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# **Caribbean Community**

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2026

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP reached 17,422 people with direct assistance and 1.5 million persons indirectly benefitted from capacity-strengthening initiatives to bolster disaster management, social protection and food systems.
- WFP successfully partnered with 11 governments through strategic interventions to reduce needs, risks and vulnerabilities to increase resilience at the national level.

The English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean has a population of 7.9 million people. The region comprises Small Island Developing States (SIDS) vulnerable to external shocks due to their small size, coastal makeup, and import dependency. Vulnerability has increased over the last three years because of COVID-19 and the cost-of-living crisis, significantly affecting food security and livelihoods with the most significant impacts on the poorest populations. In May, 3.7 million people were food insecure, representing 52 percent of the region's population [1].

Climate-related disasters are widespread in the region because of its location. Caribbean SIDS have estimated disaster damage as a ratio to Gross Domestic Product that is six times higher than larger states, and they are seven times more likely to experience disasters [2]. As the impacts of climate change worsen, advocacy for urgent climate action has intensified amongst countries in the sub-region. At the COP28 United Nations Climate Change Conference, Caribbean leaders highlighted substantive regional priorities, including the need for greater visibility and resources for climate action and the critical role capacity strengthening plays in safeguarding the well-being of communities [3]. Countries are diversifying their resilience-building approach, including exploring new ways for sustainable development. Governments have emphasized climate adaptation, food systems and economic diversification. Initiatives like the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) efforts to reduce regional imports by 25 percent by 2025 are being implemented at the regional level to address rising food insecurity. At the national level, systems such as social protection have increased in popularity as tools for development. These efforts are, however, constrained by high levels of indebtedness and fiscal space constraints, creating challenges to economies in protecting people, livelihoods and infrastructure.

WFP's multi-country strategic plan (MCSP) 2022-2026 strengthens national and regional institutional capacity to improve social protection, disaster management and food systems to ensure no one is left behind. Under strategic outcome 1 of the MCSP, WFP contributed to enhancing the adaptive capacity of these systems to increase the resilience of Caribbean countries. Governments have specifically requested WFP's technical assistance in data and information management, knowledge-based development in social protection and the digitization of processes, all of which have led to improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of social programmes to meet the needs of populations in vulnerable conditions. WFP provided technical support to governments on using digital payments for social assistance. Building on previous investments, the Government of Belize partnered with WFP to modernize social assistance payments by successfully piloting mobile payments to deliver cash and value voucher-based assistance following Hurricane Lisa.

To make social programmes more inclusive and impactful, WFP consulted with the governments of Belize, Jamaica, and Saint Lucia to understand how stakeholders have used digital payments for social assistance to serve men and women at all stages of life better. WFP's presence and successful government engagement in social protection have also led to increased requests for support in food security and the food system's resilience. WFP enhanced national systems' capacity through a research agenda and informed governments' policy and programming. In 2023, the sixth round of the CARICOM-WFP Food Security and Livelihoods Survey and national-level summaries for ten countries were published. WFP also supported efforts to improve livelihoods by enhancing linkages between social protection and other sectors, improving school meal delivery and providing targeted agriculture and financial management training. These initiatives focused on boosting smallholder farmers' resilience to climate and other shocks.

Advocacy for more significant investment around climate risk finance and strategies to support countries and people in vulnerable conditions in a disaster intensified in 2023. WFP assisted the governments of Belize, Dominica and Saint Lucia to augment existing Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC) policies linked to social protection to ensure that people in vulnerable conditions are at the heart of creative solutions to close financing gaps. Barbados, Dominica and Saint Lucia have established national strategies linking disaster risk finance instruments with social protection systems to enable early intervention. With Caribbean states on the front line

of climate change, innovative approaches to preparedness are critical. Building on existing partnerships and forming new ones, WFP supported governments to re-evaluate and integrate sustainable mechanisms for anticipatory action within national disaster management frameworks. This shift from reactive to proactive measures assisted governments in ensuring that critical items were in place for communities in vulnerable conditions before the impact of shocks.

WFP continued to work with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) to support national emergency management agencies in addressing gaps in disaster management systems for excellent emergency preparedness and response. Surge capacity in supply chain management and human and logistics capacities have increased along with the number of trained professionals who can be deployed to an emergency in the sub-region. Four countries now have improved capacities to better manage relief items with the roll-out of the CDEMA Logistics System, a digital platform that allows stakeholders to register and track logistics, food and other assets.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP assisted 17,331 with food and cash assistance in Barbados, Belize, Dominica and Guyana to meet their immediate food, nutrition, and other essential needs, contributing to meeting Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). Assistance to people in vulnerable conditions was given because of the impacts of both economic and climatic events, a reminder of the multiple and often compound shocks that affect Small Island Developing States. There was no need to activate strategic outcome 3 in 2023. With the support of our valued donors, the first phase of the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence is completed.

In 2023, there was an increased focus on national implementation, including WFP's support for disaster management. Furthermore, there has been increased government interest in other areas of support aimed at narrowing the humanitarian-development divide in priority countries.

# 17,428

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



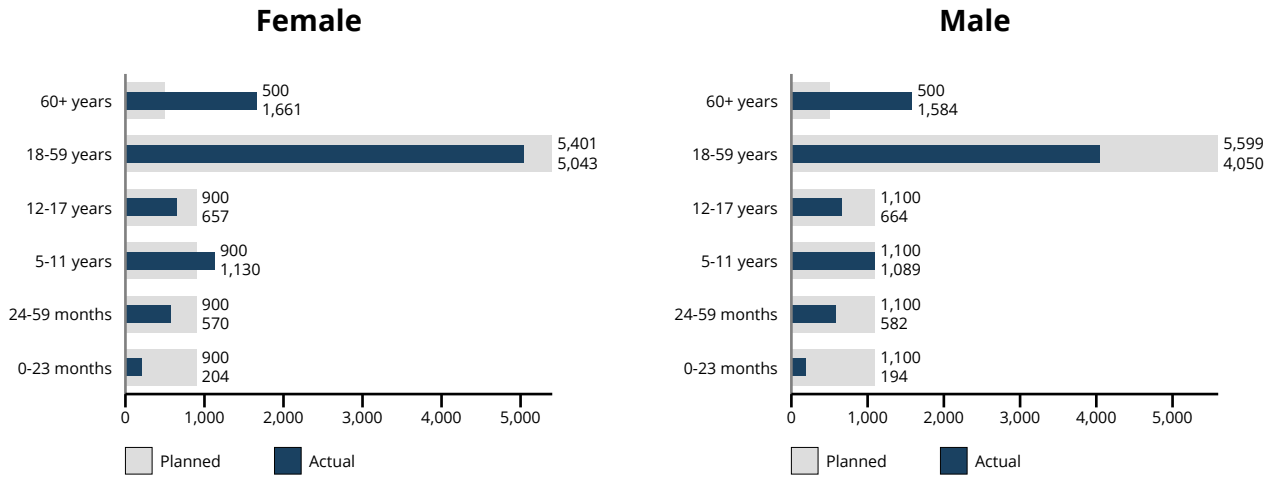
53% female



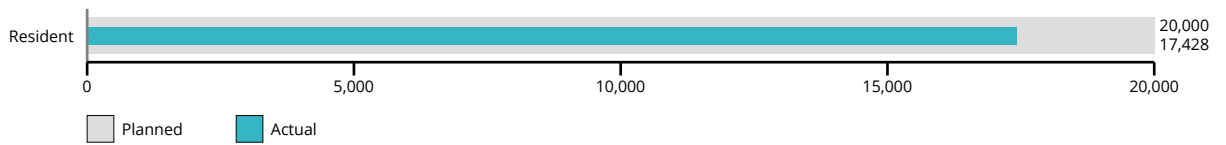
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,137 (64% Female, 36% Male)

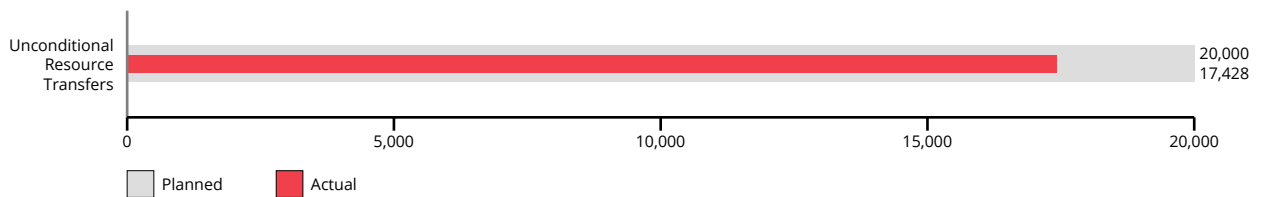
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



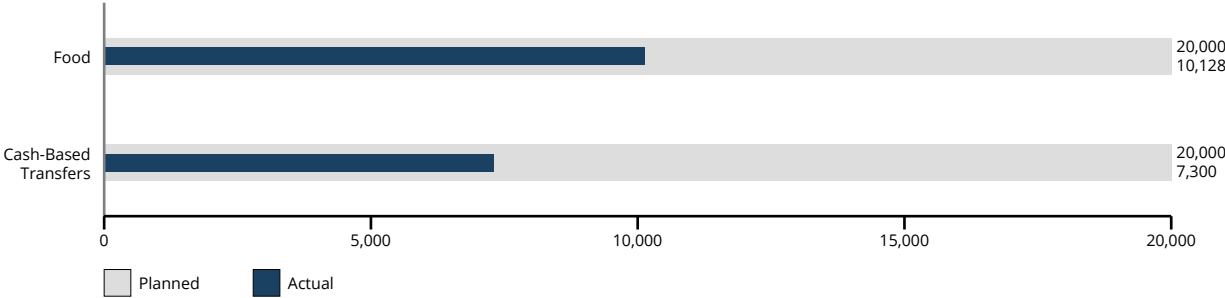
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



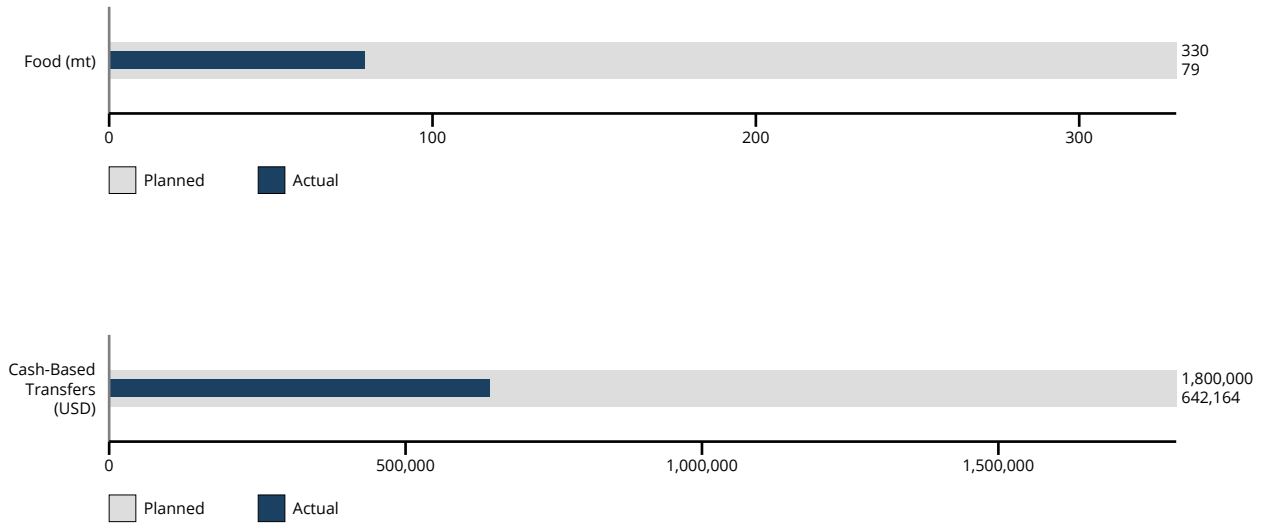
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



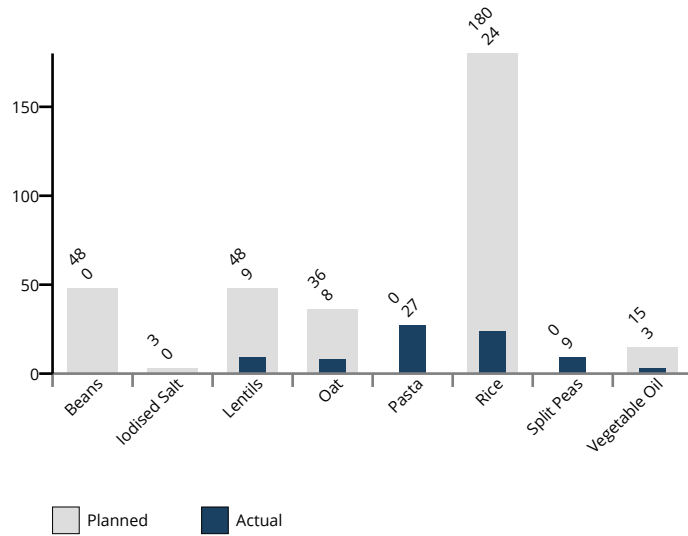
### Beneficiaries by Modality



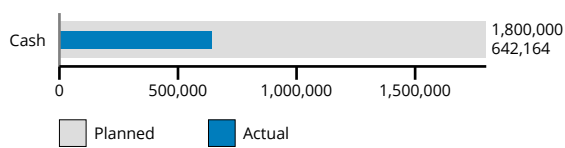
### Total Transfers by Modality



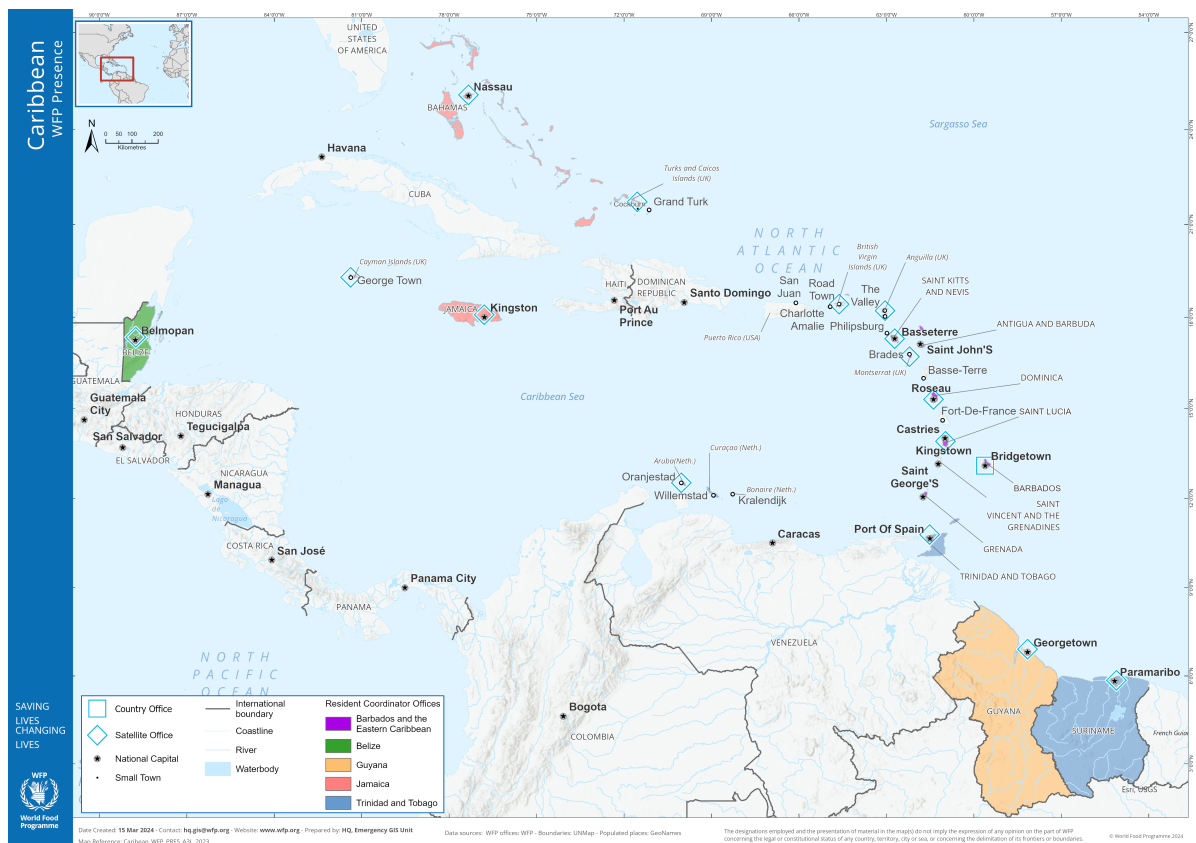
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



In 2023, the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean faced significant food security and livelihood challenges due to successive crises over the last three years. Despite the end of the more significant impacts of COVID-19 in early 2023, economies are still struggling with the socioeconomic fallout of the pandemic [1]. The cost-of-living crisis, driven by high commodity prices and global supply disruptions, continues to create financial hardships and challenges for Caribbean people to meet food and nutrition needs. In May, 3.7 million out of 7.1 million people, or 52 percent of the English-speaking Caribbean population, were food insecure, with those living in poverty and other groups in vulnerable conditions being most severely affected [2]. The sixth round of the CARICOM Food Security and Livelihoods survey revealed alarming trends in food consumption and diet, with some respondents skipping meals to cope with the current food crisis or reducing expenditures in other fundamental areas such as education and health to meet their immediate food needs. The increasing food insecurity in the region threatens the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and reverses previous development progress. As a collection of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and coastal countries, the Caribbean is exposed to many natural hazards and climate impacts that significantly threaten people, infrastructure, livelihoods, and sustainable development. Heatwaves, floods, drought and tropical storms were the main natural hazards that affected the region, impacting particularly climate-sensitive livelihoods such as farming and further aggravating food insecurity since these activities play an essential role in trade, employment and food security in many countries. These challenges, coupled with the limited fiscal space and high debt-to-GDP ratio, create a complex environment that forces governments to rethink economic structures and vulnerabilities related to specific sectors. Governments have invested in strengthening food, social protection and disaster management systems and improving livelihood opportunities.

Mechanisms to reduce dependence on imports through increased agriculture have been implemented at the national level through livelihood programmes and at the regional level through initiatives such as CARICOM's goal to reduce imports by 25 percent by the year 2025 by making food systems more resilient and adaptive to shocks and addressing the affordability, accessibility and availability of food and livelihood inputs [3]. Internationally, SIDS have advocated for more excellent climate finance options to enhance their capacity to adapt and strengthen their resilience to the climate crisis. In this context, WFP supported governments and institutions in strengthening social protection, disaster management, and food systems' capacities, ensuring system-level changes that facilitate improved localized responses to shocks and enhanced resilience. Through strategic outcome 1, WFP provided tailored support to governments to strengthen systems to better service people in vulnerable conditions by improving social protection mechanisms that



reduce short-, medium-, and long-term vulnerability. Areas of focus included strengthening information management and vulnerability analysis, digitization of processes, and using digital payment solutions to facilitate efficient delivery of social assistance. Technical assistance accompanied food delivery and cash assistance in response to climatic shocks in Belize and Dominica and the cost-of-living crisis in Barbados and Guyana, supporting women's livelihood development. WFP assisted governments in meeting the needs of women in vulnerable conditions through support to refine data collection tools and processes for cash assistance by engaging women and men across age groups to shape the future of digital payments in social assistance and through livelihood empowerment programmes.

Direct assistance through government mechanisms and technical assistance produced valuable lessons to improve the routine function of social protection systems and how they can be better used in a disaster. To ensure accountability, WFP supported the monitoring of national assistance programmes through post-distribution monitoring and feedback mechanisms. WFP continued to facilitate catalytic investments in systems that included opportunities for governments to explore, develop and adopt new options for disaster risk finance as part of a broader risk-layered approach to boost resilience to climatic shocks. At the national level, augmented macro-insurance coverage has expanded with WFP support through premium top-ups to macro-parametric insurance policies through the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC). This financing option ensures that rapid cash assistance can be provided to the most affected populations longer after a weather-related event while offering governments predictable financing. Additionally, support was provided to governments to expand disaster management systems to include anticipatory action mechanisms to increase the ability to prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change and other shocks. WFP hosted a multi-country workshop to discuss anticipatory actions, and consultations were initiated in 2023 to tailor anticipatory action initiatives according to each country's context.

WFP partnered with governments to trial these new and innovative approaches to manage the likely impacts of disasters better. Engagement with national actors and institutions such as the Caribbean Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) increased to close critical gaps in preparedness and response. With WFP support, there has been an increase of professionals from within the disaster management, social protection and other sectors from countries covered by WFP that can be called on to respond in a disaster, including establishing and managing temporary logistics hubs using WFP-prepositioned logistics assets and managing relief items through the CDEMA Logistics System [4]. Progress has been made in establishing the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence in Barbados with the completion of phase one of the facility. The second phase of developing the warehousing structure also commenced in 2023. United Nations and other partners started discussing preparing non-food items for the 2024 Atlantic Hurricane Season. The facility will act as an emergency logistics hub for emergency preparedness and response efforts in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, which will be handed over to CDEMA.

## Risk management

The Caribbean is one of the world's most disaster-prone regions. Frequent and extreme climatic events such as hurricanes and floods pose a threat to WFP operations as the impact of these hazards can potentially disrupt the implementation of the multi-country strategic plan (MCSP) 2022-2026 and present challenges in simultaneously managing response and advancing longer-term efforts under the strategic plan. To alleviate this risk, WFP continued implementing mitigation measures and controls like identifying and developing internal capacities to address business continuity gaps. Moreover, WFP increased its response capacity by strengthening partnerships with regional and national response mechanisms and the private sector. This involved establishing standby arrangements for logistics assets or pursuing long-term agreements to access food commodities and disaster risk financing mechanisms to strengthen government capacities to respond to shocks. Conflicting priorities of crucial partners and limited institutional capacity at the national level were critical strategic risks for the MCSP implementation in 2023. WFP continued to work with national and regional partners to ensure that interventions advanced in a timely and coordinated way that accounted for the sometimes-limited bandwidth of partners. For example, WFP supported the inclusion of logistics associates in Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica to bolster the logistics capacities of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency. Financial risks such as the global reduction of donor funding and hyperinflation resulting from the pandemic and disrupted supply chains created risks for the organization's operations. For example, increased building costs affected the establishment of the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence by the planned timeline. In 2023, the office continued diversifying its funding base and pursued different mechanisms to offset delays and ensure operational continuity.

## Lessons learned

In 2023, WFP directly partnered with 11 governments in the region to strengthen national social protection and disaster management systems. Key lessons [5] revealed that WFP's support of shock-responsive social protection goes hand in hand with enhancing regional emergency preparedness measures with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and its Participating States on end-to-end supply chain management to enable a holistic approach to preparedness so that populations in vulnerable conditions receive the support they need when hazards strike. Incorporating disaster risk financing and anticipatory action mechanisms in conjunction with these efforts further addressed the region's significant fiscal space limitations and brought the Ministries of Finance to the discussion on the importance of these two areas. WFP's tailored approach to technical assistance has allowed for leveraging different sets of expertise that organically met needs, allowing governments to enhance their capacities in critical areas that boost their resilience. Owing to the success of this approach, the organization received an increasing number of requests from governments in areas such as training in social protection and disaster management, testing new payment modalities and disaster finance.

# Bringing 'Hope' to Guyana



© WFP/Daphne Ewing-Chow  
Maureen, one of the participants of the WIIN Programme in Guyana.

Maureen Hope, or Sister Maureen as she is called, stands in front of a blackboard in the wooden schoolhouse home of Youths with Purpose Documentation and Printing Services in the humble community of Crane Village in West Coast Demerara, Guyana.

The growing social enterprise collaborates with ministries and other non-governmental organizations to support people from various backgrounds in vulnerable conditions, many of them migrants and most of them women.

"We have a lot of youth who have dropped out of school. We have a lot of young people who are on drugs. Teenage pregnancies, domestic violence, child neglect, sexual abuse," says Sister Maureen. She sighs as she lists the social issues she encounters daily.

Sister Maureen. She sighs as she lists the social issues she encounters daily. Youths with Purpose relied heavily on external funding for years, but the pandemic revealed that donations were not guaranteed. In the interest of sustainability, the organization initiated efforts to become self-sufficient and expanded its services beyond crisis intervention and teaching English as a Second Language to more revenue-generating activities.

Youths with Purpose now offers printing services to the community and registers migrant families, providing them with documentation services to join the labour force, receive education, and contribute to Guyana's rapidly growing economy.

In 2022, Sister Maureen applied for the Women's Innovation and Investment Network training programme after seeing an advertisement in a newspaper.

"After I applied, I was invited to attend a class for small business training," she recalls. "It helped me a lot with my business, and I also received a small grant that helped me build."

This initiative, pioneered by the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, stands as a beacon of empowerment and progress for the women of Guyana. Administered by the Guyana Women's Leadership Institute, the programme has directly touched the lives of thousands of women in vulnerable conditions across all 10 Administrative Regions of Guyana.

Sister Maureen's participation opened her eyes to income-generating opportunities within her community development council organization. She learned to view her work as a business, not just a non-profit.

A small grant she received through the programme allowed her to purchase the necessary equipment and implement the knowledge gained from the training.

"In every business, you must know how to structure your operations, how to manage your business, how to implement, plan and do many things about that business," she explains. "After completing the training programme, I was able to benefit from that. And then I received a grant that helped me to implement what I learned."

Through a strategic partnership with WFP, many participants of the training programme received vital cash grants. These grants, aimed at mitigating immediate financial hardships, also allowed people to invest in various economic opportunities, helping businesses like Sister Maureen's to thrive.

"I remember when they called and said I got the grant. I was so pleased," Sister Maureen remembers, smiling. "I used it to buy a printer and other items to help grow my business."

Sister Maureen's story is just one of the thousands of success stories from this training and micro-credit programme. The impact extends far beyond the graduates, benefitting families, communities and the entire nation by fostering economic independence for women.

Sister Maureen's hope for the future includes expanding the centre's services to provide guidance for children after school, training for single parents, as well as offering a variety of on-demand services to the community.

"I also want to let every woman know that she's worthy," she says, tears coming to her eyes. "You're wonderfully made regardless of how you look, your status, or where you came from."

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change



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



WFP and CARICOM conducted a **6th** COVID-19 Food Security & Livelihoods Survey



WFP contributed **USD 400,000** towards the premium for the CCRIF SPC insurance policies for **3** countries for a total sum insured of **USD 8.6 million**



WFP contributed to **62** training events, reaching over **630** disaster management and social protection professionals



WFP supported **11** governments to strengthen national social protection and disaster management systems



WFP strengthened data and information management systems in **6** countries

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP strengthens people's resilience in vulnerable conditions through support to governments and regional institutions. Focusing on national and regional priorities, in 2023, efforts included comprehensive systems-strengthening activities that enabled catalytic investments and innovative solutions, embraced digitalisation, and enhanced data capacities and information management. Given the region's vulnerability to climatic and other shocks, WFP continued efforts to improve regional and national disaster management, social protection, and food systems, increase available emergency response assets, and strengthen human resource capacities in emergency preparedness and response. While continuing to work with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), WFP deepened national-level engagement through its support to disaster management offices.

Multi-year partnerships and donor funding enabled the agency to achieve all its output indicators targets. Growing government requests for WFP's assistance, especially in disaster management and social protection, resulted in WFP exceeding its planned coverage in these areas. Through this strategic outcome, 1.5 million people indirectly benefitted from WFP's systems-based capacity-strengthening work [1].

The first phase of the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence, established in Barbados, is complete. The site serves as a temporary logistics hub in a disaster, and WFP received its first prepositioned supplies from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for storage and use in an emergency. The second stage has commenced and will conclude with a warehouse for storing prepositioned relief items and a fully functioning facility to respond to any emergency within CDEMA and its Participating States.

To better manage relief items across CDEMA's Participating States, a priority has been aligning emergency relief planning through the rollout of the CDEMA Logistics System (CLS) - a regional digital tool developed with WFP for this purpose. WFP further contributed to creating some minimum requirements that disaster management offices had to have in place to adopt the system. During the rollout of the CLS, significant gaps were identified regarding adequate warehouse management, including the documentation of existing assets and the finalisation of national disaster management plans. As a result, WFP helped to address these gaps through tailored support to four CDEMA participating states (Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), providing training to assist countries in developing the requisite framework to adopt and integrate the CLS into their national disaster management systems. WFP also provided technical assistance to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, including support

on data management practices and developing standard operating procedures for warehousing and logistics to advance the countries' adoption of the CLS. Thanks to this support, the country significantly advanced to become the first CDEMA Participating State to incorporate the CLS into its disaster management system. To support CDEMA's efforts to roll out the CLS, WFP also integrated two logistics associates based in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago [2], complementing the two logistics specialists already embedded in the organization's headquarters. This increased capacity allows CDEMA to implement its broader logistics programme, including the rollout of CLS.

Further, there have been increased requests from national disaster management offices, including Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, to CDEMA and WFP to provide training in logistics, relief and warehouse management processes, and related areas to improve national emergency preparedness and response actions. These trainings allowed for the testing and tailoring the emergency and logistics training modules developed by WFP for CDEMA. This training also included testing simulation-based scenario practical exercises, which have led to incorporating these practical exercises to complement the various modules, allowing for the more significant development of critical competencies in disaster management.

WFP also made concrete advances to improve data preparedness in the Caribbean through joint efforts with CDEMA to enhance current geospatial baseline datasets on the GeoCRIS platform, enabling stakeholders to access CDEMA participating states' data. WFP updated critical datasets for Dominica, Jamaica, and Saint Lucia, supporting better planning and analysis for disaster preparedness and response efforts.

Building on its analysis, evidence and work plans with governments to strengthen national social protection systems, in 2023, WFP responded to government priorities to improve data and information management, expand digital payments and strengthen linkages to other sectors, including disaster management, agriculture, education and finance. This capacity-strengthening support leveraged WFP's expertise across the humanitarian and development nexus, including experiences with emergency cash transfers through social protection.

Countries benefitted from technical assistance to enhance data capacities through support to digital registration or assessment processes in six countries - Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - thereby promoting systems' efficiency, effectiveness and preparedness to respond to shocks. In the Virgin Islands (United Kingdom), WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to develop an interim information management system and accompanying digital processes, supporting a significant transition in expanding and implementing the Public Assistance Programme. In Dominica and Guyana, WFP provided technical assistance on the distribution planning of cash transfers in response to shocks, building on lessons from previous scale-ups. WFP also partnered with UNICEF and the International Labour Organization to convene governments within the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to exchange knowledge on developing social protection information management systems and promoting the sharing of good practices.

In 2023, WFP continued to expand its multi-faceted support to governments on using digital payments through social protection by testing new payment mechanisms, convening multi-stakeholder workshops, generating evidence on people's experiences, and analysing opportunities and barriers to adoption. In Belize, WFP supported using mobile payments to deliver cash and vouchers to flood-affected people, including smallholder farmers. This partnership with the Government of Belize marked the first time they provided cash transfers following a sudden onset emergency and the first use of a multi-purpose mobile wallet to deliver benefits. To gauge how these innovative experiences could be leveraged for future digital payment adoption, WFP researched the experiences of people, suppliers and the Government in using digital payments for cash assistance and livelihoods, building an understanding across multi-sector stakeholders that considers the views of targeted populations. This study sheds light on people's experiences considering gender and age to inform and support the future use of digital finance as a tool for routine social protection programmes, crisis response and women's empowerment. Similar research to explore the potential of digital payments for social protection was conducted by WFP with government partners in Dominica, Jamaica and Saint Lucia, promoting a regional evidence base on this topic and advancing the attention to social protection in broader government-led digitalisation efforts.

Complementing this technical assistance, WFP rolled out its training package in Shock-Responsive Social Protection to additional governments, convening social protection and disaster management stakeholders in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Virgin Islands (United Kingdom). Governments' requests for such training increased in 2023, demonstrating the relevance of evidence-based training and the priority of governments to learn from regional experiences and bolster their social protection systems.

Building on its critical efforts to fill food security data gaps during the COVID-19 and cost-of-living crisis, WFP transitioned its data collection and analysis to capture the state of food security in the English-speaking Caribbean amid recovery from these shocks and in the context of the climate vulnerabilities facing Small Island Developing States (SIDS). In May 2023, WFP administered the sixth round of the food security and livelihoods survey in partnership with CARICOM. The survey revealed that 3.7 million out of 7.1 million people, or 52 percent of the population of the English-speaking Caribbean, are food insecure. While this is a 10 percent decrease compared to August 2022, the

results highlighted continued financial hardship and challenges due to the lingering impacts of the cost-of-living crisis and the pandemic. WFP also published country-level reports on food security and livelihoods for ten countries. The surveys continue to play a critical role in informing analysis and decision making for governments and regional development partners and have significantly contributed to the current prioritisation of the food security agenda. Given the foundational role of market monitoring in generating data relevant to food security, WFP analysed market monitoring systems in partnership with the Government of Belize and conducted similar analysis in Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, identifying entry points for improved national and regional-level monitoring that bridge data silos.

Linked to improvements in social protection systems and the national prioritisation of improved food systems and livelihoods, governments sought WFP's expertise and technical support to improve national school feeding programmes in multiple countries. Building on initial efforts that began in 2022 with the Government of Jamaica, WFP conducted scoping missions, analysis and workshops with the governments of Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to identify opportunities to link school-based programmes with local food systems, strengthen processes, and increase their cost-effectiveness. WFP's advocacy led to the governments of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname joining the School Meals Coalition in 2023 and five governments participating in a high-level event in Latin America and the Caribbean called the Power of Multi-Sector Approaches for Human Capital Development.

In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture in digitalizing their project management data valuable actionritize programme, including social protection programmes, and that helps link to reallocate resources should emergencies occur. WFP also supported government efforts to improve the livelihood opportunities of nearly 700 social assistance beneficiaries through targeted training on agriculture, small business, and financial management, thus strengthening the link between social protection and agriculture and resilience to climate change and other shocks. These initiatives have been part of demand-driven support to governments who benefit from WFP's expertise to save lives and change lives through more resilient livelihoods. There is a growing demand for support around the Caribbean to link livelihood activities as part of a broader transition strategy from social assistance to resilience.

Building on research conducted in 2022 on linking risk financing to social protection, WFP complemented global advocacy and high-level discussions driven by the Government of Barbados and other Caribbean governments on the dire need for funding tailored to SIDS, whose people are on the front line of climate change impacts as part of its broader localization focus, continued to put innovative finance in action by topping up existing Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC) macro-insurance policies in Belize, Dominica and Saint Lucia, whereby a proportional amount of a payout would be used as cash transfers through government social protection systems to assist impacted vulnerable persons. In the case of Dominica, the partnership was extended to cover the 2023 and 2024 hurricane seasons, symbolizing a transition from pilot testing to a solid, successful collaboration between the Government and WFP. Furthermore, in 2023, WFP partnered with the Government of Saint Lucia to enhance the existing CCRIF tropical cyclone policy for the 2023 and 2024 Atlantic hurricane seasons. This partnership has been built on WFP's support to the Government since 2022, when standard operating procedures for shock-responsive social protection and digital payment testing were established. WFP contributed USD 100,000 towards the premium for the CCRIF SPC Tropical Cyclone Policy for the 2023-2024 policy year for Saint Lucia. Additionally, WFP provided USD 300,000 combined for Dominica and Belize to offer cash assistance to the most affected people in case of a weather-related event. If triggered, the 2023 policies of these governments could have resulted in total payouts of up to USD 83 million, with USD 8.6 million earmarked toward cash transfers, enabling support for 64,000 people for three months.

These government partnerships on risk financing are co-owned by ministries of finance and social protection and grounded by the technical support on social protection information management, payment systems and shock-responsive processes, thus enabling both the technical and political framework for putting people in vulnerable conditions at the centre of disaster risk financing. WFP enabled practical planning by supporting the development of disbursement plans outlining processes for the receipt and distribution of CCRIF funds after an insured event, better enabling governments' readiness to respond and leading to better reach and targeting of shock-affected people. Recognizing the importance of an evidence-based approach, WFP worked with the Governments of Barbados, Dominica and Saint Lucia to develop country-specific options for linking disaster risk finance instruments with social protection systems, including macro-insurance.

In advocating for a risk-layered approach to disaster risk financing, WFP spearheads efforts to put anticipatory action mechanisms into practice to meet the needs of people in vulnerable conditions before a disaster strikes, including sudden-onset hazards. In March 2023, WFP organized a regional flagship event on anticipatory action, convening partners and government officials from six Caribbean countries [3]. The event successfully kick-starts discussions on options for anticipatory action within the region, south-south collaboration, and paving the way for further actions. The event triggered concrete engagement with the governments of Belize, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Saint Lucia, which is now at an advanced stage of discussions with WFP on a potential anticipatory action pilot.

The Gender and Age Marker score of 4 reflects the work completed by WFP to ensure that women and men across life stages can participate in shaping national systems.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

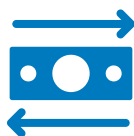
CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	4 - Fully integrates gender and age



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



**17,428** people benefitted from **USD 668,167** of cash-based transfers and food assistance



**1 digital payment pilot done in Belize**—the first time the Government of Belize delivered cash-based transfers in response to a sudden onset shock



WFP assisted crisis-affected people through **social protection systems** in **4 countries**, while supporting governments with technical assistance.

While the overall focus of the WFP Caribbean multi-country office is on capacity-strengthening efforts through strategic outcome 1, WFP maintains a readiness to respond when shocks occur in the multi-hazard environment of the Caribbean. As such, a key element of WFP's operational portfolio in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean is providing cash-based transfers or in-kind food support to shock-affected populations when external support is required. This outcome focused on addressing food, nutrition and essential needs of people in vulnerable conditions while also integrating a capacity-strengthening component to support government systems, linking it to strategic outcome 1.

In response to heightened vulnerability and a rapid increase in food insecurity resulting from the cost-of-living crisis and climate-related events, in 2023, WFP provided cash or food transfers to 17,331 people in Barbados, Belize, Dominica, and Guyana valued at US 642,163.

In 2023, partnering with the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica, WFP supported cash transfers to people in vulnerable conditions affected by the trough system that impacted the island with heavy rain, flooding and landslides in late 2022. Support provided under the cash transfer programme was instrumental in helping people cushion the impacts on their livelihood activities and meet their food and other essential needs. A total of 1,333 people (651 women and 682 men) from 637 households across five communities received cash transfers to mitigate the impacts caused by the trough system.

As part of the 2022 preparedness efforts, WFP prepositioned food kits in Barbados during the hurricane season. As no significant storms were necessitating the use of these commodities, WFP and the Government of Barbados agreed to distribute food in kind to households most impacted by the cost-of-living crisis. This assistance continued into January 2023, reaching 10,128 people (5,804 women and 4,324 men) in partnership with the Barbados Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs. Overall, 79 mt of food was distributed to persons identified by the Government, utilising existing social protection targeting systems. Food kits were distributed across all eleven parishes in the country, and the distribution was implemented through a cross-agency collaboration among various national stakeholders, including the Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs, the Barbados Defence Force, the Department of Emergency Management, and the Barbados Association of Professional Social Workers, with technical support from WFP in beneficiary verification, outreach, and distribution, including use of real-time digital tools to track delivery of food kits and the use of the CDEMA Logistics System in managing stocks. WFP emergency response assets, including light vehicles, trucks and mobile storage units, were utilised to distribute locally procured commodities.

In Guyana, WFP again partnered with the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security to provide cash assistance to women and girls in vulnerable conditions through the Women's Innovation and Investment Network (WIIN) Programme. The WIIN programme aims to empower women and girls by building and enhancing knowledge and skills for improved economic participation. The Government trained participants to start and run a business and pursue employment or entrepreneurship in their communities. Cash grants totalling USD 80,742 were provided to 792 people to facilitate the implementation of livelihood activities in their respective communities.

Recipients of the cash transfers owned various micro and small businesses, including in areas such as the food and agriculture sectors. WFP's support further enhanced the impact of the government programme by helping people meet their critical needs, facilitating investments in livelihoods, and increasing empowerment amongst women and girls. In parallel, WFP worked alongside the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security to strengthen social protection systems to improve the provision of cash assistance under the WIIN Programme by improving the skills of government staff members in beneficiary information management, cash transfer distribution planning and payment reconciliation.

In Belize, WFP supported cash-based and value-voucher assistance to 5,078 persons (2,404 women and 2,674 men) affected by the 2022 Hurricane Lisa, further piloting mobile wallets. In partnership with the Ministry of Human Development, Families, and Indigenous People’s Affairs, WFP launched the Hurricane Lisa Assistance Program (HLAP) 2022 shortly after the hurricane. In 2023, 2,119 individuals (1,079 women and 1,040 men) received cash transfers for their food and essential needs. Driven by the successful experience of HLAP and the challenges faced by farmers in recovering from the hurricane, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprise to assist smallholder farmers, reaching a total of 2,959 people (1,325 women and 1,634 men). Under the Hurricane Lisa Recovery Assistance Program (HLRAP), the mobile wallet solution used in HLAP was adopted by the service provider to enable people to receive a combination of a cash transfer and voucher to redeem at agriculture supply shops, thereby cashing out a portion to meet their essential needs and using the voucher allocation where farmers could purchase critical inputs for their farms.

Assistance provided under the programme not only served to jumpstart the recovery of the agriculture sector within the affected areas but also allowed the Government to continue testing a new payment modality for the delivery of social assistance. Farmers received assistance through DigiWallet, a local mobile money service provider. Although digital payment solutions were already being used in the English-speaking Caribbean, this was the first case of the Government implementing a mobile money solution in the aftermath of a sudden onset emergency. WFP’s support complemented previous investments made by the MCO to strengthen social protection towards a more shock-responsive system and aligned with national policies such as the Plan Belize, the government’s mid-term development plan, which includes various programmes to support smallholder farmers. This successful use of digital payments for social assistance has since led the Government to integrate this alternative payment modality into other social programmes.

The Gender and Age Marker score of 4 reflects the commitment of WFP to align cash assistance with programmes targeting women and other specific groups in vulnerable conditions where possible. Post-distribution monitoring and feedback mechanisms allowed WFP to consult men and women across different age groups. This also provided the opportunity to collect information on various groups in vulnerable conditions -such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people with disabilities- which can inform future targeting efforts, delivery approaches and types and levels of assistance, amongst other areas. Further, all data is disaggregated by age and sex.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations</b>	<b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b>

## Strategic outcome 03: Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks



WFP maintained **partnerships** with CDEMA, national governments and the private sector **to mobilize logistics support** when required



**1** partner service level **agreement** in place for the **first cargo stored at the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub**

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP leverages its operational expertise to support government-led responses by providing standard services to government and humanitarian partners in times of crisis. In 2023, as no emergencies warranted this type of support, this strategic outcome was not activated.

During the year, WFP continued to make strategic investments at the national and regional levels towards strengthening emergency response and logistics capacity, aligning with strategic outcome 1. For example, progress has been made towards establishing the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence in Barbados with the completion of the first phase of the hub and the commencement of the second phase to establish the warehousing facility, which is expected to be in place by mid-2024. This amended timeline is due to several factors, including increased building costs and the timing of confirmation of financial commitments from donors. Under strategic outcome 3, the hub will support partners more effectively in pre-positioning and mobilising relief assistance in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean when activated. In late 2023, the first service-level agreement was signed with a partner for using the hub with containers to be stored in early 2024 in the surge area of the hub site.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Women are essential in the Caribbean region, contributing significantly to national and regional social, political and economic development. The region has made progress in closing the gender gap by improving maternal mortality and increasing women's labour force participation. In 2022, the Latin America and Caribbean region recorded a 51 percent women labour force participation rate with countries such as Saint Lucia recording a national average of 62 percent [1]. However, there are still many challenges and inequalities encountered by women, including ownership of assets, gender-based violence, jobs for women in higher-paying sectors, and lack of access to finance [2]. In Jamaica, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname, 46 percent of women and girls indicated they had experienced at least one form of violence in their lifetime [3]. Ongoing crises over the last three years have converged to reinforce the increased vulnerabilities of women in the Caribbean. For women aged 25-34, extreme poverty numbers are highest for Latin America and the Caribbean region, where 132 women are living in extreme poverty for every 100 men [4]. Women and other groups in vulnerable conditions comprise a high percentage of communities highly dependent on local natural resources for their livelihood, particularly in agriculture and fisheries. Climate change and its intensification in recent years pose a significant threat to these groups, increasing the need to design and implement climate and disaster risk preparation initiatives that address gender differences.

In 2023, WFP collaborated with partners and institutions to ensure that capacity-strengthening efforts were more inclusive of gender considerations. This included the development of a set of recommendations from the InsuResilience Gender Advisory Group to provide the monitoring and evaluation framework of disaster insurance in social protection that is more gender-transformative, building on the strengths of WFP's work and its partnerships with governments.

As part of the support provided by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which concluded in 2023, WFP utilised a research approach to ensure that cash assistance programmes consider gender, age and other factors in their design, digitisation and targeting towards women. This approach focused on meeting their needs and enhancing their inclusion in the formal economy. In Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Belize, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and user journey workshops were conducted with persons benefitting from social assistance and other actors, including financial service providers and government staff members. These consultations helped to identify challenges and explore opportunities in the digital space. Consultations sought to capture experiences and perceptions of people receiving social assistance on digital payment modalities across groups in vulnerable conditions, including nuances based on sex and age. In Saint Lucia, consultations revealed inefficiencies around internal administrative processes and limited knowledge about digital financial technology and its potential as the country's main barriers to digital payments [5]. In Jamaica, while research revealed that women were more likely to make financial decisions in the household, there is a need for greater financial and digital literacy to benefit more fully from digital finance opportunities.

Conversely, research highlighted older adults as being a highly vulnerable group requiring assistance [6]. This work has started with the Government of Barbados to conduct the same research-based initiative to explore the use of digital payments in social protection programmes and during times of emergency, with focus group discussions planned for January 2024. The research findings will help shape a more gender-responsive approach to strengthening social protection in the countries and have contributed to the knowledge and experiences shared between countries in the sub-region.

Efforts to help governments improve disaster management systems included opportunities to build gender-responsive disaster resilience at the national level. In partnership with the Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development and Youth in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP supported training focused on agriculture, small business management and financial literacy, including how to increase resilience to climate and other shocks among people in vulnerable conditions, particularly smallholder farmers. Over 300 women benefitted from this training series, which promoted entrepreneurial skills that can help women build their resource base to meet daily needs.

Along with cash assistance, WFP provided tailored support in the design of registration and vulnerability analysis tools that have captured data related to sex and other characteristics such as age, disability, and different points of

vulnerability.

The findings were considered in national targeting approaches within countries. In 2023, support with cash assistance programmes included targeting prioritisation based on specific contexts in each country. In Jamaica, WFP worked with the Government to create a digital tool and provided support for the development of eligibility criteria, which was captured in a scorecard that can be developed and tailored in response to crises; the requirements include but are not limited to household income level, eligibility for social assistance, number of dependents within a household and the presence of chronic conditions and disability, all disaggregated by sex and age. In Belize, assistance to people affected by Hurricane Lisa targeted the most vulnerable, most of whom were women. In Dominica, people affected by the trough included people from Indigenous communities.

Acknowledging the importance of addressing gender-based violence (GBV) as part of a comprehensive approach to humanitarian assistance during times of crisis. In 2023, WFP collaborated with other United Nations agencies and partners to raise greater awareness of GBV in the Caribbean by launching a 16-day activism campaign. In Trinidad and Tobago, WFP provided technical guidance for the composition of a food basket for GBV victims based on the WFP NutVal tool. The food basket is tailored to the local context, ensuring the Government can effectively meet the nutritional requirements of targeted populations under social programmes that provide food assistance.

The Gender and Age Marker score of 4 reflects the work completed by WFP to promote gender equality and ensure that women and men across life stages have been able to shape national systems.

# 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**

WFP emphasises accountability towards the populations it serves, offering assistance to safeguard their safety, dignity and rights. This commitment extends to people with disabilities, single women-headed households, older people, children and other economically and socially marginalised groups. In 2023, WFP improved existing governmental communication and feedback systems to ensure people could express their concerns and make suggestions about the assistance they receive. This initiative enabled the organization to collect feedback and inputs at the community level, identifying challenges faced by beneficiaries and allowing for modifications to respective programmes. For example, WFP established a hotline for food kit distribution in Barbados, through which it received a total of 177 calls from the public. These calls varied from inquiries about delivery and registration to eligibility for programme participation and feedback on the assistance provided.

In Belize, Guyana and Dominica, cash assistance utilised governmental mechanisms, and WFP set up a community feedback mechanism desk during on-site monitoring to assist recipients with any inquiries. In Belize, assistance was provided through a financial service provider called DigiWallet, and its customer care line addressed any complaints and queries. Post-distribution surveys conducted among individuals reached under strategic outcome 2 in Belize, Dominica, Guyana and Barbados for cash and food assistance programmes ensured accountability and the protection of people in the most vulnerable conditions. Survey results showed that most targeted people accessed WFP programmes without facing security challenges, with suggestions for an increase in cash assistance being the primary feedback on improving the programmes.

Furthermore, WFP assisted governments in implementing communication and information campaigns to encourage community participation and maximize direct assistance effectiveness. In partnership with the Government of Belize, WFP distributed flyers and posters to inform and sensitise local communities about cash transfer programmes, ensuring a clear, transparent and accountable communication process. WFP's capacity-strengthening support also involved assisting governments in employing clear and transparent criteria for selecting beneficiaries to ensure that assistance reached those most in need. Secure and accountable cash transfer mechanisms, including digital financial services, were utilised to assist affected populations directly. WFP continued coordinating with local government authorities to ensure a collaborative and integrated approach to assistance delivery, leveraging existing government structures to manage beneficiary data and ensure privacy. Throughout the year, measures to prevent fraud, such as robust internal controls, verification processes and anti-corruption mechanisms, were implemented. For instance, the agency introduced various budgetary controls and authorization processes.

Clear and transparent agreements with partners defined expectations, responsibilities and compliance requirements. Ethical procurement practices ensured the effective delivery of assistance. Additionally, WFP continued to take necessary steps to mainstream protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) at all operation levels. WFP has two PSEA focal points, and all agreements between WFP and governments include an article on sexual exploitation and abuse as part of the general conditions. WFP also participated in PSEA activities, aligning with the United Nations system's commitment to protecting the people it serves.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Small Islands Developing States in the Caribbean are susceptible to the environmental impacts of urbanisation, industrial development, unsustainable tourism, overfishing and excessive dependence on non-renewable energy sources [16]. The agriculture sector, crucial to the economy, is pivotal in providing domestic food supplies and employment. The geographic positioning of these islands makes for a persistent adversary, with droughts, frequent storms and floods causing food production to become more complex and further exacerbating food insecurity in the subregion.

In line with its corporate environmental and social safeguards framework, WFP is committed to promoting responsible management of natural resources, ensuring reduced environmental impact and footprint of its operations. All agreements with partners are designed and implemented to align with WFP's environmental and social safeguards framework to prevent, avoid or mitigate any potential adverse, direct or indirect effects. Committing to environmental sustainability and preventing unintentional environmental damage, the work around the construction of the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub has been done while assessing the environmental impacts of the project - including an environmental and social screening - and, in turn, setting up measures to mitigate such impacts. Elements such as water, rainfall and drainage management have all been considered. Further, as part of the process, WFP has ascertained that all plans follow national and international standards and expectations.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

While WFP's Environmental Management System is not implemented and is not included in the multi-country strategic plan, WFP relies on the United Nations Common System to manage and reduce its impact on the environment. Indeed, the WFP multi-country office for the Caribbean adheres to joint initiatives led by the Operational Management Team in each country where its offices are located. The Operational Management Team oversees all environmental-related activities for offices, including waste management and sustainable procurement. This encompasses initiatives such as assigned recycling areas to separate waste materials like plastic and paper and energy efficiency measures in United Nations Houses, including LED lighting. In Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, WFP analysed the potential use of photovoltaic energy in the United Nations buildings that host its offices in both countries. For 2024, WFP is considering purchasing electric vehicles as part of its fleet. The design of the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence incorporates green waste disposal, solar panels and energy-efficient cooling systems. For example, the warehouse superstructure comprises 100 percent prefabricated recyclable steel to ensure sustainable building practices and minimise carbon footprint.

Navigating a multi-country context poses considerable challenges, particularly regarding the high number of flights and the resultant carbon footprint associated with extensive travel. Recognising the environmental impact, WFP has proactively addressed this issue by implementing measures to minimise its carbon footprint, such as reducing the number of employees sent on missions and striking a balance between operational necessity and environmental responsibility. WFP aims to maintain cost-effectiveness while contributing to global and corporate sustainability goals, demonstrating a commitment to responsible and environment-friendly practices within the complex dynamics of multi-country operations.

# 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**

In 2023, there was no nutrition-specific programming. However, WFP's broader contribution to social protection, such as school meal programmes and vulnerability analysis, has integrated nutrition as an essential factor in strengthening food systems and addressing food insecurity. Since 2020, WFP has partnered with the Caribbean Community Secretariat to implement regional food security and livelihood surveys to understand the impacts of the pandemic and provide a snapshot of the food security situation at both regional and country levels. These surveys offer governments critical insights into the nutritional status in the region, including the analysis of factors such as dietary practices and access to nutritious foods. In May 2023, WFP launched the sixth round of the CARICOM food security and livelihoods survey. The findings revealed that food consumption and diets continue to be a concern, with 37 percent of respondents skipping meals or eating less than usual, 29 percent consuming less preferred foods and 6 percent going an entire day without eating the week preceding the survey. Food consumption patterns remain worse than in 2020, and deterioration in food consumption can lead to greater hunger and malnutrition.

These reports are continuously being used by governments, regional institutions and international financial institutions to discuss priorities, plan work, and inform regional and national responses to the current food security crisis. WFP has deepened partnerships at the national level to provide technical assistance to governments, enhancing efficiencies and cost-effectiveness and identifying strategies to link school meals and smallholder farming to increase local nutrition of school-age children. During the year, WFP, in partnership with the governments of Guyana, Jamaica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, conducted scoping missions, which included an assessment of the national school feeding programmes. This support will continue in 2024.

As part of its emergency preparedness and response efforts under strategic outcomes 1 and 2, WFP is finalising a long-term agreement with a regional retailer to facilitate the mobilization of food kits, which can be utilised in emergencies to meet the nutrition needs of affected populations. The food kits, designed following WFP's food basket and nutritional standards, are tailored to the Caribbean context, ensuring governments can effectively meet the nutritional requirements of targeted populations.



# Partnerships

WFP continued to invest in building, maintaining and expanding partnerships with regional organizations, national governments, international financial institutions, development partners and donors. A key milestone in 2023 was securing multi-year development funding of USD 11 million (CAD 15 million) from the Government of Canada. This funding will provide continuous and predictable support to regional entities and governments, strengthening climate resilience, addressing the needs of the most vulnerable and promoting gender equality in the region. This builds on WFP's multi-year partnerships with the European Union and the USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) which continue to be critical. Additionally, a collaboration between The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and other private sectors was able to close the funding gap to complete the second phase of the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub, based in Barbados.

Further, WFP welcomed the support of new partners like the Republic of Korea, which contributed to the cash assistance in Belize and New Zealand to improve capacity strengthening for disaster management in the region. These partnerships were instrumental in addressing the needs of persons impacted by a tropical cyclone and strengthening support systems for people in vulnerable conditions. Importantly, WFP strategically combined resources received from the European Union, Korea, Italy and USAID's BHA to deliver cash assistance through mobile payments in Belize, complemented by support for agricultural input vouchers from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This pioneering initiative enabled the country to provide cash-based transfers and voucher assistance for the first time, benefitting smallholder farmers impacted by the hurricane to meet both basic needs and also facilitate their recovery.

Aligned with global and regional initiatives, WFP's collaboration with international financial institutions (IFI) remained strategically focused. In 2023, these partnerships emphasised knowledge creation and research and explored ways in which the work of WFP was complementary to IFI programmes, particularly in social protection, disaster risk finance, forecast-based finance, vulnerability analysis and mapping. These engagements extended beyond immediate goals, positioning WFP as a critical player in climate financing and laying a solid foundation for future partnerships. These efforts complement national initiatives to fortify resilience against emerging challenges. WFP's strategic partnerships are essential to fostering resilience, sparking innovation and generating significant impact. Through these collaborations, WFP has amplified its reach, enhanced its expertise and strengthened the region's capacity to tackle multifaceted challenges. With partnerships at its strategy's core, WFP is committed to ensuring the most vulnerable receive the necessary support to flourish.

## Focus on localization

Localisation is fundamental to the vision of WFP in the Caribbean. WFP is pivotal in complementing national government efforts, fostering a synergistic approach to strengthening disaster management, social protection and food systems. WFP's support to governments is strategically aligned with national priorities and considers the broader partnership landscape. Increased requests from governments to support have been more strategic, reflecting the importance of WFP's distinctive attributes, added value and expertise in bridging capacity gaps.

By collaborating with regional organizations, WFP leveraged its influential capacity to foster dialogue, advocacy, and research, informing policies and guiding decision making on food security and resilience. Specifically, WFP provided governments with data and insights on the food security and livelihoods situation in the Caribbean to position social protection as an important mechanism to address the needs of the vulnerable. Through research and advocacy, WFP augmented its positioning in different spaces, for instance, in discussions on gender and women's empowerment with the University of West Indies. Furthermore, WFP's disaster risk financing initiatives place national governments at the forefront, offering predictable funding for government responses and significantly reducing the dependence on humanitarian resources through WFP.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

With less than a decade left to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), WFP increased inter-agency engagement with United Nations agencies through the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund (Joint SDG Fund). In 2023, WFP continued cultivating synergies and coordination with other United Nations agencies to support governments in tackling regional and national challenges effectively. Specifically, this collaboration facilitated multi-year

contributions in Belize, the British Virgin Islands and Anguilla, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, amplifying WFP's impact on advancing the 2030 agenda. Through the Joint SDG Fund, WFP concluded four active projects in partnership with United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), UNESCO, UNICEF and UN Women.

Furthermore, WFP fostered specialised partnerships to enhance its strategic role in the region. In collaboration with FAO, WFP set the foundation for integrating social protection with school meals and supporting smallholder farmers in three countries. At the same time, joint initiatives with ILO and UNICEF facilitated training programmes in social protection to enhance shock response capacities. WFP actively engaged with the broader United Nations System to reinforce its multi-country approach within the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, aligning efforts aimed with other United Nations agencies to serve Caribbean countries better systematically. This collaboration showcased WFP's added value in addressing identified governmental gaps and priorities and advanced sustainable development, humanitarian and gender-transformative outcomes towards achieving the SDGs.

# Financial Overview

WFP continued to receive strong support from donors and partners for its strategy and operations. Its innovative and catalytic work received multi-year funding, especially for capacity-strengthening programmes. These resources were complemented by ad-hoc funding, including United Nations joint programmes, new donors and extra-budgetary contributions.

In 2023, there was increased demand from governments for capacity strengthening and technical assistance in social protection, disaster management, food security and livelihood activities, which led to a budget revision. Specifically, there was heightened national engagement with additional countries and more ministries in social protection, disaster management, finance, agriculture and education. Increased collaboration with institutions like CARICOM and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States also occurred at the regional level, resulting in further support, workshops, travel and other knowledge transfer initiatives. Additionally, WFP continued its investments in disaster risk financing mechanisms and set the basis of its anticipatory action work to help governments manage risks and support impacted populations through national social protection programmes.

Due to increased operations in the region, WFP underwent a budget revision, expanding the financial needs of the multi-country strategic plan 2022-2026 from 69.5 million to 77.7 million, marking an overall increase of 12 percent. The 26 percent increase under strategic outcome 1, compared to the previously approved allocation for 2023, reflected the projected needs to complete the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence. These facilities were designed to support English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries and capacity-strengthening initiatives with national and regional institutions. While strategic outcome 1 received 67 percent of donor funds, including multi-year contributions, only 25 percent of these contributions received in 2023 were eligible for implementation during the same year. Additionally, 31 percent were solely for constructing the Regional Logistics Hub for the Caribbean. Other funds received under strategic outcome 1 were either project-specific or area-specific. Expenditures for transfer value exceeded the original implementation plan by 29 percent due to changes in staffing structure, construction-related expenses and the rollout of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency's Logistics System and social protection initiatives.

Strategic outcome 2, linked to crisis response, received 7 percent funding, including multi-year contributions, since there was no major emergency in the territories supported by the Caribbean operation. Nonetheless, WFP maintained its support for various initiatives, such as Hurricane Lisa recovery efforts in Belize, emergency assistance following heavy rainfall in Dominica in late 2022 and livelihood support in Guyana. Expenditures were directed towards supporting recovery and relief efforts in these countries.





Strategic outcome 3 received limited resources, with only 2 percent of funds eligible and will be utilised in 2024. The only expenditure recorded was an in-kind contribution received in 2022, which was adjusted in 2023. Mid-year, the plan was revised as further implementation was not foreseen.

To enhance support for the countries covered by the multi-country office, WFP has expanded its physical presence by deploying additional employees in priority countries to facilitate more robust strategic engagements with national governments, regional counterparts and other United Nations agencies. Consequently, operational and direct support costs encompass the administrative costs of setting up and managing these physical offices.

Overall, while the resourcing aligned well with the needs-based plan, several grants spanned beyond 2023 to support planned implementation from 2024 to 2026.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	4,525,772	4,363,658	1,203,433	818,962
SO02: Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	4,525,772	4,363,658	1,203,433	818,962
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	4,525,772	4,363,658	1,203,433	818,962
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	12,164,889	5,940,200	16,810,768	8,621,404
SO01: National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	12,164,889	5,940,200	16,810,768	8,621,404
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	12,164,889	5,940,200	16,810,768	8,621,404
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,852,441	1,782,890	547,535	125,000
SO03: Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	1,852,441	1,782,890	547,535	125,000

Activity 03: Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	 1,852,441	 1,782,890	 547,535	 125,000
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 7,259,621	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 18,543,103	 12,086,748	 25,821,358	 9,565,367
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,069,740	 816,400	 1,064,322	 721,164
Total Direct Costs	 19,612,843	 12,903,148	 26,885,680	 10,286,531
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,147,479	 714,989	 1,353,175	 1,353,175
Grand Total	 20,760,323	 13,618,138	 28,238,856	 11,639,707

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security & Livelihoods Impact Survey - Round 6 - May 2023 | World Food Programme (wfp.org)

[2] Inci Otker and Krishna Srinivasan | Bracing for the Storm: For the Caribbean, building resilience is a matter of survival | International Monetary Fund | [https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/fandd/issues/2018/03/otker#:~:text=Average%20estimated%20disaster%20damage%20as,small%20states%20\(see%20chart\)](https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/fandd/issues/2018/03/otker#:~:text=Average%20estimated%20disaster%20damage%20as,small%20states%20(see%20chart))

[3] Building Momentum for Climate Action in Small Island Developing States | United Nations Climate Change | <https://unfccc.int/zh/node/636665>

## Operational context

[1] Statement on the fifteenth meeting of the IHR (2005) Emergency Committee on the COVID-19 pandemic | The World Health organization | [https://www.who.int/news/item/05-05-2023-statement-on-the-fifteenth-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-\(2005\)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)](https://www.who.int/news/item/05-05-2023-statement-on-the-fifteenth-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19))

[2] Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security & Livelihoods Impact Survey - Round 6 - May 2023 | World Food Programme (wfp.org)

[3] Regional Food Production and Productivity Towards a Sustainable Import Replacement Programme: 25% by 2025 Reduction in the Regional Food Bill | Caribbean Community Secretariat | February 2022 | <https://caricom.org/25-by-2025-reduction-in-the-regional-food-bill/>

[4] The CDEMA Logistics System (CLS) is a platform that was developed by CDEMA and WFP that allows national, regional, and international humanitarian actors to register and track logistics, food, and other assets that CDEMA can call on in an emergency.

[5] Lessons learned drawn from Flexible Systems-effective responses? Regional Evaluation of WFP's Contribution to Shock Responsive Social Protection in Latin America and the Caribbean [2015-2022]; WFP Caribbean Country Capacity Strengthening Case Study; and Digital Financial Inclusion in Practice: Caribbean Brief.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Indirect beneficiaries are calculated based on available poverty data for the relevant countries.

[2] Sub-Regional Focal Points are a selection of countries designed to provide quick and immediate support to CDEMA-participating States within the sub-regions in the event of a disaster.

[3] Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, Belize and Barbados.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Female Labour Force | The World Bank | <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=ZJ>

[2] Closing Gender Gaps in Latin America and the Caribbean | The World Bank | <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/484401532010525429/pdf/Closing-Gender-Gaps-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean.pdf>

[3] Caribbean Women Count: Ending Violence against Women and Girls Data Hub | UN Women | <https://caribbeanwomenscount.unwomen.org/>

[4] Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | UN Women | 2018 | <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/2/gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018>

[5] Digital Financial Inclusion in Saint Lucia: Insights and Opportunities | WFP | 2023 | [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000152758/download/?\\_ga=2.226734047.37814394.1706876770-45637782.1671740989&\\_gac=1.149238980.1704382079.Cj0KCQiAy9msBhD0ARIsANbk0A-T1XVqB\\_omV0r25bpvg\\_k3jpaSrtkXhaLQnrE0Vhis6\\_I\\_ifNhHalaAjxXEALw\\_wcB](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000152758/download/?_ga=2.226734047.37814394.1706876770-45637782.1671740989&_gac=1.149238980.1704382079.Cj0KCQiAy9msBhD0ARIsANbk0A-T1XVqB_omV0r25bpvg_k3jpaSrtkXhaLQnrE0Vhis6_I_ifNhHalaAjxXEALw_wcB)

[6] Digital Financial Inclusion in Jamaica: Insights and Opportunities | WFP | 2023 | [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000155113/download/?\\_ga=2.226734047.37814394.1706876770-45637782.1671740989&\\_gac=1.149238980.1704382079.Cj0KCQiAy9msBhD0ARIsANbk0A-T1XVqB\\_omV0r25bpvg\\_k3jpaSrtkXhaLQnrE0Vhis6\\_I\\_ifNhHalaAjxXEALw\\_wcB](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000155113/download/?_ga=2.226734047.37814394.1706876770-45637782.1671740989&_gac=1.149238980.1704382079.Cj0KCQiAy9msBhD0ARIsANbk0A-T1XVqB_omV0r25bpvg_k3jpaSrtkXhaLQnrE0Vhis6_I_ifNhHalaAjxXEALw_wcB)

## Environmental sustainability

[16] <https://ii-es.com/events/environmental-problems-and-solutions-in-sids/>

# 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	10,499	8,163	78%
	female	9,501	9,265	98%
	total	20,000	17,428	87%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	1,100	194	18%
	female	900	204	23%
	total	2,000	398	20%
24-59 months	male	1,100	582	53%
	female	900	570	63%
	total	2,000	1,152	58%
5-11 years	male	1,100	1,089	99%
	female	900	1,130	126%
	total	2,000	2,219	111%
12-17 years	male	1,100	664	60%
	female	900	657	73%
	total	2,000	1,321	66%
18-59 years	male	5,599	4,050	72%
	female	5,401	5,043	93%
	total	11,000	9,093	83%
60+ years	male	500	1,584	317%
	female	500	1,661	332%
	total	1,000	3,245	324%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	20,000	17,428	87%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	20,000	17,428	87%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	48	0	0%
Iodised Salt	3	0	0%
Lentils	48	9	18%
Oat	36	8	22%
Pasta	0	27	-
Rice	180	24	13%
Split Peas	0	9	-
Vegetable Oil	15	3	17%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,800,000	642,164	36%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 01: Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened national and regional systems that better predict and assess the impact of shocks and plan and finance the corresponding responses.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.7: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners)	Macro Insurance	Individual	63,722	63,722
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	400,000	400,000

G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	8,602,499.03	8,602,499.25
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 01: Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened national and regional systems that better predict and assess the impact of shocks and plan and finance the corresponding responses.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.18: Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)	C.18.1: Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
C.19: Country office supports the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action at the national and local levels (QCPR)	C.19.1: Country office supports the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action at the national and local levels (QCPR)	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.22: Country office supports their countries' national development plan by identifying the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind within the framework of a United Nations Joint process (QCPR)	C.22.1: Country office supports their countries' national development plan by identifying the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind within the framework of a United Nations Joint process (QCPR)	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

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	91	117
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	12	14

**CSP Output 02: Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened humanitarian supply chain and logistics capacities in order to protect their access to food and livelihoods**

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	15	15
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	80	100
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	7	11
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	7

**CSP Output 03: Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened social protection systems that reduce poverty and vulnerability, boost resilience and provide assistance to shock-affected people in order to protect their access to food and livelihoods.**

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	10
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	19	27

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	313	413
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	36	37
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	22	17

CSP Output 04: National governments in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened food systems in order to increase access to affordable and nutritious food for food-insecure populations.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number Number	15 4	15 4

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government Institutions - <b>Location:</b> Caribbean Community - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	11	=15	≥11	11	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> National Governments - <b>Location:</b> Caribbean Community - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≤2	≤2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	1,500,000	≥1,500,000	=1,500,000	1,500,000	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> National Institutions in Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago - <b>Location:</b> Caribbean Community - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	3.05	≤3.5	≤3.1	3.12	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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#### Output Results

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

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 05: Affected populations receive cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance in order to meet essential needs, protect livelihoods and preserve their nutrition status .

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	9,501	9,265
			Male	10,499	8,163
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>17,428</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	330	78.93
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,800,000	642,163
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	1,800,000	159,220

#### Activity 04: Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action.

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 10: Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean receive unconditional assistance to prepare for shocks based on forecasted hazards.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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#### Other Output

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

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 06: Affected populations benefit from strengthened systems to deliver food, voucher and cash assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	4	8

#### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Vulnerable HH - **Location:** Belize - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	90	≥90	≥90	97	WFP
	Male	89	≥89	≥89	97	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥1	≥90	97	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≥8	≥8	2	WFP
	Male	11	≥11	≥11	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≥90	≥9	3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≥2	≥2	1	WFP
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥9	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	31	≥31	≥31	23	WFP
	Male	25	≥25	≥25	25	programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥24	≥24	24	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23	≥23	≥23	31	WFP
	Male	25	≥25	≥25	25	programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≥29	≥29	29	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39	≥39	≥39	39	WFP
	Male	47	≥47	≥47	47	programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥41	≥41	41	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	7	≥7	≥7	7	WFP
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≥6	≥6	6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Vulnerable HH - Location: Dominica - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10	≤10	≤10	10	WFP
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤7	≤7	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=100	=98	98	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=96	96	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=1	1	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=4	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	1	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1	≥1	≥1	1	WFP
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	3	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	≥8	≥8	8	WFP
	Male	11	≥11	≥11	11	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	53	≥53	≥53	53	WFP
	Male	44	≥44	≥44	44	programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≥48	≥48	48	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38	≤38	≤38	38	WFP
	Male	41	≤41	≤41	41	programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≤39	≤39	39	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Vulnerable HHs - Location: Belize - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17	≥17	≥17	17	WFP
	Male	16	≥16	≥16	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	17	≥17	≥17	17	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Barbados - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)</b>						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	82	≥82	≥87	82	WFP
	Male	77	≥77	≥82	77	programme monitoring
	Overall	82	≥81	≥87	82	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤8	≤3	8	WFP
	Male	9	≤9	≤4	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≤9	≤3	8	WFP programme monitoring



Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤10	≤5	10	WFP
	Male	14	≤14	≤9	14	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤11	≤5	10	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Populations - <b>Location:</b> Barbados - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	≤12	≤12	12	WFP
	Male	9	≤9	≤9	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤11	≤11	11	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15	≥15	≥15	15	WFP
	Male	12	≥12	≥12	12	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≥14	≥14	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20	≥20	≥20	20	WFP
	Male	12	≥12	≥12	12	programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≥18	≥18	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≥30	≥30	30	WFP
	Male	41	≥41	≥41	41	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≥32	≥33	33	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34	≥34	≥34	34	WFP
	Male	35	≥35	≥35	35	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≥35	≥35	35	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks</b>				<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 03: Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.</b>					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 07: Affected populations benefit from logistics expertise and services provided to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to receive, store, transport and distribute life-saving food, non-food items and medical supplies in a timely manner					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Other Services	Number	3	0
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	3	0
CSP Output 09: Affected populations benefit from strengthened coordination of inclusive emergency responses that enables them to receive life-saving assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Other Services	Number	7	0

## 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
Nutrition sensitive score	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	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	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	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	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable HHs - <b>Location:</b> Belize - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	69	≥69	≥69	69	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	≥31	≥31	31	
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Populations - <b>Location:</b> Barbados - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	78	≥78	≥78	78	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥22	≥22	22	
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Populations - <b>Location:</b> Belize - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
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	25	≥25	≥25	25	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	15	≥15	≥15	15	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	60	≥60	≥60	60	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Populations - <b>Location:</b> Dominica - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
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	29	≥29	≥29	29	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	31	≥31	≥31	31	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	40	≥40	≥40	40	WFP programme monitoring

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	52	=52	=52	52	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=48	48	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
<b>Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: Barbados - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
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	15	≥15	≥15	15	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	10	≥10	≥10	10	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	75	≥75	≥75	75	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators



Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Populations - <b>Location:</b> Barbados - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	133	=133	=133	133	WFP
	Male	41	=41	=41	41	programme monitoring
	Overall	174	=174	=174	174	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.6	=100	=100	99.62	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	99.71	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	74	=75	≤74	100	WFP
	Male	22	=25	≤22	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	≤96	95.79	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	=100	=97	96.97	WFP
	Male	92	=100	=92	92	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	=96	95.87	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable Populations - <b>Location:</b> Belize - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	93	=93	=93	93	WFP
	Male	38	=38	=38	38	programme monitoring
	Overall	131	=131	=131	131	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.6	=95	=95	97.62	WFP
	Male	94.7	=95	=95	94.74	programme monitoring
	Overall	96.8	=95	=95	96.72	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	66	=75	=75	97.1	WFP
	Male	28	=25	=25	92.55	programme monitoring
	Overall	94	=100	=95	95.68	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	94.3	=95	=95	94.29	WFP
	Male	94.7	=95	=95	94.74	programme monitoring
	Overall	93.9	=95	=95	94.43	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: Dominica - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	25	=25	=25	25	WFP
	Male	21	=21	=21	21	programme monitoring
	Overall	46	=46	=46	46	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99.6	=100	=100	98.63	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	=100	=100	99.34	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	50	=50	=50	98.68	WFP
	Male	46	=50	=46	93.33	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	=96	96.03	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.7	=100	=95	98.72	WFP
	Male	94.5	=100	=95	94.52	programme monitoring
	Overall	96.7	=100	=95	96.69	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	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	No	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	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Paulina Bockowska

Evangeline Nicholls received cash assistance from WFP after the 2022 trough system affected the country

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

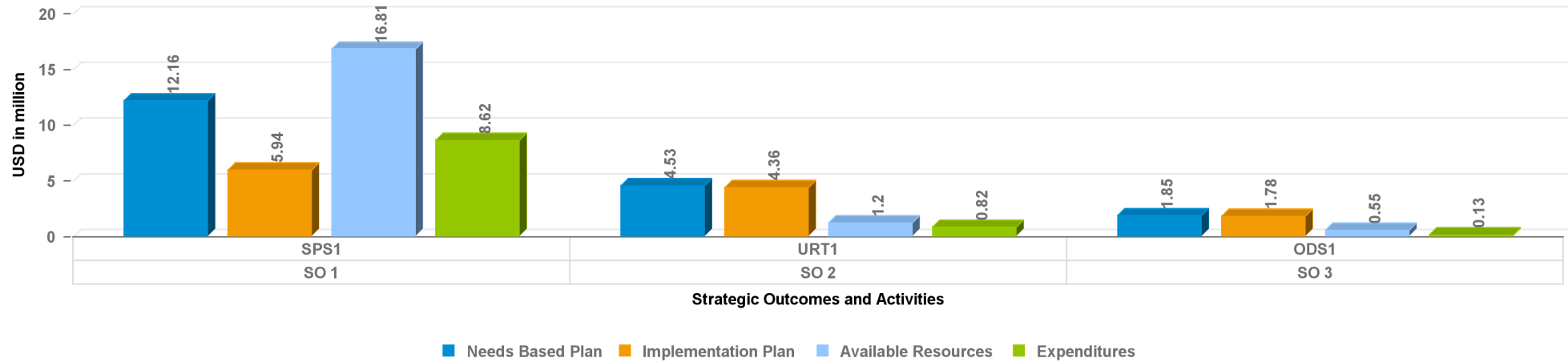
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

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

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change
SO 2		Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 3		Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise
SO 2	URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.

# Annual Country Report

## Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

### 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
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	4,525,772	4,363,659	1,203,433	818,963
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>4,525,772</b>	<b>4,363,659</b>	<b>1,203,433</b>	<b>818,963</b>
17.9	National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	12,164,889	5,940,200	16,810,769	8,621,404
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>12,164,889</b>	<b>5,940,200</b>	<b>16,810,769</b>	<b>8,621,404</b>
17.16	Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	1,852,442	1,782,890	547,535	125,000
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,852,442</b>	<b>1,782,890</b>	<b>547,535</b>	<b>125,000</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,259,621	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,259,621</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>18,543,103</b>	<b>12,086,749</b>	<b>25,821,358</b>	<b>9,565,367</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,069,741</b>	<b>816,400</b>	<b>1,064,322</b>	<b>721,165</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>19,612,844</b>	<b>12,903,149</b>	<b>26,885,680</b>	<b>10,286,532</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,147,480</b>	<b>714,989</b>	<b>1,353,176</b>	<b>1,353,176</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>20,760,324</b>	<b>13,618,138</b>	<b>28,238,856</b>	<b>11,639,708</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

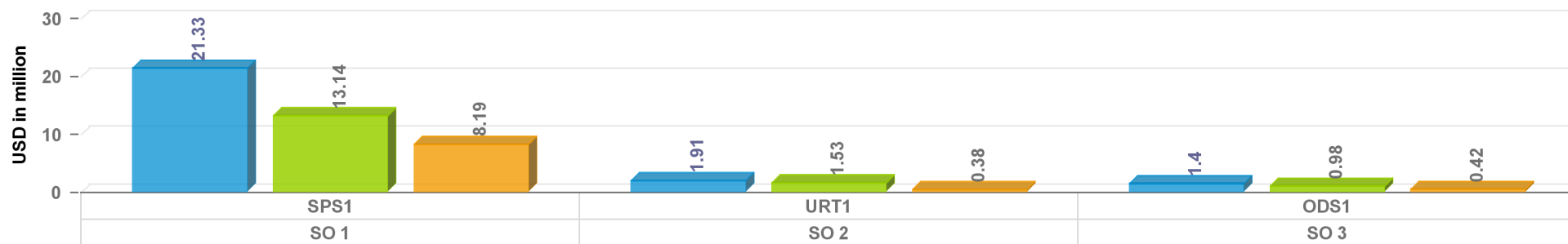
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

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

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	
SO 3	Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise
SO 2	URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.

# Annual Country Report

## Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

### 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	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	8,929,922	1,913,264	0	1,913,264	1,528,794	384,470
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>8,929,922</b>	<b>1,913,264</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,913,264</b>	<b>1,528,794</b>	<b>384,470</b>
17.9	National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	18,393,838	21,332,331	0	21,332,331	13,142,966	8,189,365
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>18,393,838</b>	<b>21,332,331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,332,331</b>	<b>13,142,966</b>	<b>8,189,365</b>
17.16	Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	4,561,050	1,402,656	0	1,402,656	980,120	422,535
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>4,561,050</b>	<b>1,402,656</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,402,656</b>	<b>980,120</b>	<b>422,535</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,259,621	0	7,259,621	0	7,259,621
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>7,259,621</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,259,621</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,259,621</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>31,884,810</b>	<b>31,907,871</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,907,871</b>	<b>15,651,880</b>	<b>16,255,991</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

### 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
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,758,306	1,319,828	0	1,319,828	976,670	343,158
		Total Direct Costs	33,643,116	33,227,699	0	33,227,699	16,628,550	16,599,149
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	2,059,448	2,100,667		2,100,667	2,100,667	0
		Grand Total	35,702,563	35,328,366	0	35,328,366	18,729,217	16,599,149

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures