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Venezuela

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2024, WFP reached over 880,000 people with direct food assistance, and indirectly benefitted more than 840,000 people with assets, training and services.
- According to the Humanitarian Response Plan, over 5 million people in Venezuela are in need of humanitarian assistance, with 2 million specifically requiring food aid. In 2024, WFP successfully supported 40 percent of those prioritized for food assistance.

Throughout 2024, Venezuela's gross domestic product (GDP) experienced a three-to-six percent growth, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) [1]. This was triggered by a significant boost in oil production, which increased by 24 percent between December 2023 and December 2024, as reported by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) [2]. However, a significant portion of the population continued to face compounding challenges such as high living costs, reduced purchasing power, localized shortages of essential goods, and lack of access to basic services.

Food security in Venezuela remains interlinked with economic challenges, global food price inflation, and climate-related events that continue to impact food production and people's livelihoods.

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Venezuela estimated that over 5 million people needed humanitarian assistance in 2024. Of these, 2 million people were identified in need of immediate food assistance and short-term support for production activities.

In 2024, WFP focused on supporting food security among people living in vulnerable conditions in Venezuela, as established in the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2023-2025, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Venezuela (2023-2026), the HRP, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

WFP expanded and diversified its interventions in all areas, striving for an integrated response to food access, improved nutrition and livelihoods of the most at-risk groups. WFP carried out interventions focused on school feeding, community and school-based food assistance to communities at increased risk, livelihood training and asset recovery combined with conditional food assistance, as well as emergency preparedness and response, while strengthening accountability to affected populations, school capacities, food systems infrastructure and logistical capacities.

In 2024, WFP reached 880,535 people, including early education school children, students with disabilities, their families and communities exposed to greater conditions of vulnerability, through food assistance, livelihoods and emergency response interventions in more than 2,800 distribution points -most of them schools- across 11 states of Venezuela.

WFP assisted 838,385 people through its school-based programme in the country. Since the launch of its ICSP in March 2023, WFP has established its school-based programme in nine states. In 2024, WFP reached over 150,000 more people than the previous year. Regular coordination with national authorities, particularly the Ministries of Planning and Education, as well as with the National Institute for Nutrition, has been key.

To provide hot meals at schools, WFP continued to work with local suppliers to enhance their capacity for logistics, food safety, cost efficiency and food distribution processes. At the end of 2024, local procurement accounted for around 70 percent of the overall food purchased.

Building on monitoring findings and lessons learned, WFP adopted a more comprehensive approach for special education schools, providing not only school feeding for students, but also supporting their families through food assistance, livelihood strengthening and awareness-raising activities.

Regarding its community-based food assistance, which included emergency response and livelihood and resilience interventions, WFP supported nearly 42,000 people in the states of Amazonas, Apure, Delta Amacuro, Falcón, Sucre and Zulia to reduce negative coping strategies impacting their livelihoods. This represented an increase of over 30,000 people compared to 2023 - when WFP supported 11,000 people - and a geographic expansion to three additional states (Delta Amacuro, Falcón and Zulia).

Moreover, WFP consolidated its emergency preparedness and response interventions by fostering partnerships with the National Risk Management System (Civil Protection officers, firefighters) countrywide and contributed to capacity strengthening in contingency planning and risk analysis, in coordination with OCHA and the interagency disaster preparedness task force. WFP conducted specialized workshops on logistics and food distributions linked to emergency preparedness and response for local stakeholders and supported key municipalities' preparedness actions to prevent flooding caused by rising rivers.

To enhance community resilience to climate change, WFP has been working, in coordination with the Ministry of Ecosocialism, on a proposal for the Adaptation Fund aimed at promoting community-based adaptation measures in the Protected Zone of Turimiquire Mountain, covering the states of Anzoátegui, Monagas and Sucre.

WFP strengthened its monitoring capacity by increasing the presence of field staff to improve accountability to beneficiaries. With field partners, WFP conducted information-sharing sessions for key institutional and community stakeholders about programme implementation. Communication with communities and community feedback mechanisms was ensured throughout the programme cycle and tailored to each intervention. WFP put in place two-way feedback mechanisms for beneficiaries through different channels (WhatsApp, calls, SMS, and face-to-face communication) to guarantee accessibility even to the most hard-to-reach communities. Finally, through learning events, WFP ensured a holistic review of its school-based programme based on monitoring findings and feedback mechanisms, and lessons learnt sessions with key stakeholders.

Guided by a strong localization approach, WFP partnered with 24 cooperating partners to implement its interventions across the country. Of these, 11 were national organizations. In addition, WFP engaged with expert organizations to strengthen livelihood interventions, including an organization of people with disabilities, and incorporated partners to support its monitoring strategy in the country.

Furthermore, WFP collaborated with other United Nations agencies to ensure complementarity among interventions and continued leading the Logistics Cluster and co-leading the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization.

880,535

Total beneficiaries in 2024



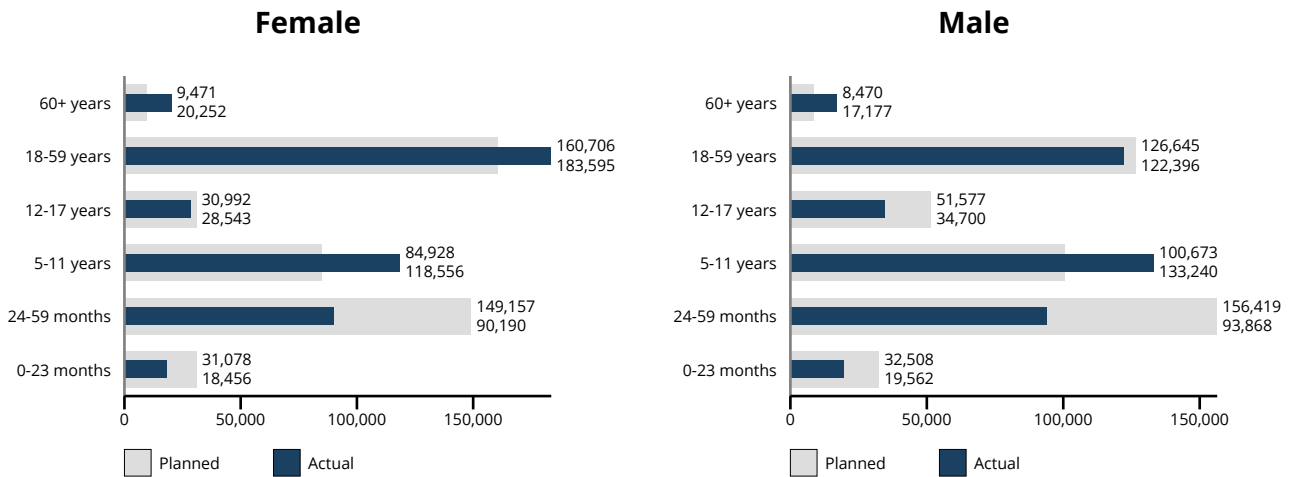
52% female



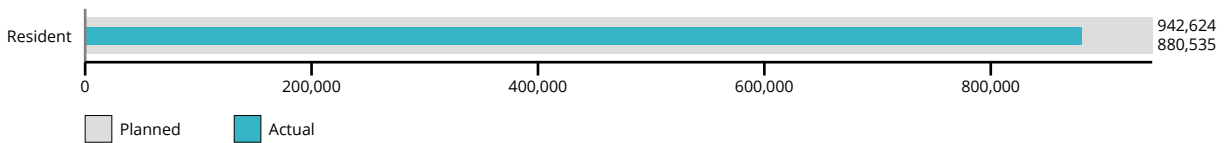
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 30,226 (39% Female, 61% Male)

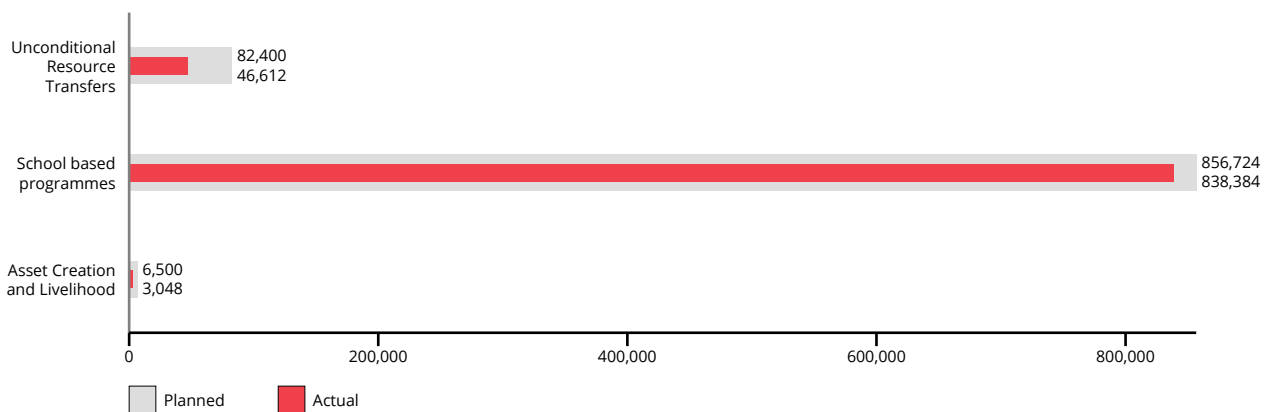
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



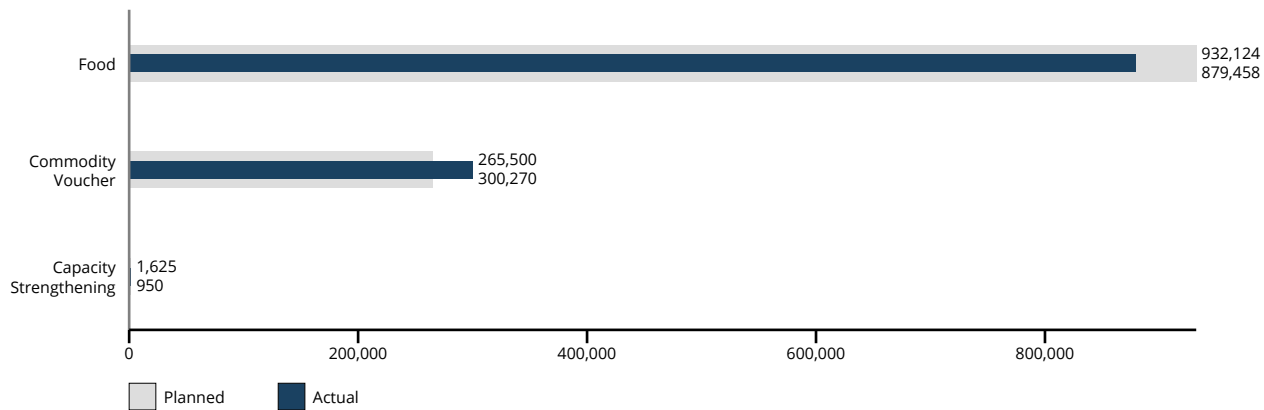
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



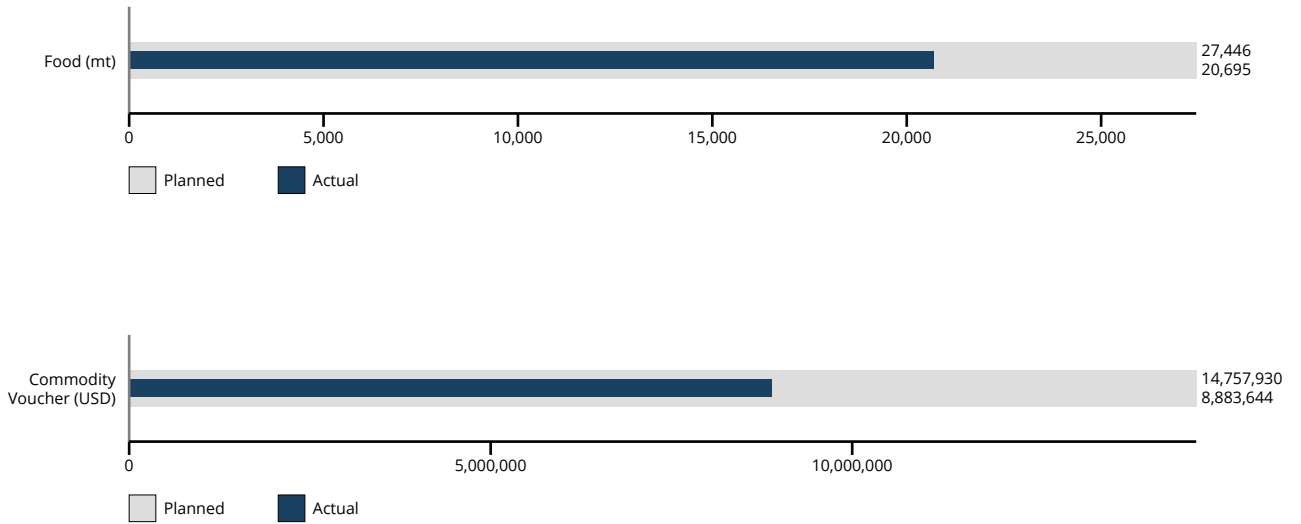
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



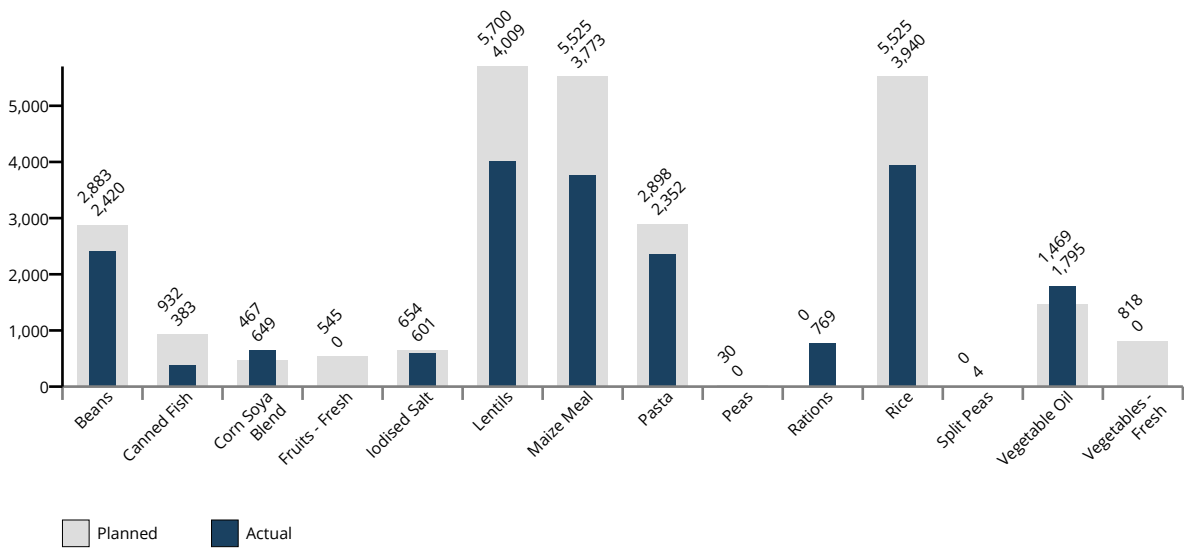
Beneficiaries by Modality



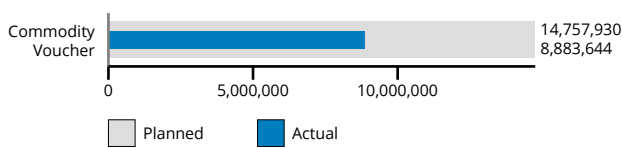
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



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WFP partners' food distribution in Delta Amacuro for Indigenous communities accessible only by the Orinoco River.

Venezuela's challenging socioeconomic situation, food price inflation, supply chain challenges, and climate-related events continue to impact food production and people's livelihoods. Increasing market prices, low incomes, and limited employment opportunities continue to be the main limitations for households' access to food.

According to the World Bank's Food Security Update (December 2024), Venezuela's annual food inflation dropped from 173 percent in December 2023 to 22 percent in October 2024 [4]. Despite the economic recovery boosted by declining inflation, improved exchange rate stability and increased oil production, households living in high-risk communities continued to experience challenges in accessing nutritious food.

The Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) stated that during the second quarter of 2024, the Venezuelan economy continued to show signs of increased production, driven primarily by the oil sector and, to a lesser extent, by the non-oil sector. However, this growth remained constrained by significant obstacles, including heavy reliance on oil revenues, limited access to multilateral financial support, and other external factors, which ultimately impacted those most in need [5].

According to the Centre for Documentation and Social Analysis of the Venezuelan Federation of Teachers (CENDAS - FVM for its Spanish acronym), in November 2024, the cost of the basic family food basket was set at USD 493. Meanwhile, the minimum income of a public sector worker in Venezuela stood at USD 130, covering only 26 percent of the food basket's value [6]. As a result, 3.7 minimum incomes are needed to afford a food basket for a family of four.

In 2024, Venezuela faced multiple climate-related disasters, including drought, extreme heat, forest fires, floods, and landslides. The increasing frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall continued to exacerbate food insecurity for communities already experiencing high levels of vulnerability. Additionally, prolonged droughts and earlier-than-expected rainy seasons resulted in crop losses in coastal and border areas of the country.

Moreover, irregular flooding continued to represent one of the main challenges in accessing agricultural land, impacting transportation costs and food prices. Despite the partial stabilization of rainfall during the last quarter of 2024, the combined effects of drought and unpredictable rains continued to impact food prices, particularly for fresh produce.

In this context, households experiencing higher levels of vulnerability continued to be affected by multiple factors, including lack of access to a sufficient, safe and nutritious diet, scarcity of essential services and poor livelihood opportunities. As a result, many resorted to negative coping strategies to meet their food needs. WFP's monitoring activities confirmed that families increasingly depleted their assets and livelihoods to access food. For instance, some families sold their belongings, including communication and transportation means, their livestock or other productive assets.

Migration continued to be used as a coping strategy. According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the main reasons pushing Venezuelans to leave the country are lack of access to employment, basic services and livelihoods, and family reunification abroad [7]. At the same time, the number of Venezuelans returning to the country has increased since 2023; however, returnees only represent 50 percent of outflows, according to IOM Venezuela internal flow monitoring.

WFP's qualitative and quantitative analysis showed that households headed by women are more vulnerable to food insecurity. The data revealed that women face greater barriers to accessing job opportunities and earning sufficient income to meet essential household needs - including food - especially in rural areas. Moreover, women bear a higher burden of household responsibilities, balancing childcare with the need to generate income.

According to participatory consultations with families of students attending WFP-supported special education schools, households that include a member with a disability often face additional financial challenges, particularly in managing spending priorities. With limited income, these families tend to prioritize food expenses, sometimes at the expense of health and hygiene needs. Additionally, the specific needs of the family member with a disability often take precedence, which can create difficult financial trade-offs. To help mitigate negative coping strategies and support better household resource planning, WFP's food basket aims to assist families of students with disabilities.

Analyses conducted by the humanitarian community observed that households led by older adults continued to be in need of food assistance. Migration outflows often left elderly people in charge of grandchildren while also bearing the financial burden of providing for the family with a very limited income.

Indigenous Peoples represent another group facing critical barriers to meeting essential needs, including access to food, basic services, safe water, and health care. Indigenous households participating in WFP consultations in the states of Amazonas, Apure, and Delta Amacuro identified lack of access to food as their main concern. Key underlying causes include unemployment, large household sizes, environmental challenges such as water pollution, transportation and mobility barriers, social exclusion, and discrimination, particularly in terms of fair and equal pay.

Unequal cultural patterns are also considered an obstacle affecting the dynamics of food consumption. Priority is often given to adults - mainly men - while women and children receive smaller portions. WFP's monitoring results showed that food consumption among Indigenous communities is only ensured by applying negative coping strategies.

WFP continued implementing its school-based programme in Anzoátegui, Barinas, Delta Amacuro, Falcón, Monagas, Sucre, Trujillo, Yaracuy and Zulia and reaching nearly 838,384 across 2,800 schools.

WFP leveraged partnerships with other United Nations agencies to implement food security and livelihood interventions to address the urgent food and nutrition needs of households living in vulnerable conditions. In addition, to operationalize its programmes, WFP engaged with 24 non-governmental organizations (NGO).

WFP also consolidated its assurance processes, setting up and updating standard operating procedures for distribution planning and reporting, cooperating partner management, and beneficiary registration and monitoring.

Finally, 200 WFP staff members and the logistics network across 11 states of the country enhanced the coordination with local authorities, ensuring timely programme implementation and operational efficiency.

Risk management

WFP assessed potential risks to its operations and identified mitigation measures. Among the main risks identified were security and access constraints - including limited river transportation services and limited road access; disruptions to essential services such as electricity, fuel and water; funding shortfalls; economic instability; rising food prices; global supply chain and logistical risks challenges within import processes; and climate shocks.

WFP regularly monitored risks and adapted its contingency measures to respond to logistic, access, and security constraints by rerouting and rescheduling distributions. WFP also engaged with local authorities and community stakeholders to ensure the safety and security of WFP beneficiaries, staff members and partners in the field, as well as the protection of food cargo during transportation.

To mitigate the risk of funding shortfalls and supply chain constraints, WFP enhanced its resource mobilization efforts to expand and diversify its partner portfolio. Additionally, it ensured a cost-efficient supply chain when purchasing commodities, thereby avoiding cuts to food assistance.

Lessons learned

WFP conducted a Learning and Action Review of its school-based programme aimed at enhancing accountability to beneficiaries and donors. Recommendations focused on strengthening collaboration with local authorities, cooperating partners, and suppliers, as well as addressing key actions to improve programme implementation.

Additionally, key lessons learned throughout the programme cycle included:

- Emphasizing WFP's neutrality and independence to avoid political associations;
- Engaging central and regional authorities for effective coordination and transparency;
- Strengthening communication with communities and cooperating partners to ensure a strong understanding of the programme scope, outcome and modalities;
- Investing in community-based activities with cooperating partners and school communities to ensure an effective programme implementation;
- Advocating for timely and flexible contributions to preposition commodities successfully.

The Orinoco River

Navigating the Orinoco River with school meals



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Warao children navigate long distances on the Orinoco River to get to school. Food makes the difference.

The Orinoco River is home to many indigenous families in Venezuela, mostly Warao. Over the past year, the World Food Programme (WFP) has increased its support in these communities and extended school meals further down the river to ensure no community is left behind.

The *Warao* communities are considered one of the oldest indigenous populations in Venezuela. For generations, they have lived along the banks of the Orinoco River, relying on fishing, handicrafts, and agriculture.

In recent years, however, challenges related to the country's economy, social dynamics and climate change have led to profound changes in their livelihoods and income sources. Because most of these communities can only be reached by river, they are further from public services and markets - and even from those who used to buy their products and handicrafts.

"Heading to Tucupita [closest city] used to be easier when there were more frequent river transits. Now it is more difficult due to the transport and fuel costs", says Zenaida Florin, a *Warao* teacher who receives support from WFP. "We could spend weeks, even a month, if we use the *curiaras* [traditional, non-motorized boats] to travel there and get food".

The families and teachers we have talked to in these communities see food as a starting point, one that fosters their opportunities, creativity and resilience.

"Children live too far from the school. Some of them must sail in their *curiaras* for a few hours, so they come more often when there is food when they get back home", the teacher explains.

Zenaida and other families are fixing part of the school's infrastructure, mostly roofs and the wooden pillars that support the whole structure over the river.

She is convinced that there is a strong link between food and education, and that "it is the way children will have a future here, in these communities...".

This year, WFP has built on this conviction. The food assistance programme has expanded to reach further down the river. Schools continue to be the main distribution points and the most reliable way to identify the families most in need, talk to them, understand their challenges and motivations, and deliver food every two months.

Food is not an end, is a beginning

Delta Amacuro is one of the regions prioritized by the UN agencies and partners in Venezuela to support vulnerable communities and families in areas such as food, health, access to water, nutrition, and protection. A work we coordinate with communities and authorities, especially at the local level.

WFP's focus has been on over 180 schools located along the Orinoco River, where we strive to deliver food baskets to more than 67,000 people—mostly children.

WFP teams and partners spend days on the river, carrying the food from one point to another.

"We plan everything in detail and optimize resources to go each time further, regardless of the river conditions," says Omar Mendoza, WFP logistic officer. "As the Warao people say here, we [humans] have the clock, but the river owns the time. We have learned to make the water our ally."

The journey is complex and comes at a high human cost to the distribution teams. Although the route is long, one hour of navigation for the WFP motorized boat represents eight hours for a Warao family if they use their *curiaras* to reach the nearest mainland food markets.

"The greatest reward is when we see the boat empty on our way back home," says Omar. "We are tired, yes, after hours and days in the river. But we know that we left none of these families and schools behind, and they know we will be back in exactly two months."

Programme performance

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



Over **830,000** people received **food assistance through school meals in 2,800** schools across nine states of Venezuela



Nearly **356,000** early education children received **nutritious meals** that promoted their growth and learning process.



Approximately **18,400** **students with disabilities** supported through food assistance.



390,000 **family members** of students and school personnel in early education schools received food assistance.



More than **74,000** school personnel **actively participated in the school-based programme** and received food assistance.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP contributes to the food security and nutrition of children, persons with disabilities and communities most at risk through a comprehensive package that includes school meals, take-home rations, school kitchen refurbishment and maintenance, as well as capacity strengthening for the school communities in pre-primary and primary schools, and a differentiated approach for special education schools focused on addressing food security needs of the households of students with disabilities.

Within its school-based programme, WFP provided food assistance to 838,384 people, including some 355,680 early education students from pre-primary and primary schools, 18,382 students with disabilities around 74,100 school personnel, and 390,222 household members across approximately 2,800 schools in nine states of Venezuela: Anzoátegui, Barinas, Delta Amacuro, Falcón, Monagas, Trujillo, Sucre, Yaracuy and Zulia. In addition, as part of its school-based programme, WFP distributed specialized nutritious foods to over 34,000 children aged 6-36 months within its nutrition-sensitive activities.

WFP gradually scaled up the number of people assisted, prioritized areas reached and expanded the proportion of schools benefitting from the on-site meals modality. WFP expanded its geographic reach by incorporating 193 schools in Zulia state and 278 schools in Barinas state. Additionally, following a pilot in the state of Falcón, the on-site modality was extended to seven out of the nine states implementing the School-Based Programme (SBP), covering 60 percent of supported schools.

Under the on-site school meal programme, WFP distributed dry and fresh foods every two weeks to be prepared and served as hot meals to students and school personnel. This food ration included fruits, vegetables, tubers, eggs, cereals, pulses, canned fish, and vegetable oil. WFP continued to distribute take-home rations for schools in remote areas, where adequate and accessible operational conditions were not in place, as well as in the states of Delta Amacuro and Zulia. This assistance included cereals, pulses, oil and salt, with fortified commodities such as maize meal, vegetable oil

and iodized salt.

Based on WFP school meals manual, both onsite school meals and alternative take-home rations were designed to cover a **half-day** (30-45 percent) of the child's energy (kcal) requirements, depending on the age group. As part of its nutrition actions within its school-based programme, WFP also distributed Super Cereal Plus (CSB++) to pre-primary school children from 6 to 36 months to increase the nutritional value of the food basket. Furthermore, WFP promoted exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months through communication materials targeting over 5,700 caregivers and families receiving CSB++ to be prepared at home. Caregivers were also provided with information about the rationale, purpose and composition of the food assistance.

To ensure the implementation of hot meals, WFP continued to engage with local retailers to support their capacity for logistics, food safety, cost efficiency and distribution processes. While implementing its retail and market development strategy, WFP purchased fresh food from locally contracted retailers in the states of Anzoátegui, Barinas, Falcón, Monagas, Sucre, Trujillo and Yaracuy. In 2024, WFP supported local retailers to scale up to a fully outsourced model for the on-site school meal distributions, covering the whole food basket (except for Super Cereal Plus). This strategy allowed to diversify food assistance while strengthening local food production and supply chains, in support of sustainable food systems.

WFP continued **refurbishing school kitchens** to ensure basic conditions were in place to provide a safe environment for food preparation in schools serving hot meals. In 2024, WFP refurbished and provided maintenance to 1,397 school kitchens, focusing on improving storage spaces, enhancing security, repairing water systems, and supplying cooking equipment. These actions promoted the active participation of the school community and benefited 248,245 early education students and school personnel.

In schools providing hot meals, WFP and its cooperating partners also supported the creation and training of **school meals teams** comprising of community members, including students' caregivers and school personnel, who played a significant role in the implementation, management, and decision-making of the programme - such as meals preparation, food tracking and storage. This participative approach strengthened the sense of ownership among school communities and improved accountability processes.

As part of its **nutrition-sensitive activities**, WFP conducted nutrition education sessions for school personnel preparing hot meals. In 2024, over 3,200 school cooks in 680 schools across five states received training on healthy and balanced diets, safe food preparation and water purification practices to ensure safe meals preparation. The training material was prepared according to the National Nutrition Institute training materials and reviewed with them for wide replication in the next school year.

Building on evidence and lessons learnt, WFP shifted the focus of the SBP in special education schools. Instead of providing school meals to students, WFP prioritized supporting households of **persons with disabilities** with take-home rations, adapting distribution methods and incorporating interactive dialogues on disability inclusion. This initiative reflects WFP's commitment to delivering high-quality services to persons with disabilities and other groups vulnerable to food insecurity. More than 96,000 persons with disabilities, their direct caregivers, school personnel and their families received food assistance across 238 special education schools in the states of Anzoátegui, Barinas, Falcón, Monagas, Sucre, Trujillo and Yaracuy. The registry of beneficiary households included the **Washington Group Questions**, an internationally recognized instrument for collecting disability data in censuses. This allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the barriers faced by households with persons with disabilities and supported measures to enhance their protection.

Throughout 2024, WFP progressively shifted the focus of food assistance from individual take-home rations for students and school personnel - critical caregivers of persons with disabilities - to family take-home rations for the households of students and school personnel. WFP adapted distribution methods by **increasing the frequency of distributions** and providing a smaller take-home ratio per distribution to facilitate transport. This assistance included cereals, pulses, oil and salt, including fortified commodities (maize meal, vegetable oil and iodized salt).

WFP fostered partnerships with international and local organizations specialized in disability inclusion -

Humanity and Inclusion and Fundación Vanessa Peretti (FUNVAPE), the latter being an organization led by persons with disabilities. These collaborations played a crucial role in WFP's efforts to mainstream measures to support people with disabilities in the school-based programme, including key programmatic adjustments such as the use of sign language and accessible communication products. In addition, these partners organized trainings for WFP and cooperating partners' staff on thoughtful interactions with persons with disabilities and supported WFP in developing a guidebook for cooperating partners on this topic.

As a result, WFP and cooperating partners began implementing monthly sessions for around 23,700 family members, caregivers and school personnel to raise awareness regarding the importance of self-reliance and active participation of persons with disabilities. Lastly, in collaboration of FUNVAPE, WFP carried out a **User Journey analysis** of beneficiaries with disabilities and their caregivers. This research methodology enabled WFP to identify the social,

communication, physical and institutional barriers that hinder persons with disabilities and their caregivers (women, elderly and school staff) from accessing WFP food assistance and the potential actions to overcome them.

WFP continued expanding the use of **SCOPE** (WFP's digital platform for corporate identity management) in special education schools, with over 7,600 households in Monagas and Trujillo states using it to redeem in-kind assistance.

Finally, significant improvements were made in optimizing warehouses and logistics management. WFP conducted a comprehensive review of the supply chain network, enhancing the implementation of new procurement strategies to ensure direct delivery of commodities from food producers to WFP's secondary warehouses. Additionally, the reorganization of warehouse coverage for schools improved distribution efficiency and reduced logistics costs. These initiatives resulted in reduced lead times, cost savings of USD 177,000 and decreased CO2 emissions from WFP's operations.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

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



4,000 metric tons of **fresh food** purchased from over **500 local smallholder farmers**



WFP engaged with FAO, UNIDO and UNDP to explore further **partnerships to support local food system** development and local producers organizations.

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

In 2024, WFP facilitated the set-up of technical taskforces to steer the implementation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan and strengthen institutional capacities, covering school meals, nutrition, and climate change. Technical boards were composed of representatives of the Ministries of Planning, Education, and the National Nutrition Institute, as well as the Ministry of Ecosocialism.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with the local agri-food sector through direct and indirect food procurement. In the first quarter of 2024, WFP conducted a market system analysis that reached 300 agrifood value chain actors, including farmers, collectors, wholesalers, and retailers. WFP expanded its market-based assistance operations to service the on-site school meals programme, reaching over 300,000 beneficiaries through four direct retailers and supported the indirect purchase of more than 4,000 metric tons of fresh food from over 500 local smallholder farmers.

After the successful scale-up of market-based assistance operations, WFP facilitated the organization of technical panels to explore further partnerships with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support local food system development and local producers organizations, such as the Confederation of Associations of Agricultural Producers of Venezuela (FEDEAGRO), the Venezuelan Chamber of the Food Industry (CAVIDEA), the Venezuelan Association for Family Agriculture (AVAF), the Venezuelan Association of Agrotechnology (AVAT), and national authorities as the ministries of Agriculture, Industry and National Production.

As part of its local food procurement and market development strategy, WFP engaged with four key local manufacturers supplying the operation with rice, maize meal, and pulses to strengthen capacities and value chain development. Emphasis was placed on improving local production, family farming, capacity, and quality.

Activities under this strategic outcome are identified in coordination with national authorities. However, no specific needs were identified in 2024 as national authorities did not request support from WFP in this matter. Hence, no funds were allocated or spent under strategic outcome 2. WFP expects to continue building and strengthening relationships with national institutions in 2025.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



46,600 people living in vulnerable conditions assisted with **food aid** including people affected by floods and landslides throughout the country.



890 people **participated in life skill training** and received food assistance aimed at recovering their livelihoods.



Food assistance provided to participants of life skill training benefited some **3,000** people.



140 officers from the **Risk Management System** improved their capacity in emergency logistics and food distribution.



Food Security Cluster coordinated actions and information-sharing efforts among **75** humanitarian actors implementing **44** food aid projects.

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

In 2024, Venezuela was significantly affected by climate-related disasters caused by extreme hydrometeorological phenomena such as hurricane-force winds and heavy rains. As part of **its emergency response interventions**, WFP provided immediate food assistance to 5,740 people affected by floods and landslides caused by the overflowing of the Orinoco River in the states of Amazonas, Anzoátegui, and the overflowing of Lake Maracaibo in the state of Zulia states. The assistance covered 50 percent of the energy requirements of a four-person household for 60 days. In addition, WFP distributed emergency hygiene kits to nearly 500 families affected by the floods in the state of Zulia. Each family received two kits tailored to the specific needs of both women and men.

WFP organized four emergency preparedness and response workshops in the states of Apure, Aragua, Mérida, and Táchira to strengthen capacities in the National **Risk Management System**. Overall, 140 officers from the Civil Protection Organization and Firefighters, among other Risk Management System staff, improved their capacity in emergency logistics and food distribution while improving partnerships and coordination with local authorities responsible for Risk Management.

As part of its emergency preparedness actions, WFP donated 11,000 recycled polypropylene bags to the Civil Protection in the states of Táchira and Zulia, to set up containment walls and prevent flooding caused by rising rivers, which put the lives and livelihoods of nearly 27,500 people at risk. This activity was conducted jointly with local governments, Civil Protection, and community stakeholders.

WFP also facilitated the training of over 600 cooperating partners and WFP staff on **humanitarian access** and **humanitarian negotiations** (the latter in collaboration with the Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiations, CCHN) to ensure the implementation of ICSP activities.

Additionally, WFP started preparing a proposal to enhance **community resilience to climate shocks** in collaboration with the Ministry of Ecosocialism and in consultation with communities and institutions, to present to the Adaptation

Fund. The goal is to promote community-based adaptation measures and strengthen capacities to address climate change-related risks impacting food security and livelihoods in the Turimiquíre Mountain Range Protected Zone, covering the three states of Anzoátegui, Monagas and Sucre.

In 2024, WFP continued consolidating its **food security and livelihoods interventions at community level** and expanded these activities to additional states and targeted communities. This assistance aimed to address the immediate food needs of the targeted households and mitigate negative coping strategies to access food, considering how seasonality affects households' access to food.

WFP provided general food distribution to support food security for 40,872 people in the highest-risk communities in the states of Amazonas, Apure, Sucre, and Zulia. Beneficiaries included women heads of households, elderlies, and Indigenous communities in remote fluvial areas.

In Amazonas, Apure, and Sucre, food distributions were planned based on seasonal calendars to maximize their impact on beneficiaries. The timing was determined by several factors, including market accessibility, harvesting periods, potential natural hazards affecting crops, fluctuations in local production, and inflation levels.

In Zulia state, WFP's general food distribution complemented livelihood activities carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), enhancing synergies and encouraging beneficiaries' participation.

Moreover, the general food distribution under this strategic outcome was designed in alignment with the Food Security Cluster's minimum standards to meet basic nutritional needs. WFP's food assistance provided two meals per day for a household of four over a 30-day period, covering 50 percent of their daily energy requirements. The food basket included pulses, cereals, and fortified foods such as maize meal, vegetable oil, and salt.

In terms of livelihood restoration for communities at risk, WFP analysis showed that income-generating activities in some states are primarily focused on agriculture, fishing, and tourism, along with other trades carried out by self-employed workers, such as selling ice cream, clothing, vegetables, and baked goods.

To support livelihood recovery and economic self-sufficiency, and reduce dependency on negative coping strategies, WFP implemented technical and life-skills training that benefited 891 people (84 percent women). The training involved baking, fishing, gastronomy, confectionery, and manufacturing. Of these, 192 participants from two communities in the state of Sucre, benefitted from the training along with food assistance for their households (620 people).

In addition, livelihoods and life-skills training, combined with food assistance, were also provided to around 700 caregivers of persons with disabilities in 14 special education schools in the states of Delta Amacuro, Falcón and Sucre. Each training participant received family take-home rations to meet the needs of a four-person household, along with one kit valued at USD 100 to support the launch of small businesses.

Regarding **interagency coordination**, WFP continued co-leading the **Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSC)** with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Cluster served as a key platform for coordination and information-sharing activities among 75 humanitarian actors implementing 44 food security and livelihood projects, of which 51 were local organizations.

At the end of 2024, the Cluster reached 1 million people out of the 2 million targeted under food security and livelihood interventions. Of these, 900,000 (90 percent) were reached through WFP food security, livelihood and emergency response programmes. WFP remained the leading organization implementing food assistance programmes under the Humanitarian Response Plan, contributing to mobilize USD 75 million to support the food security response in Venezuela (over 76 percent of total food security contributions).

The Cluster continued to facilitate coordination and information-sharing efforts among working groups at national and regional levels. Such inter-agency platforms provided technical guidance to over ten programmes related to agricultural activities, food basket composition, triple nexus, gender, cash-based transfers, and Indigenous communities. The Cluster also supported the enhancement of the Strategic Advisory Group, with the participation of organizations with expertise on cross-cutting issues, such as gender and disability. Additionally, the Cluster developed several operational products, including i) a roadmap on gender mainstreaming in food security and livelihood interventions, ii) good practices on community life skills training, iii) analysis of humanitarian needs trends, and iv) market analysis.

As part of its prioritization strategy for 2024-2025 food security projects, the Cluster carried out 16 field missions to 11 states. Based on the **criteria for people in need** of food assistance, humanitarian response needs and gap analysis workshops were organized. The results informed quantitative and qualitative analyses for food assistance interventions.

In addition, the Cluster supported the revision of projects submitted to the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2025, under the coordination of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Meetings were held in 11 of the 23 states of Venezuela involving partners, key stakeholders and government counterparts, providing an engagement and advocacy platform for dialogue on food security.

In terms of capacity strengthening, the Cluster conducted 13 training sessions for 45 humanitarian organizations on key topics such as standard food security indicators, standard food baskets, and considerations for developing value chains. In addition, training sessions covered gender awareness in food security programme design, alternative energy for cooking, kitchen garden setup, localization, project formulation, and food safety, as well as a multisectoral nexus approach to project planning.

The FSC also participated in the Global Agriculture Group meeting, where it presented standards and methods for assessing crop damage in emergencies.

Finally, the FSC joined efforts with the Accountability to Affected People working group to facilitate a workshop for 17 member organizations on the basic principles of accountability to communities, indicators, and practical recommendations on how to incorporate them into the different stages of projects.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

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



WFP served as the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster by enhancing coordination and information-sharing efforts among **51** humanitarian organizations.



WFP's service provision managed more than **900 metric tons of humanitarian supplies** for IOM, PAHO, and UNHCR. Over **550,000 people supported**.

Strategic outcome 4 establishes that WFP provides coordination and management services to national and humanitarian actors, granting them access to standard logistical services. This outcome encompasses activities carried out by the Logistics Cluster and on-demand service provisions, which WFP offers upon request to international and national actors.

In 2024, WFP continued serving as the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster by enhancing coordination and information-sharing efforts among 51 humanitarian organizations, including 26 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 14 national NGOs, 8 United Nations agencies, 2 organizations from the International Red Cross Movement and 1 federation of search and rescue organizations.

Partner organizations maintained their commitment to coordination and information-sharing mechanisms to identify gaps impacting humanitarian operations in Venezuela, as well as potential solutions to overcome them.

Throughout the year, the Logistics Cluster held 12 coordination meetings and helped consolidate three working groups to identify and address the main operational constraints: i) import processes; ii) river transport; and iii) good logistics practices.

Regarding import procedures, the Cluster conducted four working group sessions to establish common processes for food items, medicines, and general cargo for diplomatic organizations. The Cluster also conducted two surveys to identify common challenges faced by non-diplomatic organizations on import procedures. The main findings showed that partner organizations implementing health programmes were the most affected, often forced to suspend operations due to supply chain disruptions and stock-outs. This information was used for advocacy purposes.

Within the river transport working group, the Logistics Cluster continued to address operational challenges, such as the reduced availability of eligible suppliers for river transport operations and high service costs. It also supported partner organizations in consolidating river transfer plans and engaged with WFP to leverage its fluvial transport capacity in the state of Delta Amacuro and help other partners overcome constraints.

The Logistics Cluster also established a working group for Good Logistical Practices, which served as a platform for sharing successful logistics procedures. Among the main topics addressed were procurement, green logistics, and gender equality in logistics operations.

As part of its capacity strengthening component, the Logistics Cluster facilitated eight training sessions on various topics, including Cluster approach and warehouse management; emergency logistics preparedness; green logistics; logistics and security processes for river transport; prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse for cargo drivers; food quality and safety; importation and customs clearance; and cybersecurity. These trainings equipped government and humanitarian personnel with essential knowledge and skills, strengthening their crisis response and aid delivery capabilities. Overall, the training sessions were well received and had an average participation of 40 people each. The Cluster held its fourth Emergency Logistics Preparedness Workshop for partner organizations and key stakeholders. It aimed to strengthen response capacities for sudden emergencies in coordination with national authorities. The main outcome was the inclusion of logistical approaches in search and rescue processes carried out by Civil Protection personnel.

In preparation for its 2025 strategy, the Logistics Cluster conducted a Gap and Needs Analysis (GNA) with the participation of 82 percent of its partner organizations. The final draft GNA report was prepared at the end of 2024 and is being approved by Cluster's partner organizations. The main challenges identified were: i) import challenges causing supplies disruption, mainly for medicines and nutrition items; ii) high cost of river transportation services, and river transportation suppliers that do not meet safety and quality requirements; iii) lack of adequate warehouses, especially with temperature control; iv) lack of coordination and information-sharing among logistics staff in the field, and need to

improve coordination with authorities; v) need of geographic information system (GIS) services, especially for tracking cargo; vi) need to reinforce technical capacities on inventory, transport planning, and software use related to logistics. GNA results will also be used to advocate with key stakeholders and government counterparts.

Finally, the Logistics Cluster hosted the Global Logistics Meeting in Venezuela, which allowed Clusters in 10 countries to collect feedback from partners on how the global strategy could better support local operations.

In terms of on-demand service provision, WFP strengthened its partnerships with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to provide logistics services, including: i) storage and warehousing management for dry and cold cargo; ii) operational logistics support for human resources; and iii) rental of offices and related equipment. In addition, WFP began to provide a new service on behalf of IOM, by offering cold chain storage services for medicines and hygiene kits in the state of Bolivar.

Overall, WFP's service provision value reached USD 554,887 in 2024, handling 913 metric tons of humanitarian supplies stored on behalf of partners. This represented a 74 percent increase compared to 2023. Thanks to WFP's economies of scale, these services resulted in approximately 50 percent savings in operational and logistics costs for partner clients compared to services provided by private suppliers. These services indirectly benefited over 550,000 people supported through programmes implemented by IOM, PAHO, and UNHCR.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The socio-economic situation in Venezuela continued to affect women and girls differently than boys and men, perpetuating conventional gender stereotypes.

According to information collected through WFP's monitoring exercises in 2024, women-headed households are more vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition, information shows that women face more barriers to accessing job opportunities and receiving adequate salaries to cover household essential needs (including food), especially in rural areas. Moreover, they face a double burden in the household, managing childcare responsibilities while also contributing to the household income. These challenges are further exacerbated in households hosting persons with disabilities, as women face a greater domestic workload and even lower empowering opportunities.

In emergency contexts, women heads of households are also more exposed to gender-based violence, resulting from a greater pressure to provide for their children.

Additionally, Indigenous women often face gender stereotypes that hinder economic empowerment opportunities and changes in patriarchal roles. Challenges in meeting basic household needs lead them to reduce their own food consumption and to apply emergency survival strategies, such as sex work. In some cases, Indigenous women are also exposed to physical and sexual violence when they perform jobs traditionally assigned to men.

Following the "GenTalk" workshop conducted in December 2023 - a consultation with local organizations mostly led by women, to introduce gender mainstreaming within food security programmes - WFP developed a Gender Roadmap to steer gender equality and women's empowerment activities throughout 2024. The roadmap focused on four main themes, including risk analysis and mitigation, inter-agency issues, capacity strengthening and community involvement. Implementation of the Roadmap will continue in 2025.

In 2024, WFP mainstreamed a gender approach throughout various programmatic activities, particularly across efforts to strengthen food security and livelihoods, emergency preparedness and response, and school meals.

When disseminating communication material and general information prior to food distributions or food-for-training (FFT) activities, WFP regularly included key messages to raise beneficiaries' awareness about gender equality aspects, such as the importance of an equal division of roles between men and women within the households, the relevance of income generation for women, as well as the need for equal rations for both schoolgirls and schoolboys.

The role of women was also important at the time of designing programme interventions or adjusting existing operations. For emergency preparedness and response activities, consulting women community members was critical in adjusting food distribution schedules to ensure more suitable times and venues. WFP also involved women during a qualitative targeting exercise for food security and livelihood activities. Women accounted for 58 percent of the community members consulted. WFP also ensured that women were consulted while monitoring the post-distribution process - especially women heads of households - to identify lessons learned and check satisfaction with programme implementation. In general, women between 18 and 59 registered the greatest participation share among beneficiaries, amounting to 78 percent.

Gender-targeted actions were particularly successful in WFP's FFT activities, as training sessions were mainly aimed at empowering women through strengthening their skills and livelihoods. Overall, in 2024, women accounted for 80 percent of training participants in the states of Delta Amacuro, Falcón and Sucre. The set up of "Children Safe Spaces" - providing childcare services close to the training venues - contributed to ensuring a high participation of women. WFP also developed a manual to foster women's entrepreneurship - which was informed by feedback from participants - as well as a series of motivational videos showing examples of successful business experiences of trained women.

Additionally, WFP joined forces with other United Nations agencies to complement the training sessions for caregivers of persons with disabilities and personnel of special education schools. In Falcón and Sucre states, the Organization for

International Migration (IOM) provided a deep diving session to FFTs participants on protection and gender, while in Delta Amacuro, Falcón and Sucre states, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided training to WFP staff and cooperating partners on gender-based violence and referral to specialized systems.

Within the school meals activities, WFP placed efforts on strengthening the capacity of around 3,200 school cooks - the great majority of whom were women (93.5 percent) - on healthy and balanced diets, safe food preparation and water purification practices.

WFP continued participating in the Gender Equality Network for Venezuela, an interagency coordination mechanism to support the United Nations Country Team and the Humanitarian Country Team in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In Venezuela, WFP utilizes different tools to connect with beneficiaries and ensure smooth access to these mechanisms (e.g., community feedback box, WhatsApp, phone number, SMS services). In 2024, WFP produced 12 community feedback mechanism (CFM) reports which provided information on complaints, comments and suggestions from beneficiaries of food assistance. Overall, some 7,000 people contacted WFP through its CFM to provide comments on WFP food aid programmes; of these, 6,924 (99 percent) cases were closed with an average response of two days.

As part of its programme monitoring strategy, WFP conducted community focus groups and stakeholder interviews to gain deeper insights into beneficiaries' experiences in accessing food assistance. Additionally, beneficiaries shared their perceptions of vulnerability, often linked to factors such as age, gender, and disabilities. These community consultations served as vital platforms for ensuring accountability to affected populations receiving food aid.

WFP also paid particular attention to beneficiaries' protection. While collecting beneficiary feedback, 96 percent of them reported not having experienced any safety concerns as a result of their engagement in the programmes; 99 percent stated that they did not face any barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance, and 99 percent said they were treated with respect during their engagement in WFP programmes.

In Venezuela, WFP continued to engage strategically in communication with communities to ensure accountability and transparency in its operations. By fostering open and active dialogue with school staff, families and children, local authorities and partners, WFP worked towards building trust and maintaining cohesion across communities.

In 2024, 94 percent of WFP-supported schools participated in communication and dialogue sessions led by cooperating partners (NGOs), covering the programme criteria, modalities, and rations. Moreover, 84 percent of school staff reported feeling equipped with the necessary information to communicate effectively about the WFP school meals programme with families and children's representatives. In addition, 77 percent of caregivers reported receiving information on how to best utilize the take-home food basket at home.

Cooperating partners played a critical role in fostering closer and more consistent dialogue with school personnel responsible for receiving, managing, and preparing food. Their role has increased transparency and accountability across the programme implementation and equipped these organizations with the skills and capacity to integrate communication in their own activities in the country.

As part of its commitment to contributing to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP conducted training sessions with 23 cooperating partners, sharing information with partners on WFP policies and the importance of preventing any form of misconduct.

In addition, WFP piloted a PSEA tool provided by the National PSEA Network to identify specific risks regarding the Emergency Preparedness and Response distribution process. This pilot activity will grow in 2025, expanding to all interventions implemented by WFP in Venezuela. WFP is also participating in a WFP corporate pilot project called SaferShare. The project's main goal is to explore new platforms and improve the reporting process for PSEA.

According to WFP monitoring, 89 percent of beneficiaries reported they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Venezuela has insular spaces and low-altitude coasts, with arid and semi-arid zones exposed to flooding, drought and desertification, and an increase in the level and temperature of the sea. According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Venezuela is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Through its Venezuela Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) strategic outcomes, WFP enhanced its support to national institutions and communities by ensuring that environmental and social safeguards were mainstreamed across the operational cycle.

Within the framework of the ICSP, WFP continued to develop measures to prevent any negative environmental and social impact, while promoting positive practices for environmental care through its operations in the country, contracts with suppliers of goods and services and field-level agreements with its cooperating partners.

WFP integrated environmental standards as part of the technical assistance for local value chain actors and screening activities in Venezuela through the use of its corporate environmental and social risk screening tool.

In 2024, WFP finalized the development of the logistics optimization tool for food distribution to analyze distribution routes and strategic warehouses for distribution to reduce lead times, costs and CO2 emissions. Following a pilot, the tool was significantly stabilized through user feedback. For 2025, WFP will continue to work on troubleshooting and further refinements for national scale-up.

WFP included the adoption of the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF) in field-level agreements with cooperating partners to enable them to strengthen institutional capacities within the partnerships with WFP as well as with other donors. At the end of 2024, WFP managed to conduct ESS risk screening for all its partners at the field level. In addition, WFP regularly monitored any potential environmental and social risks triggered by activities carried out by cooperating partners.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2024, WFP reinforced its commitment to environmental sustainability actions throughout its operation in Venezuela. WFP continued to implement its Environmental Management System (EMS), enhancing the implementation of a greening strategy to improve sustainability actions, thus overcoming challenges in key areas of concern such as energy efficiency, waste and water management, sustainable procurement, and staff awareness. WFP increasingly invested in environmental sustainability by strengthening the role of a national focal point who steered key initiatives to reduce the environmental impact of WFP's operations in the country.

WFP implemented a waste separation project in its Caracas Country Office, managing around 2,900 kilograms of Carbon Dioxide (CO2) waste, including paper, cardboard, plastic, aluminium and coffee, which were correctly managed for recycling.

In addition, WFP engaged with a supplier to recycle 34 tons of waste (cardboard, plastic, polypropylene bags) from its warehouses. WFP also managed the final disposal and recycling of 1,241 kilos of electronic waste, 113 kilos of vehicle spare parts waste, 46 used tyres equivalent to 874 kilos of rubber and 80 kilos of cardboard waste, which the supplier transformed into weights and flooring for gymnasiums, curbs for parking lots, cardboard boxes among others.

Regarding water footprint reduction actions, WFP installed a harvesting system in its Caracas Country Office to reuse water from air conditioners. By the end of 2024, around 9,000 litres of water were collected and used to clean air-conditioned equipment, floors, windows, and watering plants.

In terms of energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies, WFP installed 238 LED lights with photovoltaic panels in Barcelona and Carúpano warehouses, reducing energy consumption by an average of 15 percent.

To support the environmental actions of other United Nations agencies, WFP conducted a workshop on waste management and best sustainability practices for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In addition, WFP supported the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) during the implementation of a recycling project in its Caracas Country Office.

As part of the environmental awareness campaign, WFP launched the first Circular Economy workshop for WFP and cooperating partners' staff. In addition, WFP Venezuela engaged with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) Regional Office in Panama, in coordination with the Environmental Sustainability in Humanitarian Logistics (WREC) coalition and the Sustainability Unit based in WFP Headquarters, to conduct an online session on environmental sustainability best practices.

Food distributions also included a waste management component. WFP applied reverse logistics to the operation's waste, with special emphasis on river distributions, thus protecting the environment and biodiversity.

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

Nutrition remains a critical need in Venezuela due to several factors, including economic shifts, high food costs, and geographic barriers. In 2024, The Humanitarian Response Plan prioritized 600,000 people for nutritional assistance, including children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), and older adults.

WFP continued integrating nutrition as a cross-cutting component across strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3. As part of its school-based programme, WFP continued implementing nutrition-sensitive activities focusing on food diversification, distribution of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education. WFP provided Super Cereal Plus in eight states (Anzoátegui, Barinas, Falcón, Monagas, Trujillo, Sucre, Zulia and Yaracuy) to nearly 34,000 children aged 6-36 months, recognized as a nutritionally vulnerable group. This assistance was complemented by targeted messages on nutrition, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, and distribution of water purification tablets.

During the distribution of take-home rations, WFP and its cooperating partners conducted information sessions for students' caregivers, focusing on water purification, nutrition, and food preparation to ensure better food utilization. Additionally, over 3,200 school cooks in 680 schools across five states received training on healthy and balanced diets, safe food preparation, and water purification practices to ensure safe meal preparation.

For the school year 2024-2025, WFP launched a differentiated approach for people with disabilities and their caregivers in special education schools. Key nutrition messages tailored for people with disabilities included awareness-raising activities to ensure better use of food assistance and improved nutrition.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP provided households with food baskets, including fortified cereals and vegetable oil, to prevent micronutrient gaps and ensure timely access to nutritious food. Food distributions were complemented by nutrition messages on the proper use of food assistance. By the end of 2024, WFP designed two emergency food baskets to ensure a timely and adequate response during emergencies while considering the nutritional needs of populations and market availability.

To integrate nutrition actions across food systems, WFP continued to collaborate with the national private sector to fortify staples such as pasta and rice. Options were also explored for locally produced fortified blends for potential inclusion in WFP food assistance, such as Super Cereal Plus, which is produced in Venezuela.

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

Capacity-strengthening initiatives included a nutrition workshop designed to enhance the technical skills of 57 staff members from 17 WFP cooperating partners.

Under strategic outcome 2 and based on a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Nutrition Institute, WFP organized technical meetings with both the National Nutrition Institute and the Ministry of Education to advance discussions on key initiatives, such as nutrition education, screening and deworming in schools. As a result, WFP supported a workshop in the state of Trujillo for 90 trainers to deliver nutrition education sessions to school cooks, complementing WFP's nutrition-sensitive activities within the school-based programme. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the National Nutrition Institute in drafting an action plan to pilot food and nutrition assistance to nutritionally vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and older adults.

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

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP continued strengthening key partnerships that contributed to covering food needs for communities experiencing higher levels of vulnerability in Venezuela. WFP engaged with a diverse range of strategic partners and reached a broad spectrum of collaborations with government ministries, national authorities, international government donors, international financial institutions (IFIs), United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, national and international non-governmental organizations, private sector entities (including faith-based organizations), and key stakeholders within the food production and agroindustry in Venezuela. The support and involvement of all these stakeholders in WFP's operations were vital to achieve the results presented in this annual report.

At the national government level, WFP coordinated its interventions mainly with the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Education. In addition, WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with the Ministry of Ecosocialism (equivalent to the Ministry of Environment), collaborating with the preparation of a concept note for the Adaptation Fund to increase the resilience of ecosystems in the Protected Zone of the Turimiquire Mountain Massif, while enhancing the capacity of local communities to respond to climate-related disasters.

Considering the country's vulnerability to climate-related disasters, WFP also engaged with the National Civil Protection and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to conduct training in emergency preparedness and response linked to food assistance and logistics.

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding with the National Nutrition Institute, WFP continued facilitating nutrition-sensitive training for school cooks and other key stakeholders from the school communities in the states where it implements its school-based programme.

Thanks to the generous contributions from partners, the WFP Venezuela Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) was well-funded. This allowed WFP to consolidate its presence in eleven states of the country and establish a broad range of activities towards the Zero Hunger agenda in Venezuela, and the strategic objectives captured in the ICSP.

Flexible contributions from international donors enabled WFP to allocate resources according to operational priorities and timely proposition of food commodities, mitigating the risk of cuts in food assistance—whether through reduced rations or a decrease in the number of people assisted. In addition, WFP continued to engage with international government representations in the country, holding regular bilateral and multi-partner meetings to provide programme updates and food security context information that allowed partners to be well-informed on how their support impacted the lives of the people WFP serves.

In 2024, WFP continued its engagement with International Financial Institutions to consolidate the relationships for further investments and technical knowledge exchange on food security and related methodologies.

Additionally, WFP continued exploring collaborations with private donors, establishing key partnerships with over 600 private sector entities in more than 100 categories of supply chain services. Within the market-based assistance, WFP engaged with over 180 local market actors, representing a 414 percent increase compared to 2023 and allowing WFP to expand its operational scope while nurturing its knowledge and experience in fresh food procurement and logistics based on the Venezuelan context. This was an important step forward in WFP's efforts to ensure that early education students access nutritious food while continuing to strengthen its partnerships with local actors in the food value chain. In addition, WFP continued to explore opportunities for local private entities to produce fortified foods at the national level.

Focus on localization

In Venezuela, WFP has a strong focus on localization and ensures that its programme is delivered according to the highest standards while supporting local capacity. At the end of 2024, WFP had 24 cooperating partners, of which 11 were national NGOs. WFP managed to engage with expert organizations to strengthen livelihood interventions, as well as incorporated cross-cutting specialized partners that supported WFP's monitoring strategy in the country.

To strengthen the relationship with local and international NGOs and enhance their contribution to the implementation of food security and resilience-building programmes in the country, WFP conducted tailored capacity-strengthening plans and training on various operational issues, such as programme management, finance, human resources, data collection and monitoring processes, and data protection within WFP corporate guidance.

In addition, WFP along with other UN agencies, contributed to the establishment of the Localization Working Group to promote dialogues on: i) access to funding for local organizations, ii) programme implementation risks, iii) administrative and compliance requirements for humanitarian projects, iv) strategic partnerships, among other topics. Furthermore, WFP conducted necessary efforts to ensure its partners addressed risk analysis and implemented actions to mitigate financial, operational, and programmatic risks.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to actively participate in all United Nations coordination mechanisms and regular exchanges with the Resident Coordinator Office and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

WFP co-chaired the Interagency Resource Mobilization Working Group with UNHCR and played a key role as part of the organizing committee for the fifth Entrepreneurial Sustainability Forum led by the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Office.

The Sustainability Forum set the platform for WFP to lead a side event that hosted key stakeholders from the food production sector in Venezuela. The side event underscored a number of key messages, including a call to value chain actors about the broad range of opportunities related to local procurement and its potential to strengthen food systems in Venezuela. Among the participants and panellists of the side event were the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Local producers also participated, including representatives from the Confederation of Associations of Agricultural Producers of Venezuela (FEDEAGRO), the Venezuelan Chamber of the Food Industry (CAVIDEA), and local food producers collaborating with WFP's school meals programme.

Throughout 2024, WFP increased collaboration with UN agencies in its programme activities, developing its first joint livelihood and food assistance intervention with FAO, complementing efforts in protection and gender with IOM and UNFPA, and identifying complementary activities in schools and nutrition with UNICEF.

Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP Venezuela achieved a funding level of nearly USD 112 million, representing 80 percent of the total requirements of its Needs-Based Plan. Most of these generous contributions came from international partners, private donors and faith-based organizations.

Flexible contributions allowed WFP to consolidate its school-based programme while expanding its community-based food assistance, resilience-building and livelihood interventions, and emergency preparedness and response actions. In addition, these contributions allowed WFP to allocate funds based on operational priorities, helping to mitigate the risks of funding shortfalls, beneficiary caseload reduction, and ration cuts. Despite the challenging operational context, WFP successfully utilized 64 percent of allocated resources and delivered 70 percent of the planned assistance. These figures demonstrate steady progress in reaching those in need.

Strategic Outcome 1 was 79 percent funded against WFP Needs-Based Plan; this allowed WFP to scale up the number of people assisted over the year, as well as the expansion of the school-based programme in the state of Zulia. In addition, during the first half of 2024, WFP managed to progressively increase the implementation by shifting from take-home food rations to on-site hot meals served in a greater portion of the schools covered by the school-based programme. WFP's efforts to consolidate on-site hot meals modality in all targeted states resulted in a significantly increased operational capacity, which required a budget revision to update the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP).

Despite the above, during the second half of the year, WFP implementation capacity was impacted by three main factors: i) the confirmation of almost USD 54 million in contributions from key international partners, ii) the school closure due to the presidential election, and iii) the subsequent school vacation season. Therefore, an important portion of these contributions was programmed between the last quarter of 2024 and the beginning of 2025, allowing WFP to continue implementing its 2023-2025 ICSP.

Overall, activities under Strategic Outcome 1 reached 69 percent execution, aligning with the factors mentioned above.

Strategic Outcome 2 received no funding during the year. The activities under this Strategic Outcome are determined in coordination with national authorities, and no specific needs were identified for the reporting period.













Strategic Outcome 3 was well funded with up to USD 13 million, 100 percent of the Needs-Based Plan. From the available resources, WFP managed to distribute food assistance during emergencies, and complemented authorities' response after climate-related shocks. In addition, the contributions received under this Strategic Outcome also served to consolidate coordination actions within the Food Security Cluster. Overall, the funds received were in line with WFP's Needs-Based Plan, while expenditure levels reached 39 percent. However, considering that the activities under this Strategic Outcome are still being consolidated, the scale of implementation is expected to continue to increase during the following years.

Strategic Outcome 4 was well funded at 94 percent of the total needs, achieving an implementation level of 65 percent. Allocated funds allowed WFP to provide on-demand logistic and technical services for the United Nations agencies and strengthen components of production chains and institutional procurement.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 117,440,365	 88,577,524	 95,822,898	 62,492,078
SO01: By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	 105,242,696	 85,089,109	 82,916,844	 57,468,380
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.	 105,242,696	 85,089,109	 82,916,844	 57,468,380
SO03: By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	 12,197,669	 3,488,415	 12,906,054	 5,023,698
Activity 03: Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.	 12,197,669	 3,488,415	 12,906,054	 5,023,698
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 4,878,612	 0	 0	 0

SO02: By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.	4,878,612	0	0	0
Activity 02: Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	4,878,612	0	0	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,242,716	1,082,514	1,174,530	762,317
SO04: National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	1,242,716	1,082,514	1,174,530	762,317
Activity 04: Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.	340,080	350,000	434,054	207,430
Activity 05: Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.	902,636	732,514	740,476	554,887
Non-SDG Target	0	0	4,109,167	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	123,561,693	89,660,038	101,106,595	63,254,395
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	8,236,303	6,398,929	5,863,218	3,534,135

Total Direct Costs	 131,797,997	 96,058,967	 106,969,813	 66,788,530
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 8,504,288	 6,192,821	 4,788,356	 4,788,356
Grand Total	 140,302,284	 102,251,788	 111,758,169	 71,576,886

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Venezuela's Macroeconomic Performance Second Quarter 2024; Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2024; World Economic Outlook.

[2] OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report published on January 15, 2025.

[3] Amazonas, Anzoátegui, Apure, Barinas, Delta Amacuro, Falcón, Monagas, Sucre, Trujillo, Yaracuy and Zulia.

Operational context

[4] World Bank Food Security Update, December 2024.

[5] UNDP Venezuela: Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook for 2024.

[6] Center for Documentation and Social Analysis of the Venezuelan Federation of Teachers (CENDAS).

[7] IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

Strategic outcome 01

Regarding Outcome Results related to the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) for children from 6 to 23 months. There is not available data during the reporting period as WFP is currently working with the National Nutrition Institute on a capacity strengthening plan. Hence follow up data will be collected in 2025.

In addition, the indicator related to "Proportion of target population participating in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)" will not be reported in the 2024 Annual Report, as this indicator is planned for future nutrition prevention activities planned by the country office.

Strategic outcome 03

Regarding Output Results: indicator A.1.4 Venezuela Country Office ensured a contingency stock of food commodities purchased for food assistance in the event of an emergency due to climate shocks under SO3. In the absence of a climate event affecting communities warranting WFP response, and to avoid potential food loss, in the beginning of 2024 the Country Office decided to distribute these commodities as take-home rations (THR) to beneficiaries under its emergency School-Based Programme (SBP) intervention (SO1) in climate risk areas. All school meal beneficiaries reported under the SO3 are already reported under SO1.

Regarding Outcome Results, some indicators do not present follow up data due to the monitoring exercises were conducted at the end of 2024 and are currently under analysis.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

The Country Office could not report on gender equality and women's empowerment indicators in 2024 because all indicators collected for the implemented activities have been deactivated.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Regarding Cross-cutting Indicators: According to WFP Minimum Monitoring Requirements and Corporate Standards, Outcomes data collection should be conducted once a year, with the first data collection corresponding to the baseline. Venezuela's Interim Country Strategic Plan was approved in February 2023, and the baseline data for the new ICSP was collected in June 2023. Therefore, no follow-up data could be collected in 2023.

Nutrition integration

Regarding Cross-cutting Indicators on Nutrition Integration: According to WFP Minimum Monitoring Requirements and Corporate Standards, Outcomes data collection should be conducted once a year, with the first data collection corresponding to the baseline. As this indicator was included in the WFP Venezuela logic framework in 2024, the baseline value was collected in this reporting period and the follow-up value will be reported in 2025.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	476,292	420,943	88%
	female	466,332	459,592	99%
	total	942,624	880,535	93%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	32,508	19,562	60%
	female	31,078	18,456	59%
	total	63,586	38,018	60%
24-59 months	male	156,419	93,868	60%
	female	149,157	90,190	60%
	total	305,576	184,058	60%
5-11 years	male	100,673	133,240	132%
	female	84,928	118,556	140%
	total	185,601	251,796	136%
12-17 years	male	51,577	34,700	67%
	female	30,992	28,543	92%
	total	82,569	63,243	77%
18-59 years	male	126,645	122,396	97%
	female	160,706	183,595	114%
	total	287,351	305,991	106%
60+ years	male	8,470	17,177	203%
	female	9,471	20,252	214%
	total	17,941	37,429	209%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	942,624	880,535	93%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	6,500	3,048	46%
School based programmes	856,724	838,384	97%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	82,400	46,612	56%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	2,616	2,297	88%
Canned Fish	914	383	42%
Corn Soya Blend	467	649	139%
Fruits - Fresh	545	0	0%
Iodised Salt	583	559	96%
Lentils	5,164	3,824	74%
Maize Meal	4,959	3,668	74%
Pasta	2,616	2,157	82%
Rations	0	512	-
Rice	4,959	3,735	75%
Split Peas	0	4	-
Vegetable Oil	1,339	1,605	120%
Vegetables - Fresh	818	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	268	123	46%
Canned Fish	18	0	0%
Iodised Salt	71	42	59%
Lentils	536	185	35%
Maize Meal	566	105	19%
Pasta	283	195	69%
Peas	30	0	0%
Rations	0	257	-
Rice	566	205	36%
Vegetable Oil	130	190	146%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	14,247,630	8,883,644	62%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	510,300	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 01: Boys and girls in early education and special education and other school-age groups prioritized with the State, their families and other prioritized groups receive a comprehensive food package that includes school meals, take-home rations, access to more diverse diets and training to improve nutrition habits, with a gender focus, and benefit from school infrastructure that is equipped to improve their food and nutrition security.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children (pre-primary); Students (primary schools); Activity supporters	School feeding	Female	421,345	437,979
		(alternative take-home rations);	Male	422,855	400,405
		School feeding (on-site); School feeding (take-home rations)	Total	844,200	838,384
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	38,646 15,754 54,400	31,126 11,861 42,987
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	37,215 7,785 45,000	36,153 7,971 44,124
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	6,201 9,699 15,900	7,701 11,978 19,679
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	198,703 236,097 434,800	216,198 209,776 425,974
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	74,813 78,187 153,000	41,455 40,766 82,221
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	69,296 72,704 142,000	77,394 81,233 158,627
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	17,884 19,416 37,300	36,793 36,547 73,340

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	33,123 34,877 68,000	48,541 51,132 99,673
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	24,979	19,393.05
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	24,979	19,393.05
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	14,247,630	8,883,643
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	14,247,630	8,883,643
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Number	31,732,000	28,742,910
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	55,904,000	61,196,214
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	39,756,000	35,664,150
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,922	5,832.51
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,922	5,832.51

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Number	4	4
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (take-home rations)	school school school	1,057 1,653 238	1,003 1,580 238
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHs receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	106,210	105,392

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	11,776	10,505
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,100	1,260
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	12	5
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	80	56
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (take-home rations)	%	20	20
			%	20	12
			%	15	15
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,293	1,397
CSP Output 01: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision (country-specific)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number		248,245
			Number		17,085

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All, Suport, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	48.11	<47	<47	47.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.37	<46	<46	47.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47.37	<46.5	<46.5	47.7		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18.94	<18	<18	9.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.22	<14	<14	9.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.36	<16	<16	9.5		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19.87	<18	<18	30		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.15	<21	<21	30		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.26	<19.5	<19.5	30		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13.08	≥17	≥17	12.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.26	≥19	≥19	12.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≥18	≥18	12.8		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.85	<10	<10	10		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.27	<9	<9	10		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.13	<9.5	<9.5	10		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	89.16	≥91	≥91	74.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.98	≥92	≥92	74.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.5	≥91.7	≥91.7	74.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.86	<6.8	<6.8	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.28	<6.2	<6.2	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.59	<6.5	<6.5	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.98	<1.9	<1.9	8.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.75	<1.7	<1.7	8.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.87	<1.8	<1.8	8.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	34	>36	>36		WFP survey
	Male	35	>37	>37		WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	>36.5	>36.5		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	34	>36	>36		WFP survey
	Male	35	>37	>37		WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	>36.5	>36.5		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	20	>22	>22		WFP survey
	Male	20.5	>22.5	>22.5		WFP survey
	Overall	20.25	>22.25	>22.25		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	21	>23	>23		WFP survey
	Male	21	>23	>23		WFP survey
	Overall	21	>23	>23		WFP survey
Target Group: Children - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Attendance rate	Female	0	≥60	≥50	60.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥50	58.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	59.31	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						

Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥20	≥20	31	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥20	≥20	30	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	30	WFP survey
Target Group: Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: pre all - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=1	=1	0	WFP survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=3	=3	3	WFP survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=1.8	=1.8	1.8	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and other adverse factors and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 04: Women, men, girls and boys affected by adverse events linked to climate change receive assistance aimed at meeting their food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		8,446	
			Male		1,875	
			Total		10,321	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		2,677	
			Male		4,262	
			Total		6,939	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	7,633		
			Male	9,067		
			Total	16,700		
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		5,539	
			Male		5,818	
			Total		11,357	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		5,980	
			Male		6,298	
			Total		12,278	
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	2,984	1,571	
			Male	3,516	1,477	
			Total	6,500	3,048	
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	37,656	23,905	
			Male	44,744	22,707	
			Total	82,400	46,612	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	436	564.61	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	157	51.6	

A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,874	685.41
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	510,300	

Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 01: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision (country-specific)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number		27,500

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	970	891

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	13
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	100	138
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	200	160
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	33	25

H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.3: Number of organizations engaged with the Food Security Clusters (FSC)	Service Delivery	Number	70	75
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.98	<19	<19	10.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.43	<20	<20	10.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.22	<19.5	<19.5	10.6		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71.33	≥76	≥76	75.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71.26	≥78	≥78	75.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	71.29	≥77	≥77	75.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.67	<18	<18	18.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.56	<16	<16	18.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.5	<17	<17	18.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	<5	<5	6.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.18	<7	<7	6.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.2	<6	<6	6.2		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.72	<50	<50	47.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.62	<46	<46	47.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	<48	<48	47.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.34	<9	<9	9.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.05	<17	<17	9.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	<13	<13	9.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.59	<25	<25	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.81	<23	<23	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<24	<24	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.34	≥14	≥14	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.52	≥16	≥16	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≥15	≥15	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.98	<19	<19		WFP survey
	Male	22.43	<20	<20		WFP survey
	Overall	22.22	<19.5	<19.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71.33	≥76	≥76		WFP survey
	Male	71.26	≥78	≥78		WFP survey
	Overall	71.29	≥77	≥77		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.67	<18	<18		WFP survey
	Male	18.56	<16	<16		WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	<17	<17		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	<5	<5		WFP survey
	Male	10.18	<7	<7		WFP survey
	Overall	8.2	<6	<6		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.72	<50	<50		WFP survey
	Male	47.62	<46	<46		WFP survey
	Overall	50	<48	<48		WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.34	<9	<9			WFP survey
	Male	19.05	<17	<17			WFP survey
	Overall	14	<13	<13			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.59	<25	<25			WFP survey
	Male	23.81	<23	<23			WFP survey
	Overall	26	<24	<24			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.34	≥14	≥14			WFP survey
	Male	9.52	≥16	≥16			WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥15	≥15			WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 08: Populations affected by adverse effects of natural disasters benefit from more coordinated, efficient and effective responses through the provision of common logistics services.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	Coordination	Number	60	51	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Coordination	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
Activity 05: Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 01: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision (country-specific)						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	SC/Logistics Services	Number		550,000	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	=6,600	=6,600	6,239		WFP survey
	Male	0	=11,400	=11,400	10,846		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=18,000	=18,000	17,085		WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	96.03		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	96.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	96.13		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.78		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.9		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	99.39		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.78		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.55		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	0		=220,588	220,588		WFP survey
	Male	0		=43,127	43,127		WFP survey
	Overall	0		=263,715	263,715		WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	90		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	89.32		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	89.71		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	6	=6.5	=6			WFP survey
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	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100			WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	50	≥90	≥90	92.01		WFP survey
	Male	48	≥90	≥90	92.01		WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥90	≥90	92.01		WFP survey
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	50	≥90	≥90	92.01		WFP survey
	Male	48	≥90	≥90	92.01		WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥90	≥90	92.01		WFP survey

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Children enjoying breakfast in school supported by WFP's school meals programme in Rio Caribe, a coastal town in the Peninsula of Paria, Sucre state.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

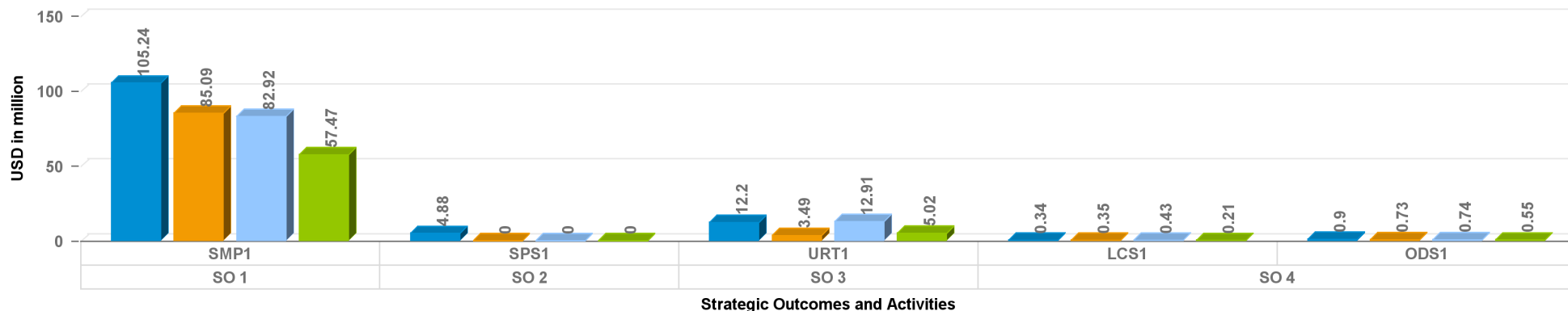
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and other adverse factors and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.	12,197,669	3,488,415	12,906,054	5,023,698
	By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.	105,242,696	85,089,109	82,916,844	57,468,380
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			117,440,365	88,577,524	95,822,898	62,492,078
17.9	By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.	Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	4,878,612	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,878,612	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.	340,080	350,000	434,054	207,430
		Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.	902,636	732,514	740,476	554,887
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,242,716	1,082,514	1,174,530	762,317
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,109,167	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	4,109,167	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			123,561,693	89,660,038	101,106,595	63,254,395
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,236,303	6,398,929	5,863,218	3,534,135
Total Direct Costs			131,797,997	96,058,967	106,969,813	66,788,530
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			8,504,288	6,192,821	4,788,356	4,788,356
Grand Total			140,302,284	102,251,788	111,758,169	71,576,886


 CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

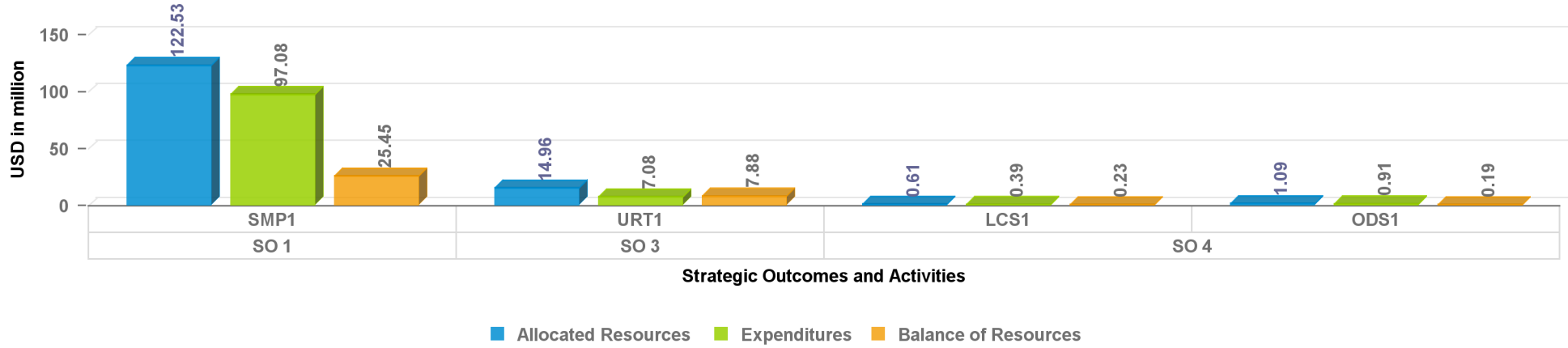
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	
SO 3	By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	
SO 4	National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	

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

Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and other adverse factors and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.	32,540,744	14,964,189	0	14,964,189	7,081,833	7,882,356
	By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.	210,076,509	122,530,606	0	122,530,606	97,082,141	25,448,464
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			242,617,253	137,494,795	0	137,494,795	104,163,975	33,330,820

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Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.	Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	9,251,133	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			9,251,133	0	0	0	0	0
17.16	National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.	648,813	611,748	0	611,748	385,124	226,624
		Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.	3,523,639	1,090,937	0	1,090,937	905,347	185,589
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,172,452	1,702,685	0	1,702,685	1,290,472	412,213
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,109,167	0	4,109,167	0	4,109,167
Subtotal SDG Target			0	4,109,167	0	4,109,167	0	4,109,167
Total Direct Operational Cost			256,040,839	143,306,647	0	143,306,647	105,454,446	37,852,200
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			15,413,994	9,415,296	0	9,415,296	7,086,213	2,329,083

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

Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	271,454,833	152,721,943	0	152,721,943	112,540,659	40,181,283
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	17,402,386	9,392,630		9,392,630	9,392,630	0
		Grand Total	288,857,219	162,114,572	0	162,114,572	121,933,289	40,181,283

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling, CFORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures