, WFP promoted exclusive breastfeeding of

children under 6 months by informing their caregivers about the rationale and purpose of the food assistance support for these children, which is designed considering families with children enrolled in pre-primary school.

In addition, WFP continued refurbishing school kitchens to guarantee basic conditions for preparing safe meals for students. As of the end of 2023, WFP refurbished 327 school kitchens in Falcón, Yaracuy, Barinas and Trujillo, representing a 94 percent increase compared to 2022. The main focus was on storage spaces and security, water system repair, cooking equipment supply and repair, ceiling and electric system repair. These interventions benefitted 51,400 early education students and school personnel.

Additionally, WFP distributed kitchen utensils and equipment sets to prepare Super Cereal Plus in 1,000 school kitchens where the school-based programme was implemented. Kitchen sets included cooking appliances and water filters. Burner gas stoves and gas cylinders were installed in schools with no kitchens.

In schools where hot meals were served, WFP and its cooperating partners supported the creation of school meals teams, composed of members of the school communities, including students' household members and school personnel, who played a significant role in the implementation, management, and decision making of the WFP school-based programme, including meals preparation, food tracking and storage. This participative approach strengthened the sense of ownership among the school communities and improved accountability processes.

In addition, as part of its nutrition-sensitive activities, WFP continued distributing specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal Plus) to children under three and conducting nutritional education sessions for school personnel preparing hot meals. Through several communication activities with cooperating partners, WFP reached more than 50,000 people, including school communities and caregivers of children and people with disabilities, to share nutrition education as well as water, sanitation and hygiene messages.

Since the beginning of the 2023-2024 school year, WFP has developed inclusive communication products adapted to people with disabilities by adding audio recordings and sign language interpreters for individuals with sensory disabilities.

WFP conducted a pilot project in special education schools in Monagas as part of its commitment to providing high-quality and inclusive service and evaluating new modalities of assistance adapted to the needs of people with disabilities and other groups in vulnerable conditions. In collaboration with the non-governmental organization Humanity and Inclusion, which provided technical expertise, WFP identified programmatic adaptations needed to incorporate a disability inclusion lens in the school-based programme. Moreover, Humanity and Inclusion supported the implementation of a differentiated registry of beneficiary households. This registry included the Washington Group Questions, an internationally recognized instrument for census disability. Such data allowed a comprehensive understanding of the barriers faced by households with persons with disabilities and supported the incorporation of reasonable accommodations to enhance the inclusion and protection of these groups. In 2023, WFP registered 14,855 children, adolescents, people with disabilities and their households receiving WFP's meals in 247 special education schools using this differentiated register.

Furthermore, the pilot included the use of SCOPE, WFP's digital platform for corporate identity management. This tool optimizes food assistance delivery operations, guarantees data protection and enhances WFP accountability. Throughout the process, WFP shared key messages on registration and digitization among school communities, including braille and a QR code that gave access to videos in sign language.

The pilot results provided vital insights to mainstream a disability inclusion lens across the programme, the need to foster partnerships with local and international organizations and experts in disability inclusion and the need to better support students with disabilities in redeeming their assistance at schools.

WFP's commitment to designing differentiated programmes for people with disabilities also provided the opportunity to start implementing the User Journey. This methodology allows WFP to understand the social, communicational, physical and institutional barriers that hamper the access of people with disabilities and their households to WFP food assistance. WFP adopted this methodology by expanding the profiles to better understand the needs of people with different disabilities (cognitive, visual, and hearing) and their caregivers (the elderly, women heads of households, and school teachers, among others). In 2024, WFP will continue engaging with organizations with expertise and representation of people with disabilities to jointly implement the User Journey and provide critical insights to guarantee accountability to people with disabilities and their families.

Regarding gender aspects, WFP shared communications material and content with its cooperating partners for social activities organized for those attending school food distribution days. In 2023, these activities covered topics such as the co-responsibility of household chores between men and women and the father's role during breastfeeding. WFP received positive feedback from assisted people on gender-related issues and plans to increase the number of communications products and activities in 2024. In addition, for monitoring exercises, WFP implemented participatory research methods. Through focus group discussions, assisted people discussed their perception of vulnerability (usually associated with age and gender), the roles and responsibilities of men and women within the household and

gender-based violence risks.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.	3 - Fully integrates gender

## Strategic outcome 02: By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.

Within the strategic outcome 2 framework, WFP provides support and technical assistance to national institutions by strengthening components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems. The activities included in this strategic outcome are on demand, upon request from national authorities.

In 2023, WFP collaborated with the ministries of Planning, Education and Eco-Socialism and held technical meetings on WFP's potential support for effective mechanisms for inclusive and cost-effective procurement planning and capacity-strengthening activities for supply chain actors. As national authorities did not request support from WFP, no funds were allocated nor spent under strategic outcome 2. WFP expects to continue building and strengthening relationships with national institutions in 2024 and 2025.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	N/A



## Strategic outcome 03: By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.



**11,240 people** trained on food assistance and technical life skills to help recover their livelihoods.



**93 percent** of training participants were women, who received technical assistance in income-generating activities, including fishing and bakery



**130 civil protection officers, firemen and other first responders** participated in **four workshops** on food assistance and logistics in emergencies



WFP delivered **3,000 recycled bags** to help build a retaining wall that protected **6,600 people** in risk zones.



**The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster** coordinated **73** humanitarian actors, **51** were local organizations

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP contributes to improving the food security and nutrition of women, men, boys and girls affected by climate-related disasters and strengthening national capacities to respond to and mitigate the impact of climate-related shocks.

In 2023, in collaboration with the Logistics Cluster, WFP conducted four workshops on emergency response for 130 public officers from Civil Protection, Fire Departments, the Venezuelan Federation of Search and Rescue (FEVESAR, for its Spanish acronym), and members of the Risk Management System of the Capital District and Miranda, Anzoátegui and Sucre. These actions supported capacity strengthening and preparedness of key stakeholders while enhancing partnerships and coordination with local authorities to provide food assistance and immediate response after climate-related shocks.

As part of its emergency preparedness actions, WFP provided Civil Protection with 3,000 recycled bags of polypropylene to construct a retaining wall. This action focused on preventing flooding caused by a river in the Alto Apure District, which could affect the lives of over 6,600 people. This joint action also involved local stakeholders such as the Mayor's Office of the Alto Apure District, which donated the sand to fill the sacks, the Civil Protection officer and other community volunteers, who contributed to building the retaining wall. These initial actions have shown the crucial need to support risk management and preparedness activities across Venezuela.

Regarding food security and livelihood interventions, WFP supported the economic recovery of people affected by compounding vulnerabilities, including living in areas with high risk of natural hazards. WFP addressed the urgent food and nutrition needs of households in vulnerable situations in the states of Amazonas, Apure and Sucre, allowing them to preserve, restore and diversify their livelihoods. WFP provided food assistance mainly to women heads of households, the elderly and Indigenous communities and promoted their participation in technical and life skills training to reduce dependency on negative coping strategies.

Overall, as part of its food security and livelihood recovery intervention, WFP reached 11,240 people, of which 9,472 received food assistance through general food distribution activities (60 percent were women head of households) and 1,865 household members benefitted from food assistance delivered through training activities, of these 539 (93 percent women) participants of technical training strengthened the income generation capacity of their households in areas of commercial and agricultural activities (fishing, baking, gastronomy, chicken breeding) combined with entrepreneurial skills.

At the end of this intervention, WFP lessons-learned exercise showed the need to continue complementing technical training and providing productive assets. Moreover, most food-insecure people participating in the interventions were women, who informed that these interventions improved their opportunities to access income-generating activities and strengthened their role in decision making regarding household nutrition practices and income.

Regarding interagency coordination, WFP co-led the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSC) with the Food and Agriculture Organization. The cluster was crucial in facilitating coordination and information-sharing activities among national and international humanitarian actors implementing food security and livelihood programmes.

The FSC coordinated communications and collaboration among 73 humanitarian actors involved in the food security response in the country, of which 51 were local organizations. The cluster conducted field-level missions in 21 out of 23 states in Venezuela to hold meetings that served as engagement and advocacy spaces to open dialogues with partners, key stakeholders and government counterparts.

In addition, the FSC contributed to creating working groups at national and regional levels, mainly dedicated to coordination and information sharing on programmes related to agricultural activities, food basket composition, triple nexus, gender, cash-based transfers and Indigenous communities.

During the first semester of 2023, the FSC conducted in-person and virtual trainings about using standard food security indicators, standard food baskets and considerations for developing value chains. In addition, the FSC conducted trainings on gender awareness within food security programme design, alternative energy for cooking, setting up kitchen gardens and applying a multisectoral nexus lens to project planning.

During the second half of 2023, the cluster published critical guidance on non-agricultural livelihood activities, identification and response in suspected bird flu cases, and food packaging and labelling standards, which were shared among partners.

Finally, the FSC updated the criteria for people in need of immediate food assistance based on the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data from national institutions and organizations in the humanitarian community. The prevalence of food insecurity within the country was determined using the Global Food Security Cluster methodology and by analysing three leading indicators: i) the food consumption score, ii) the reduced coping strategies index, and iii) livelihood coping strategies.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p><b>Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.</b></p>	<p><b>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</b></p>

## Strategic outcome 04: National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.



Leading the Logistics cluster, WFP collaborated with **51** humanitarian organizations



WFP partnered with the PAHO and UNHCR to store medical supplies and other non-food items



WFP's logistic services supported over **950,000** people in communities in vulnerable conditions, assisted by PAHO and UNHCR.

Within the strategic outcome 4 framework, WFP provides coordination and management services to national and humanitarian actors, allowing them access to standard logistical services. This outcome includes the activities carried out by the Logistics Cluster and service provision activities that WFP can provide upon request by international and national actors.

WFP led the Logistics Cluster in collaboration with 51 humanitarian organizations within the framework of interagency coordination. As part of the Cluster, the Gap and Needs Analysis report (GNA) was published at the end of 2023, showing challenges such as i) stock rupture mainly of medicines; ii) high cost of river transportation services; iii) river transportation suppliers not meeting the organizations' safety and quality requirements; iv) irregular fuel supply impacting the cost of transportation; v) need of investment to adequate warehousing structures. The results of the GNA will be used in 2024 as the main resource to advocate with key stakeholders and government counterparts.

Moreover, the Logistic Cluster established the working group for river transport, which served to lead field missions in the states of Delta Amacuro, Amazonas, Apure, Bolívar and Sucre and meet with humanitarian actors, local authorities and service providers to gather information on logistical gaps related to river and maritime transportation and explore solutions including the provision of river transport services.

In 2023, non-governmental organizations in the country continued to face significant challenges in importing goods. The Logistics Cluster received the support of the Importation and Customs Clearance Together working group, hosted by the Global Logistics Cluster, to fill a mapping matrix that guided decisions to reduce the impact of import delays in humanitarian operations and to design an action plan that served to advocate with public counterparts.

Furthermore, the Logistics Cluster served as one of the field hosts of the Global Logistics Cluster meeting, which allowed clusters in eleven countries to exchange and collect feedback from partners on how to support local operations better globally.

Lastly, the Cluster participated in the Regional Logistics Response Team training held in Colombia to facilitate a session on the critical role of information management units in emergency operations. In addition, the Logistics Cluster and the Logistics Working Group from Colombia, both led by WFP, co-facilitated three binational discussions with the Economic Integration Chambers of both countries to explore opportunities for easing flows of relief cargo such as food and non-food items related to humanitarian programmes. Besides providing information about legal frameworks for the flow of goods, the chambers explained how the scope of their mandate could support the supply chain by liaising with binational trade unions or companies able to distribute goods, such as food and medicines.

Regarding service provision, WFP partnered with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to store medical supplies, including cold supply chain services to preserve medicines and vaccines. In addition, WFP signed a service provision contract with UNHCR to store non-food and relief items, manage warehouses and provide IT equipment.

Overall, WFP handled 3,397.32 mt for UNHCR and PAHO, representing more than 20 percent savings for the partners compared to private suppliers' costs.

In 2023, the service value corresponded to more than USD 323,000.

WFP's logistic services indirectly benefitted 950,000 people from communities in vulnerable conditions supported by PAHO and UNHCR.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.	N/A
Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The socioeconomic situation in Venezuela continued to affect women and girls differently than boys and men, perpetuating conventional gender stereotypes and gender-based violence continued to be a top risk for them. According to the International Rescue Committee (IRC), these socioeconomic changes are also challenging dynamics of power within households, driving increased rates of domestic violence [1].

In 2023, monitoring exercises by the humanitarian community showed that: i) households headed by women face more challenges in covering food needs and other essential services; ii) women's main sources of income are informal, part-time or domestic jobs; iii) women have greater difficulty than men in accessing independent livelihoods and financial resources; and iv) women and girls are most exposed to sexual exploitation in exchange of food and other essential goods.

Therefore, WFP mainstreamed a gender-sensitive approach throughout its activities, ensuring that women, men, boys and girls had better access to information on WFP's programmes and were involved in decision making processes and economic opportunities that improved food security and nutrition for themselves, their families and communities.

WFP conducted consultations integrating women's needs into programme design and implementation. Through its school-based programme, WFP contributed to keeping girls in schools while working with partners and school communities to share communication materials to address gender inequalities. WFP encouraged the participants of its school-based programme to distribute unpaid care and domestic work equally and sensitize the communities regarding responsible fatherhood.

By providing training, WFP's school-based programme directly benefitted school personnel, 80 percent women. Additionally, WFP's school-based programme motivated women employees to maintain their jobs at school and strengthen their roles from an economic and social perspective. In 2023, more than 52 percent of people participating in WFP programmes were women and girls.

WFP supported fisherwomen in Sucre through a food security and livelihoods recovery intervention. According to the latest National Survey on Living Conditions [2], 85 percent of the population in Sucre lives in extreme poverty, with a significant difference between the employment rate for men (56 percent) and women (19 percent). Thus, WFP provided food assistance to 89 fishers (84 women) as well as technical training on fishing techniques, boat maintenance and fish conservation and training related to women's empowerment as a division of care responsibilities and transformation of gender roles. As part of the boat maintenance and food conservation learning modules, WFP and its cooperating partner repaired three fishing boats for the community and delivered some fish dryers and fish smokers, as well as tools for fishing boat maintenance, allowing the fisherwomen and their families to further develop their economic activity beyond the assistance received from WFP.

The fisherwomen conveyed that the activities were well-oriented to their technical needs and community context and the design of the activities included useful information on gender and women's empowerment. Participants said men traditionally led fishing, with women mostly having a secondary role. Hence, through WFP's intervention, women stated they gained ownership in a predominantly men-led space.

In addition, women conveyed that WFP's food assistance allowed them to use the family income to cover other essential needs, such as hygiene and health. The women also reported that these activities increased their well-being, as they could access personal hygiene products.

WFP also participated in the Gender Equality Network for Venezuela, an interagency coordination mechanism to support and advise the work of the United Nations Country Team and the Humanitarian Country Team toward achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls.

In December 2023, WFP organized and hosted "GenTalk", its first consultation workshop for gender mainstreaming within food security programmes, as part of a regional initiative promoting synergies between women-led organizations and those which promote gender equality and women empowerment. The workshop hosted 15 organizations, including national and international non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, academia and community stakeholders. The attendees identified the main challenges to food security and gender equality in Venezuela and potential synergies among organizations. Results from this first GenTalk, along with WFP's community consultations and monitoring exercises, serve as a starting point for building a gender road map. WFP will continue ensuring programmes are gender-sensitive while building strong partnerships with key organizations and specialized services for victims of gender-based violence in 2024.

# 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**

Venezuela's complex socioeconomic situation continued to drive episodes of localized violence, putting women, children, the elderly, the LGBTIQ+ community and Indigenous people at higher risk. [1] According to the needs assessments conducted by the Protection Cluster, the main protection risks affecting these groups in vulnerable conditions are the lack of identity documents, gender-based violence and human trafficking. Food insecurity contributed to the negative coping strategies for the communities in vulnerable conditions that perpetuate protection risks.

In 2023, WFP's analyses confirmed that among the participants of its school-based programme, the most vulnerable were i) women-headed households; ii) households with five or more family members; iii) households headed by people under 25 years; and iv) households with people with disabilities. These families are more vulnerable to food insecurity due to difficulties accessing formal employment and lack of livelihoods [2]. Food insecurity is also a key driver of child protection risks. For example, children living in food-insecure households are more liable to school dropouts and more exposed to child work, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.

Guided by the people-centred approach, WFP continued to adopt an age, gender and diversity lens through the design and implementation of its programme. WFP shaped its activities around specialized trainings and developed communication guides for cooperating partners to ensure an understanding of the interventions, community approaches and dignified treatment of people participating in the programme. At the school community level, WFP strengthened school meals committees by developing guidance and communications products to facilitate implementation while encouraging community engagement. Moreover, WFP included tailored actions to inform people about WFP's initiatives by transmitting information on humanitarian principles, people rights, assistance criteria, community feedback mechanisms, use of SCOPE food safety and handling. WFP developed communication products that were adapted to various audiences, such as families, school personnel, people with disabilities, and Indigenous people. Lastly, WFP conducted awareness-raising sessions during food distribution to provide tools that influence family well-being.

WFP engaged with local and international organizations specialized in disability inclusion in humanitarian programmes. Together with Humanity and Inclusion, WFP conducted a community engagement activity with students with disabilities and their families in Monagas. The "I am capable" activity created a safe space for students and caregivers to share their expectations, opinions and life goals. With the "I am capable" slogan, students expressed what they would like to do when they grow up, highlighting that their disabilities do not limit their development opportunities. Caregivers also had the space to reflect on their role as supporters, creating a safe network among them. This was well-received by the special education school community. As a result, WFP planned to replicate this activity in 2024, building on its platform of over 245 schools serving 14,000 students with disabilities.

As part of WFP's commitment to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), WFP continued implementing its community feedback mechanism (CFM) to receive feedback from people served and their communities. In Venezuela, the CFM is an interagency helpline serving United Nations agencies and operated by trained employees who attend cases through phone calls, text messages and WhatsApp, guaranteeing high-quality service and confidentiality to users. Besides these communication channels, in 2023, WFP started implementing suggestion boxes and face-to-face feedback in municipalities where users do not have stable phone connections, allowing all users equal access. The interagency nature of the CFM allowed more accessible referral pathways for users, considering that the operators (under the respective agency's guidance) provide the necessary information to refer cases to specialized nutrition and protection services.

WFP ensured CFM users' concerns were duly attended and WFP periodically trained the operators on different areas of WFP programmes. WFP also trained cooperating partners on CFM functioning, emphasising the importance of accountability to affected people.

WFP's CFM assisted 10,636 people, 3,000 more than in 2022. Positive feedback accounted for 29 percent of the cases, including people who appreciated the food assistance received, communications and engagement activities, and the

high-quality service provided by WFP and its cooperating partners. Also, 27 percent of users suggested varying the food commodities to include other groups (i.e., pregnant women, the elderly and additional children) and continuing to deliver take-home rations. Regarding information requests, 25 percent of users asked about the eligibility criteria for receiving assistance, how take-home rations or onsite school meal modalities would be implemented, and sought to confirm their registration in WFP programmes. Additionally, 11 percent expressed concern regarding the shift from take-home rations to onsite school meals, considering the high intra-household sharing practices and WFP's exit from nonprioritized communities. Finally, 8 percent of the users requested to be included in the programme. However, they did not meet the eligibility criteria.

All community feedback was analysed monthly, and WFP used it to inform employees and cooperating partners to take appropriate action. Some key findings from WFP's monitoring exercises showed that 72 percent of people knew how to access WFP's feedback mechanism. Additionally, 80 percent said they received a timely response. The number of requests and feedback received through the CFM in 2023 increased by 136 percent compared to 2022, when WFP managed 7,829 helpline cases.

In addition, as part of its commitment to contributing to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP conducted capacity assessments of 19 cooperating partners, which informed action plans to better support partners in including PSEA policies in their operations. In addition, WFP piloted PSEA messaging through RapidPro text messages for WFP employees and its partners to promote awareness-raising on this topic. This pilot activity will grow in 2024, aiming for a direct communication channel with assisted people and their communities [3].



# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Venezuela has insular areas and low-altitude coasts with arid and semi-arid zones exposed to flooding, drought and desertification, as well as fragile mountainous ecosystems. According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Venezuela is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of Climate Change.

Climate change programming across WFP Venezuela Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2023-2025 is a crucial vulnerability issue impacting food security. ICSP strategic outcomes enhance WFP to support national institutions and communities in climate-related areas closely linked to food security.

In 2023, WFP continued strengthening its operations while mainstreaming environmental and social safeguards to ensure project consistency with WFP's policies.

Within the framework of its ICSP, WFP reviewed all activities to identify potential adverse environmental and social risks.

WFP integrated environmental standards as part of the technical assistance for local value chain actors. In addition, WFP-screened activities were implemented in collaboration with cooperating partners through its corporate environmental screening tool.

WFP developed a new tool to optimize the logistics of food distribution, improving cost efficiency and reducing the number of trucks involved in distributions by 10 to 25 percent in each state, thus significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

In terms of field-level agreements with cooperating partners, WFP included Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) implementation as part of the selection criteria requirements in the call for proposals. In addition, WFP's portfolio of livelihood interventions also included information on potential environmental and social risks that were continuously evaluated among the agreements with cooperating partners.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the first quarter of 2023. To become a global environmental management leader, WFP allocated resources and hired an employee focused on EMS. Environmental missions took place in seven out of eight sub-offices in the country, including assessments and workshops on environmental awareness to employees at each location. As a result, an action plan was developed for each office as well as the "We Make The Difference" campaign, consisting in a series of sound environmental practices to be implemented nationwide aligned with the EMS focusing on energy efficiency, water conservation and waste management.

As a result of the campaign, WFP promoted the efficient use of air conditioning and lighting; distributed materials on the importance of behavioural change to boost water conservation throughout all offices; and strengthened the existing waste management system.

Records of waste generated across all offices were created and kept using the corporate Mobile Operational Data Acquisition platform, and waste segregation was implemented during the last quarter of 2023.

WFP led the implementation of waste segregation at the headquarters of eight additional United Nations entities. In line with this, WFP provided paper and cardboard segregation bins to the United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator and OHCHR.

# Nutrition integration

## **Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

According to WFP's monitoring reports, eight out of ten children under three in Venezuela do not have a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) [1], increasing the risk of malnutrition. For this reason, nutrition is a cross-cutting component of strategic outcomes 1 and 3.

WFP continued implementing nutrition-sensitive activities as a cross-cutting component of the school-based programme (strategic outcome 1), focusing on diversifying food baskets and ensure nutritious hot meals for populations in vulnerable conditions.

Given the results of the MAD, children under three became a group of interest in the school-based programme. WFP continued to distribute specialized nutritious food (Super Cereal Plus) to 41,000 children aged 6-23 months within an integrated package that included nutritional messages for caregivers and school personnel, community engagement activities for caregivers, and the delivery of water purification tablets. These activities were carried out where the programme was implemented, except for Delta Amacuro.

During food distribution and information sessions, WFP and cooperating partners shared key messages on nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene for caregivers of children and students with disabilities. In addition, 413 school cooks participated in nutrition and food safety training to ensure hot meals were served in safe conditions.

In the framework of food assistance and livelihood interventions under strategic outcome 3, WFP provided fortified food in baskets delivered to households, ensuring nutritious food was delivered timely and reducing the gap in micronutrients.

To integrate nutrition across food systems, WFP collaborated with the national private sector to identify pasta and rice fortification opportunities and national alternatives to Super Cereal Plus, including producing Super Cereal Plus in Venezuela.

Furthermore, WFP maintained an active task force with UNICEF to exchange information on nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions and identify synergies, challenges and priorities while avoiding duplication of efforts.

In 2023, regarding capacity strengthening for cooperating partners, WFP conducted two nutrition workshops covering WFP's nutrition strategy and the content and methodology for training trainers to school cooks and personnel.

Within the Memorandum of Understanding framework with the National Institute for Nutrition (INN), WFP supported INN in conducting 97 technical training on nutritional education to 3,800 school personnel in 1,589 schools where the school-based programme was implemented. The sessions focused on strengthening the capacity of school cooks in nutrition, food preparation, healthy menus and food safety.

The results of both cross-cutting indicators on Nutrition Integration are a clear example of how WFP integrates nutrition objectives into its programmes to improve dietary diversity and protect the nutritional status of the populations served. In addition, the indicators showed WFP's commitment to achieving a good level of integration of nutrition objectives in each intervention, from the design of the food basket to the inclusion of nutrition-sensitive activities.

# Partnerships

In 2023, WFP Venezuela Interim Country Strategic Plan 2023-2025 enabled WFP to diversify and expand its operation in Venezuela by consolidating its role as a key humanitarian and development actor in the country and by incorporating additional activities to its intervention, such as emergency preparedness and response activities with resilience-building interventions, including climate change adaptation activities and capacity strengthening of national actors.

WFP's operation was possible primarily thanks to international government donors. Additional resources were provided by internal financing mechanisms and United Nations funding, such as the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). WFP continued to approach international financing institutions in its efforts to consolidate its partnerships with these actors and exchange knowledge and information regarding the country's situation. Additionally, WFP continued to seek support from private donors.

Flexible contributions from international donors enabled WFP to use resources where they are most needed. WFP continued to engage with several donors, holding regular meetings and carrying out joint field missions to establish and strengthen these partnerships, allowing donors to see the impact of their support.

WFP established significant partnerships with 468 private sector entities in supply chain services. This nurtured WFP's knowledge and experience in procurement and logistics based on the Venezuelan context, including market-based assistance to provide fresh food through hot meals served in schools. This is an important step forward in WFP's efforts to ensure that early education students can access nutritious food. At the same time, WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with local actors in the food value chain. In addition, WFP explored the opportunity for local private entities to produce fortified foods at the national level, especially Super Cereal Plus, which WFP distributes to children under three.

At the national government level, WFP coordinated its interventions with the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Education. In 2023, WFP started engaging with the Ministry of Ecosocialism to apply to the Adaptation Fund to jointly implement activities to strengthen the resilience of local communities and adaptation to climate change. Additionally, WFP engaged with the National Civil Protection and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to conduct training in emergency preparedness and response related to food assistance and logistics, considering the country's vulnerability to climate-related disasters. Moreover, within a Memorandum of Understanding framework, WFP coordinated with the National Nutrition Institute to plan nutrition-sensitive activities.

During the GenTalk workshop held in December 2023, WFP concluded that stronger partnerships should be established with other United Nations, non-governmental organizations and academia with expertise in gender and protection to strengthen the capacity of WFP employees, as well as its cooperating partners' staff, and other key stakeholders involved in WFP's programmes.

## Focus on localization

WFP relied on field level agreements with non-governmental organizations (NGO) to implement its activities in the country. As of the end of 2023, WFP had 21 cooperating partners, of which 9 were national NGOs and 13 were led by women. WFP recognized the importance of strengthening the capacities of local and international NGOs, as their potential to implement food security and resilience-building programmes in the country at a large scale is key for the future of Venezuela. Hence, WFP conducted tailored capacity-strengthening plans and workshops to support partners in consolidating their humanitarian programmes and their capacities to implement WFP's school-based programmes and livelihood operations. These plans included training on programmatic, financial and cross-cutting issues and support with corporate procedures such as developing manuals and standard operating procedures. In 2023, WFP also signed longer-term field level agreements to give more stability to partners, paving the road to plan long-term interventions.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Regarding interagency partnerships, WFP actively participated in all United Nations coordination mechanisms and regularly exchanged with the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) and OCHA. In addition, WFP coordinated its interventions with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to explore opportunities for

collaboration, complement each other's intervention and leverage each comparative advantage while avoiding duplication efforts, particularly when co-implementing funding from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Within the United Nations Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023 - 2026, with the RCO and UNHCR, WFP co-led the Interagency Group for Partnerships and Resource Mobilization to provide technical advice on resource mobilization and facilitate multi-sectoral partnerships. WFP also co-led the Food Security and Food Systems Result Area of the UNSDCF along with FAO.

# Financial Overview

In early 2023, WFP operated under a Transitional Interim Multi-country Strategic Plan (T-IMCSP) for Latin American countries impacted by the situation in Venezuela. In February, the Executive Board approved the first Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for 2023-2025 in Venezuela. WFP transferred the unspent funds from the T-IMCSP to the ICSP, duly informing its donors, as the activities of the two strategic frameworks were aligned.

























In 2023, 53 percent of WFP's operation in Venezuela was funded by international partners' contributions and internal financing mechanisms. Flexible funding allowed WFP to consolidate its programme in Venezuela, allocating resources based on operational priorities. Due to funding shortfalls, WFP implemented some ration cuts and reduced the number of targeted schools.

WFP registered 29 percent of expenditures against its implementation plan. This is mainly because significant contributions were received in the year's second half.













Strategic outcome 1 received 60 percent of funds needed, which allowed the implementation and consolidation of WFP's school-based programme through several modalities, including take-home rations and onsite meals served at school, with the support of local retailer supplying fresh food to complement the food basket distributed by WFP.

Strategic outcome 2 was not funded during the first year of the ICSP, as the activities under this strategic outcome are identified in coordination with national authorities and no specific needs were identified in 2023. Strategic outcome 3 was funded at 27 percent, allowing WFP to implement food security and livelihood interventions, as well as several workshops on emergency preparedness and response to Civil Protection staff, firefighters, volunteers and members of national emergency response teams. In addition, WFP prepositioned an emergency stock for food assistance and relief items. Finally, strategic outcome 4 was funded at 26 percent, allowing WFP to provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains and institutional procurement among others.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 125,176,888	 107,116,931	 68,625,090	 41,671,896
SO01: By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	 104,833,812	 103,236,994	 63,057,956	 39,613,761
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.	 104,833,812	 103,236,994	 63,057,956	 39,613,761
SO03: By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	 20,343,075	 3,879,936	 5,567,134	 2,058,135
Activity 03: Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.	 20,343,075	 3,879,936	 5,567,134	 2,058,135
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 4,372,520	 3,373,928	 0	 0

SO02: By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.	4,372,520	3,373,928	0	0
Activity 02: Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	4,372,520	3,373,928	0	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	2,929,736	2,929,736	783,996	528,154
SO04: National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	2,929,736	2,929,736	783,996	528,154
Activity 04: Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.	308,733	308,733	330,943	177,693
Activity 05: Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.	2,621,002	2,621,003	453,052	350,460
Non-SDG Target	0	0	1,671,940	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	132,479,145	113,420,596	71,081,027	42,200,051
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	7,177,690	6,495,775	4,442,460	3,552,078

Total Direct Costs	 139,656,836	 119,916,371	 75,523,488	 45,752,129
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 8,898,098	 7,614,441	 4,604,273	 4,604,273
Grand Total	 148,554,934	 127,530,813	 80,127,761	 50,356,403



# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Observatorio Venezolano de Finanzas.

[2] Plan de la Patria for Venezuela, 2025.

[3] Observatorio Venezolano de Finanzas.

[4] Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants, update from November 2023, <https://www.r4v.info/es/refugiadosymigrantes>

[5] The Executive Board approved WFP Venezuela Interim Country Strategic Plan 2023-2025 in February and became effective in March 2023.

[6] Anzoategui, Barinas, Delta Amacuro, Falcón, Monagas, Sucre, Trujillo and Yaracuy.

## Operational context

[1] Effects and humanitarian consequences of the El Niño phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023/2024.

[2] World Bank Food Security Updates for July, October and November 2023.

[3] OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report, July 2023.

[4] Registration in special education schools determines the number of special education students, caregivers and school personnel.

[5] AVSI Foundation; ACTED; Acuario; Agencia Adventista para el Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales; Alianza Internacional Cielos Abiertos; ASOVILUZ; Cooperazione Internazionale, Caritas Venezuela; Centro de Animación Juvenil; Centro de Formación Popular Renaciendo Juntos; Fundación Techo; Humanity and Inclusion; Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society; International Medical Corps; Lutheran World Federation; RET; Tinta Violeta; Un Techo Para mi País Venezuela; Trabajo y Persona; Fundación Bengoa and World Vision Venezuela.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Number of unique schools reached by WFP during 2023 through onsite and alternative take-home food rations.

Regarding Outcome Results: According to WFP Minimum Monitoring Requirements and Corporate Standards, Outcomes data collection should be conducted once a year, with the first data collection corresponding to the baseline.

Venezuela's Interim Country Strategic Plan was approved in February 2023, and the baseline data for the new ICSP was collected in June 2023. Hence, the follow-up data for outcome indicators will be collected in March 2024.

Regarding Output Results: Some planned values are missing due to the fact that some activities were not initially included in the needs-based plan, but were implemented due to changes in the operational context which required some shifts in the prioritization strategy. Lastly, the indicator related to livelihoods and skills trainings has no actual value as these activities were initially planned under Strategic Outcome 1 and later shifted under Strategic Outcome 3 after the revision of the implementation strategy.

## Strategic outcome 03

Regarding Outcome Results: According to WFP Minimum Monitoring Requirements and Corporate Standards, Outcomes data collection should be conducted once a year, with the first data collection corresponding to the baseline. Venezuela's Interim Country Strategic Plan was approved in February 2023, and the baseline data for the new ICSP was collected in June 2023. Hence, the follow-up data for outcome indicators will be collected in March 2024.

Regarding Output Results: Some actual values are missing because no sudden onset emergency occurred in 2023, hence no emergency response was activated. In addition, some planned values are missing due to the fact that some activities were not initially included in the needs-based plan, but were implemented due to changes in the operational context which required some shifts in the prioritization strategy. Lastly, the indicator related to livelihoods and skills trainings has no planned values as these activities were initially planned under Strategic Outcome 1 and later shifted under Strategic Outcome 3 after the revision of the implementation strategy.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Venezuelan women at high risk of experiencing psychological and physical violence at home and abroad - press release by the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

[2] Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida, 2022.

Regarding Cross-cutting Indicators: According to WFP Minimum Monitoring Requirements and Corporate Standards, Outcomes data collection should be conducted once a year, with the first data collection corresponding to the baseline. Venezuela's Interim Country Strategic Plan was approved in February 2023, and the baseline data for the new ICSP was collected in June 2023. Hence, the follow-up data for outcome indicators will be collected in March 2024.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] This is a PSEA digitalization project promoted by the Ethics Office in Headquarters, for which Venezuela is a pilot country. The objective is to create a channel for more direct communications between WFP and beneficiary communities to promote awareness of key topics such as PSEA.

Regarding Cross-cutting Indicators: According to WFP Minimum Monitoring Requirements and Corporate Standards, Outcomes data collection should be conducted once a year, with the first data collection corresponding to the baseline. Venezuela's Interim Country Strategic Plan was approved in February 2023, and the baseline data for the new ICSP was collected in June 2023. Hence, the follow-up data for outcome indicators will be collected in March 2024.

## Environmental sustainability

Regarding Cross-cutting Indicators: According to WFP Minimum Monitoring Requirements and Corporate Standards, Outcomes data collection should be conducted once a year, with the first data collection corresponding to the baseline. Venezuela's Interim Country Strategic Plan was approved in February 2023, and the baseline data for the new ICSP was collected in June 2023. Hence, the follow-up data for outcome indicators will be collected in March 2024.

## Nutrition integration

[1] The minimum acceptable diet is calculated taking into account: The minimum diet diversity is defined as the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who receive foods from at least four out of the seven food groups. The minimum meal frequency, defined as the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for non-breastfed children).

Regarding Cross-cutting Indicators: According to WFP Minimum Monitoring Requirements and Corporate Standards, Outcomes data collection should be conducted once a year, with the first data collection corresponding to the baseline. Venezuela's Interim Country Strategic Plan was approved in February 2023, and the baseline data for the new ICSP was collected in June 2023. Hence, the follow-up data for outcome indicators will be collected in March 2024.

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	523,517	338,004	65%
	female	536,654	354,340	66%
	total	1,060,171	692,344	65%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	33,285	24,322	73%
	female	31,847	23,825	75%
	total	65,132	48,147	74%
24-59 months	male	203,313	115,133	57%
	female	193,674	111,179	57%
	total	396,987	226,312	57%
5-11 years	male	85,277	56,582	66%
	female	68,727	50,211	73%
	total	154,004	106,793	69%
12-17 years	male	61,842	7,408	12%
	female	43,442	4,338	10%
	total	105,284	11,746	11%
18-59 years	male	132,340	124,620	94%
	female	189,514	154,620	82%
	total	321,854	279,240	87%
60+ years	male	7,460	9,939	133%
	female	9,450	10,167	108%
	total	16,910	20,106	119%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,060,171	692,344	65%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	47,500	1,865	3%
Malnutrition prevention programme	0	30,767	-
School based programmes	940,257	650,337	69%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	96,164	9,472	9%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	2,131	2,812	132%
Canned Fish	1,096	101	9%
Corn Soya Blend	984	982	100%
Eggs	315	0	0%
Fruits - Fresh	1,743	0	0%
Iodised Salt	312	194	62%
Lentils	4,044	3,302	82%
Maize Meal	3,588	1,218	34%
Pasta	2,131	3,023	142%
Rations	0	506	-
Rice	3,588	3,858	108%
Split Peas	0	304	-
Vegetable Oil	1,136	1,283	113%
Vegetables - Fresh	2,614	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	385	97	25%
Iodised Salt	96	8	9%
Lentils	770	7	1%
Maize Meal	770	0	0%
Pasta	385	0	0%
Rice	770	175	23%
Vegetable Oil	177	16	9%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	8,428,080	591,044	7%
Value Voucher	3,321,129	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	721,200	0	0%
Value Voucher	185,455	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.						
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 01: Boys and girls in early education and special education and other school-age groups prioritized with the State, their families and other prioritized groups receive a comprehensive food package that includes school meals, take-home rations, access to more diverse diets and training to improve nutrition habits, with a gender focus, and benefit from school infrastructure that is equipped to improve their food and nutrition security.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children (pre-primary); Activity supporters	Food assistance	Female	456,392	347,736	
		for training;	Male	427,767	333,368	
		School feeding	<b>Total</b>	<b>884,159</b>	<b>681,104</b>	
		(alternative take-home rations);				
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding	Female	11,275	45,952	
		(alternative take-home rations)	Male	2,359	11,796	
		School feeding (on-site);	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,634</b>	<b>57,748</b>	
		School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	69,259	28,887	
			Male	14,488	6,566	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>83,747</b>	<b>35,453</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	24,160		
			Male	5,054		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>29,214</b>		
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	10,380	91,957	
			Male	16,234	109,572	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>26,614</b>	<b>201,529</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	23,208	23,875	
			Male	13,902	29,777	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>37,110</b>	<b>53,652</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		197,354	
			Male		217,569	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>414,923</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	203,834	58,996	
			Male	213,170	60,858	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>417,004</b>	<b>119,854</b>	

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	182,547 217,773 <b>400,320</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		4,538 4,774 <b>9,312</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		25,488 26,961 <b>52,449</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	23,681	17,585.14
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	22,728	17,341.4
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	11,749,209	591,044
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	10,862,146	591,044
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for training	Number	4,275,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number		1,574,880
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Number	4,668,800	81,999,470
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	58,087,060	9,979,352
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	41,090,160	620,360
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,448	2,659.5
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,349	2,659.5
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	98	

#### Other Output

**Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.**

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 01: Boys and girls in early education and special education and other school-age groups prioritized with the State, their families and other prioritized groups receive a comprehensive food package that includes school meals, take-home rations, access to more diverse diets and training to improve nutrition habits, with a gender focus, and benefit from school infrastructure that is equipped to improve their food and nutrition security.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Number	3	3
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	school school	2,354 1,653	2,248 1,310
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHS receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	15,000	13,387
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	13,565	7,764
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	900	1,058
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	80	43.43
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	% %	20 20	20 11.27
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	592	327

## Outcome Results



**Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All, Support, Pre - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	48.11		<47		WFP survey
	Male	46.37		<46		WFP survey
	Overall	47.37		<46.5		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18.94		<18		WFP survey
	Male	15.22		<14		WFP survey
	Overall	17.36		<16		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19.87		<18		WFP survey
	Male	23.15		<21		WFP survey
	Overall	21.26		<19.5		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13.08		≥17		WFP survey
	Male	15.26		≥19		WFP survey
	Overall	14		≥18		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> All, Support, Pre - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.85		<10		WFP survey
	Male	10.27		<9		WFP survey
	Overall	11.13		<9.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	89.16		≥91		WFP survey
	Male	89.98		≥92		WFP survey
	Overall	89.5		≥91.7		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.86		<6.8		WFP survey
	Male	7.28		<6.2		WFP survey
	Overall	7.59		<6.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.98		<1.9		WFP survey
	Male	2.75		<1.7		WFP survey
	Overall	2.87		<1.8		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	34		>36		WFP survey
	Male	35		>37		WFP survey
	Overall	34.5		>36.5		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	34		>36		WFP survey
	Male	35		>37		WFP survey
	Overall	34.5		>36.5		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	20		>22		WFP survey
	Male	20.5		>22.5		WFP survey
	Overall	20.25		>22.25		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	21		>23		WFP survey
	Male	21		>23		WFP survey
	Overall	21		>23		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children, Pre - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						

Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	>6	WFP
	Male	0	>6	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 04: Women, men, girls and boys affected by adverse events linked to climate change receive assistance aimed at meeting their food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,912 3,472 <b>6,384</b>	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	45,637 54,443 <b>100,080</b>	
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>		1,716 149 <b>1,865</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	43,948 52,216 <b>96,164</b>	4,978 4,494 <b>9,472</b>
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	2,099	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT		47.68
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,256	255.97
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	906,655	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	185,455	

## Other Output

### Activity 03: Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 04: Women, men, girls and boys affected by adverse events linked to climate change receive assistance aimed at meeting their food and nutrition needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	500	539

CSP Output 05: National actors are better prepared to respond to and mitigate the effects of disasters associated with climate change.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	120	130
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.3: Number of organizations engaged with the Food Security Clusters (FSC)	Service Delivery	Number	73	73
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

## Outcome Results

### Activity 03: Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.98		<19		WFP survey
	Male	22.43		<20		WFP survey
	Overall	22.22		<19.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71.33		≥76		WFP survey
	Male	71.26		≥78		WFP survey
	Overall	71.29		≥77		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.67		<18		WFP survey
	Male	18.56		<16		WFP survey
	Overall	20.5		<17		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6		<5		WFP survey
	Male	10.18		<7		WFP survey
	Overall	8.2		<6		WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.72		<50	WFP survey
	Male	47.62		<46	WFP survey
	Overall	50		<48	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.34		<9	WFP survey
	Male	19.05		<17	WFP survey
	Overall	14		<13	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.59		<25	WFP survey
	Male	23.81		<23	WFP survey
	Overall	26		<24	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.34		≥14	WFP survey
	Male	9.52		≥16	WFP survey
	Overall	10		≥15	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>					
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.98		<19	WFP survey
	Male	22.43		<20	WFP survey
	Overall	22.22		<19.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71.33		≥76	WFP survey
	Male	71.26		≥78	WFP survey
	Overall	71.29		≥77	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.67		<18	WFP survey
	Male	18.56		<16	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5		<17	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6		<5	WFP survey
	Male	10.18		<7	WFP survey
	Overall	8.2		<6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.72		<50	WFP survey
	Male	47.62		<46	WFP survey
	Overall	50		<48	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.34		<9	WFP survey
	Male	19.05		<17	WFP survey
	Overall	14		<13	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.59		<25	WFP survey
	Male	23.81		<23	WFP survey
	Overall	26		<24	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.34		≥14	WFP survey
	Male	9.52		≥16	WFP survey
	Overall	10		≥15	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 04: Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.</b>					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 08: Populations affected by adverse effects of natural disasters benefit from more coordinated, efficient and effective responses through the provision of common logistics services.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	Coordination	Number	51	51
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Coordination	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	50		>50		WFP
	Male	48		>50		programme monitoring
	Overall	49		>50		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	51.2		>50		WFP
	Male	48.8		>50		programme monitoring
	Overall	50		>50		WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0		≥80		WFP programme monitoring



## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	0		=50		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0		=50		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0		=50		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0		=50		WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0		=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0		=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0		=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		=100		WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes		Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes		Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0		≥5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		≥5		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0		≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		≥80		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Elias Miranda

Early-education boy having lunch in a pre-primary school supported by WFP in the state of Falcon

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Laura Melo

[laura.melo@wfp.org](mailto:laura.melo@wfp.org)

# Financial Section

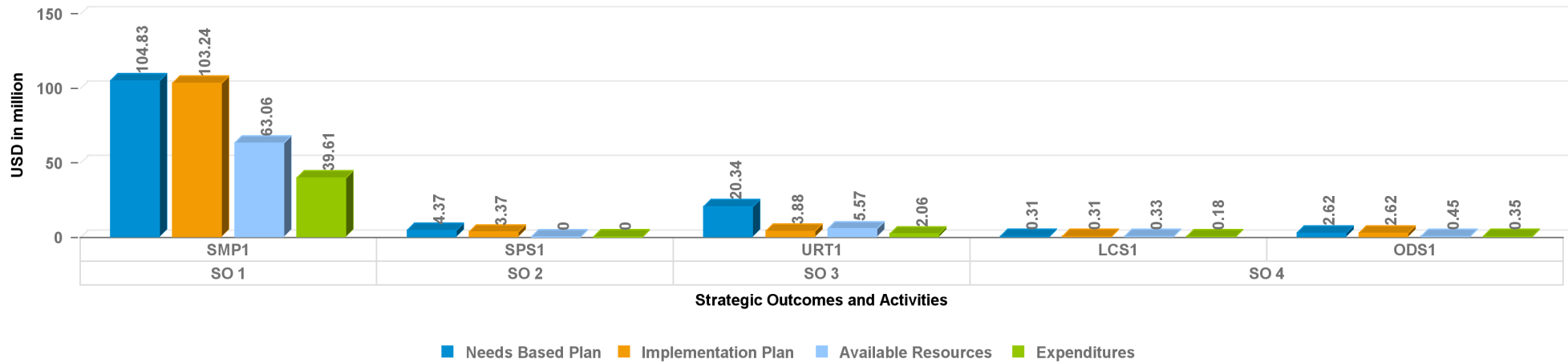
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.
SO 2		By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.
SO 3		By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.
SO 4		National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.
SO 3	URT1	Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.
SO 4	LCS1	Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.

# Annual Country Report

## Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,671,940	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,671,940</b>	<b>0</b>
2.1	By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.	20,343,075	3,879,937	5,567,134	2,058,135
	By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.	104,833,813	103,236,995	63,057,956	39,613,762
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>125,176,888</b>	<b>107,116,931</b>	<b>68,625,091</b>	<b>41,671,897</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.	Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	4,372,521	3,373,928	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,372,521</b>	<b>3,373,928</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
17.16	National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.	308,733	308,733	330,944	177,694
		Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.	2,621,003	2,621,003	453,053	350,461
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,929,736</b>	<b>2,929,736</b>	<b>783,996</b>	<b>528,155</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>132,479,145</b>	<b>113,420,596</b>	<b>71,081,027</b>	<b>42,200,052</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>7,177,691</b>	<b>6,495,776</b>	<b>4,442,461</b>	<b>3,552,078</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>139,656,836</b>	<b>119,916,372</b>	<b>75,523,488</b>	<b>45,752,130</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>8,898,099</b>	<b>7,614,442</b>	<b>4,604,273</b>	<b>4,604,273</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>148,554,935</b>	<b>127,530,814</b>	<b>80,127,762</b>	<b>50,356,403</b>



Wannee 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

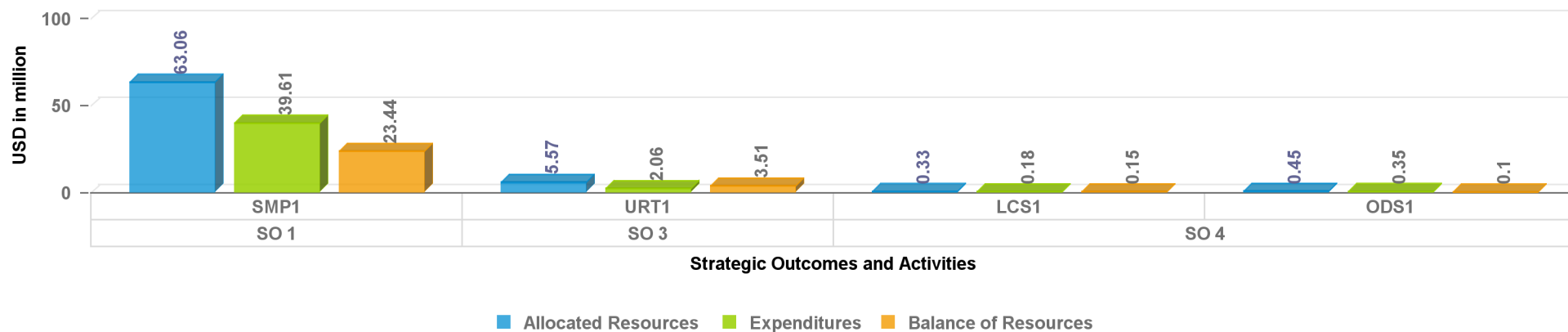
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	
SO 3	By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	
SO 4	National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.
SO 3	URT1	Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.
SO 4	LCS1	Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.

# Annual Country Report

## Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.	20,343,075	5,567,134	0	5,567,134	2,058,135	3,508,999
	By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.	104,833,813	63,057,956	0	63,057,956	39,613,762	23,444,195
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>125,176,888</b>	<b>68,625,091</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,625,091</b>	<b>41,671,897</b>	<b>26,953,194</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.	Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	4,372,521	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,372,521</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
17.16	National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.	308,733	330,944	0	330,944	177,694	153,250
		Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.	2,621,003	453,053	0	453,053	350,461	102,592
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,929,736</b>	<b>783,996</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>783,996</b>	<b>528,155</b>	<b>255,842</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,671,940	0	1,671,940	0	1,671,940
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,671,940</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,671,940</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,671,940</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>132,479,145</b>	<b>71,081,027</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71,081,027</b>	<b>42,200,052</b>	<b>28,880,976</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>7,177,691</b>	<b>4,442,461</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,442,461</b>	<b>3,552,078</b>	<b>890,383</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	139,656,836	75,523,488	0	75,523,488	45,752,130	29,771,358
		<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>	8,898,099	4,604,273		4,604,273	4,604,273	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	148,554,935	80,127,762	0	80,127,762	50,356,403	29,771,358

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