



WFP

# WFP Venezuela

## Country Brief

September 2024

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



©WFP/Local farmers in the state of Trujillo serve as fresh food suppliers for WFP school meals programme

### Operational Context

Venezuela has shown some economic growth as a result of international political negotiations and other internal measures to promote economic stability. However, the country continues to face challenges related to food security and other essential needs due to increasing prices and other external factors.

According to the World Bank Food Security Update, at the end of September 2024 Venezuela registered 34 percent food inflation, ranked ninth in the world.

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2024 identified 5.1 million people as in need of humanitarian assistance, of whom 2 million are targeted for food security interventions. To respond to the needs in the country, WFP is providing food assistance through a school-based intervention, integrated with livelihoods activities, emergency preparedness and response operations, support to local producers and resilience-building activities to mitigate the impact of climate-related events. Currently, WFP has presence in the states of Amazonas, Anzoátegui, Apure, Barinas, Delta Amacuro, Falcón, Monagas, Sucre, Trujillo, Yaracuy and Zulia.



## In Numbers

**2,312 mt** of food assistance delivered\*

**USD 39.1 m** six months (October 2024 - March 2025) net funding requirements, representing 38 percent of total needs.

**243,900** assisted\*  
in September 2024  
\*Preliminary figures



### Operational Updates

- WFP distributed food assistance through its school-based programme to 50,200 people (students, school personnel and household members) in the state of Delta Amacuro. Overall, WFP reached 146 schools in in hard-to-reach indigenous communities.
- In addition, WFP provided take-home family food assistance to some 47,000 households (187,000 people) living in the most vulnerable municipalities in the states of Anzoátegui, Falcón, Monagas, and Sucre.
- As part of its food security and livelihoods interventions that WFP is implementing in complementarity with FAO, WFP distributed food assistance to 4,708 people (1,177 households) in the state of Zulia.
- WFP continued to provide life skill trainings and food assistance to 900 caregivers – mostly women - of students with disabilities in the states of Delta Amacuro, Falcón and Sucre. By supporting families of students with disabilities, WFP aims to strengthen their capacity to cover other essential needs such as health and hygiene.
- As part of its emergency response interventions, WFP distributed food assistance to 360 families (1,440 people) affected by floods caused by the overflowing of the Orinoco River in 12 communities in the state of Anzoátegui.
- WFP carried out a joint mission with the Ministry of Ecosocialism (MINEC) to the states of Anzoátegui, Monagas, and Sucre to conduct consultations with institutional and community stakeholders. The information collected will serve to design a concept note on climate change adaptation in the Turimiquire Mountain Massif that will be submitted to the Adaptation Fund.
- As part of its localization strategy within the framework of the school year 2024-2025, WFP renewed its Field Level Agreements with 23 implementing partners. Of these, 11 are local organizations.

**Contact info:** Chiara Cardosi ([chiara.cardosi@wfp.org](mailto:chiara.cardosi@wfp.org))

**Country Director:** Laura Melo

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

**Interim Country Strategic Plan (2023 - 2025)**

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>570 m</b>	<b>186.9 m</b>	<b>39.1 m</b>

**Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food**

**Strategic Outcome (SO) 1:** By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.

**Focus area:** Resilience building

**Activity 1:** Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.

**Strategic Result 2: Food systems are sustainable**

**Interim country strategic plan outcome 2:** By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

**Activities 2:** Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.

**Strategic Result 3: Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs.**

**Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3):** By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.

**Focus area:** Crisis response

**Activity 3:** Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.

**Strategic Result 4: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs.**

**Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4):** National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

**Activity 4:** Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.

**Activity 5:** Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security

- The Logistics Cluster conducted a field mission in the municipality of Antonio Díaz in the state of Delta Amacuro to assess WFP-managed river transport operations. Overall, WFP needs six days to cover distributions in that municipality and is the only humanitarian actor with presence in these remote areas. The mission served as an opportunity to understand operational conditions in Delta Amacuro to better inform the implementation of humanitarian interventions, including relying on WFP as a service provider for river cargo movements.
- Committed to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, together with the AAP working group, facilitated a workshop for 17 member organizations. In addition, the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster participated in the Global Agriculture Group meeting where the Global Food Security Cluster presented standards and methods for assessing crop damage in emergencies.

**Monitoring**

- WFP interviewed 3,500 people (93% female) in more than 2,000 schools where its school meals programme is implemented. The main findings showed that: i) student attendance increased by 20% since WFP started implementing the onsite school meals programme, ii) 97% of those receiving take-home food assistance shared food with household members, while 61% reported sharing food with people outside of their households; and iii) 96% of those interviewed stated that WFP food assistance allows them to better plan their income and purchase other essential items that they could not previously afford.
- WFP conducted 29 focus groups with 207 people including school personnel, school cooks and students caregivers. Results showed that the main challenges within the onsite school meals are lack of basic services, poor school kitchen infrastructure and lack of kitchen supplies. However, participants observed an increase in student attendance since the implementation of hot meals as well as a greater performance of students in the classroom.

**Donors**

Canada, European Union (DG-ECHO), France, Germany Italy, Japan, Korea, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America (USAID BHA), and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund.