



World Food
Programme

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Caribbean Community

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP's interventions in social protection and disaster management system have **indirectly improved resilience and crisis response for over 1.5 million people**.
- WFP provided lifesaving food and cash assistance to **26,764 people in Grenada, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines**.
- **WFP's innovative solution to link sovereign parametric insurance to social protection systems has provided USD 5.6 million** in cash support, enhancing disaster response and recovery in Grenada, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
- **WFP and Saint Lucia's government launched a pioneering anticipatory hurricane action system**, setting a new standard for proactive disaster management in the Caribbean region.

The Caribbean, home to 7.1 million people (1), stands at the forefront of climate vulnerability, grappling with escalating disasters and economic fragility. In 2024, the region faced compound challenges from hurricanes, severe droughts, and economic impacts due to rising cost of living with severe impacts on livelihoods, and food security. The 7th WFP-Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Food Security and Livelihoods Survey reported 43 percent of households in English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean nations faced food insecurity with disproportionate impacts on low-income households (2). Despite some progress towards the CARICOM Vision 25 by 2025 (3) in reducing reliance on food imports and increasing regional food production, food security for millions of people across the region is threatened by cycles of recurrent natural disasters and spiraling food costs (3). The capacities of regional governments to address these challenges are constrained by a broader structural dilemma - high levels of indebtedness and limited fiscal space. The economic toll of disasters, exemplified by Hurricane Beryl's estimated USD 449 million in damages (4), further strains government budgetary capacities, limiting prospects for economic recovery and long-term development. In 2024, guided by the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP), WFP partnered with Caribbean governments and institutions like the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) to enhance institutional capacities to improve the resilience of people vulnerable to shocks through targeted technical support to strengthen social protection, disaster management and food systems. Through the MCSP, WFP strategically balanced capacity-building initiatives under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) with emergency support delivered in close collaboration with national systems through Strategic Outcomes 2 (SO2) and 3 (SO3). This dual approach delivered tangible results, addressing the immediate food, nutrition, and essential needs of vulnerable communities during crises, while serving to reinforce the capabilities and responsiveness of national systems to tackle long-term vulnerabilities. Through SO1, WFP expanded national and regional partnerships to address critical gaps to improve regional preparedness and response to shocks by equipping countries with stronger capacities to manage crises and build resilience. Over 1.5 million people are better supported in times of crisis with the completion of a state-of-the-art Regional Logistics Hub and Center of Excellence, enhanced supply chain visibility, addressing infrastructure gaps, and more modernized systems to strengthen disaster response. Technical support bolstered social protection systems, driving digitization, expanding delivery mechanisms, and strengthening data management to advance multi-dimensional resilience, positioning the Caribbean for a more disaster-resistant future. WFP prioritized innovation to enhance disaster risk financing, enabling Caribbean nations to better predict, plan, and fund disaster responses. A key initiative linked sovereign parametric insurance policies under the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) to social protection systems. This groundbreaking approach has emerged as a leading solution for developing predictable, rapid disaster response financing. In 2024, WFP's expanded CCRIF model demonstrated its impact, delivering up to USD 5.6 million in cash transfers through triggered policies in Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. These payouts provided essential resources to governments, addressing immediate needs of affected populations while establishing a sustainable framework for long-term recovery and resilience-building. The integration of anticipatory action mechanisms added another innovative layer to managing climatic risks in the region. In a milestone achievement, WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Saint Lucia, launched a pioneering anticipatory action mechanism for hurricanes in 2024. This marked the first instance in the Eastern Caribbean—and one of the first globally—where a government has independently integrated such a mechanism into its systems. This initiative represents a transformative shift in disaster preparedness, setting a new standard for proactive and effective risk management in the Caribbean. The multi-country impact of Hurricane Beryl resulted in unprecedented needs in the Caribbean, leaving

displaced populations struggling to meet basic needs. In response, WFP activated SOs 2 and 3 of the MCSP, providing targeted food and cash assistance along with emergency telecommunications and logistics support. Under SO2, WFP provided immediate in-kind food assistance to 11,867 people (54 percent women) in Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines following Hurricane Beryl. To support recovery, WFP transitioned to targeted cash assistance in partnership with the governments of Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, ensuring sustained support for 14,897 individuals (52 percent women). Beyond meeting immediate needs, WFP also delivered critical technical support for the design and implementation of responses to help governments expand national systems and effectively leverage insurance payouts triggered under the CCRIF. By working closely with national governments and leveraging innovative approaches like digitized systems and disaster-linked insurance mechanisms, WFP has set a precedent for scalable, efficient, and impactful government-led humanitarian response. Through SO3, WFP partnered with CDEMA to strengthen government-led emergency responses in Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Leveraging its logistics expertise, WFP addressed logistics infrastructure challenges exacerbated by Hurricane Beryl's multi-island impact, ensuring timely delivery of humanitarian aid for a range of partners. By providing emergency logistics, telecommunications support, and enhancing operational coordination, WFP enabled swift relief distribution to affected populations. Its innovative use of logistics coordination frameworks and visualization delivered evident improvements in efficiency, solidifying WFP's position as a critical partner in the Caribbean's disaster management landscape. In 2024, WFP's integrated approach under SOs 1, 2, and 3 proved critical for effective emergency responses, showcasing the impact of a cohesive strategy for capacity building within a framework that provides for pivoting to the delivery of humanitarian assistance through national systems. Previous investments in disaster preparedness under SO1 were pivotal to the ability of countries across the region to respond to crises in 2024, highlighting the value-added of WFP's technical assistance to the region and reaffirming the relevance of the MCSP to the Caribbean context. WFP undertook a mid-term review of the MCSP to assess the progress, achievements, and challenges of its implementation during the first 36 months from January 2022 to December 2024. Findings revealed WFP's emergence as a leader in shock-responsive social protection in the Caribbean, including providing enabling linkages to disaster risk financing. Furthermore, the regional Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) evaluation finalized in early 2024 also highlighted WFP's vital role in the Caribbean as a thought leader and key convenor of multiple actors around SRSP, bringing together key national and regional actors to better respond to shocks. Regional institutions and government counterparts have highlighted the significance of WFP's contributions to enhancing disaster preparedness and emergency response, validating its strategic orientation and alignment with the unique needs of the Caribbean.

26,764

Total beneficiaries in 2024



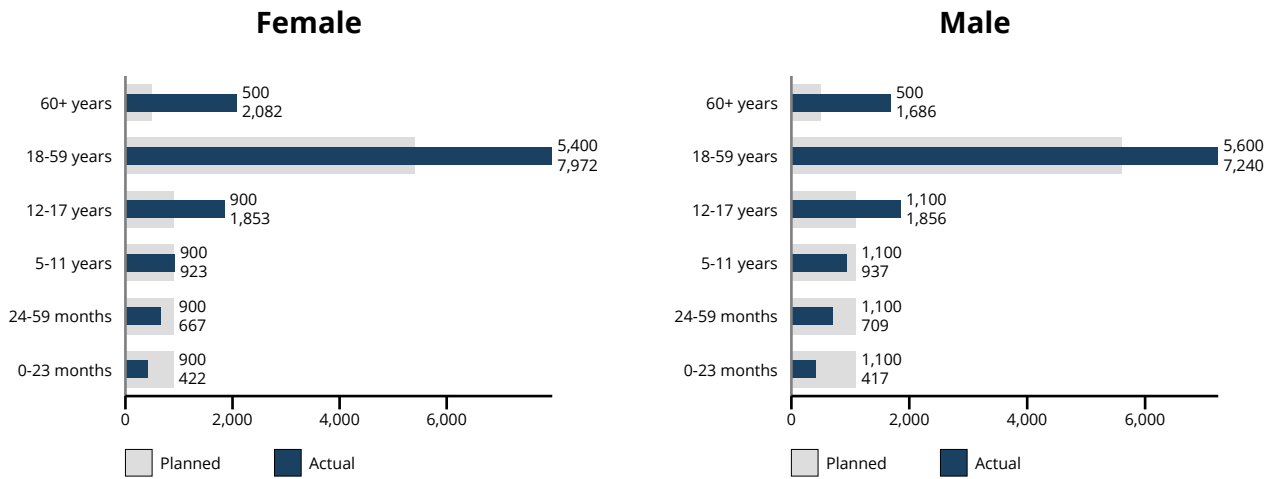
52% female



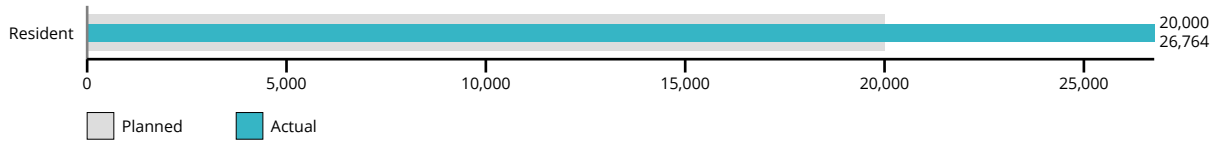
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,213 (64% Female, 36% Male)

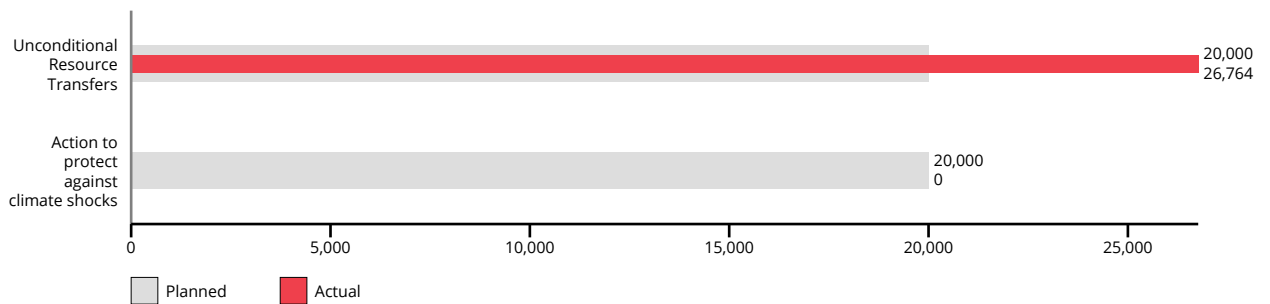
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



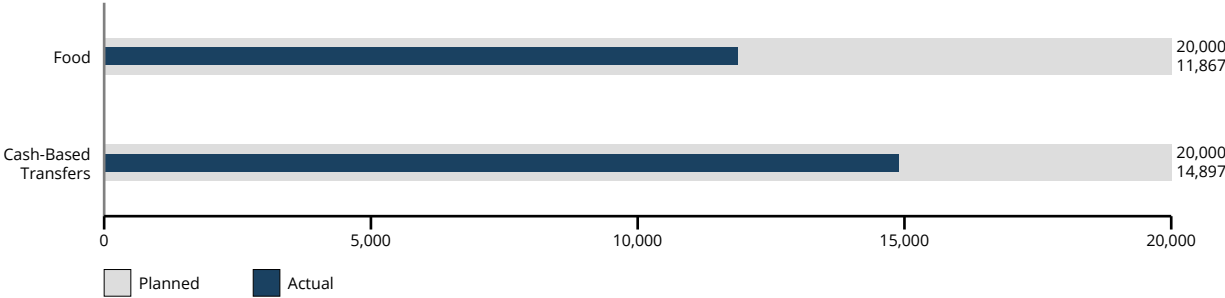
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



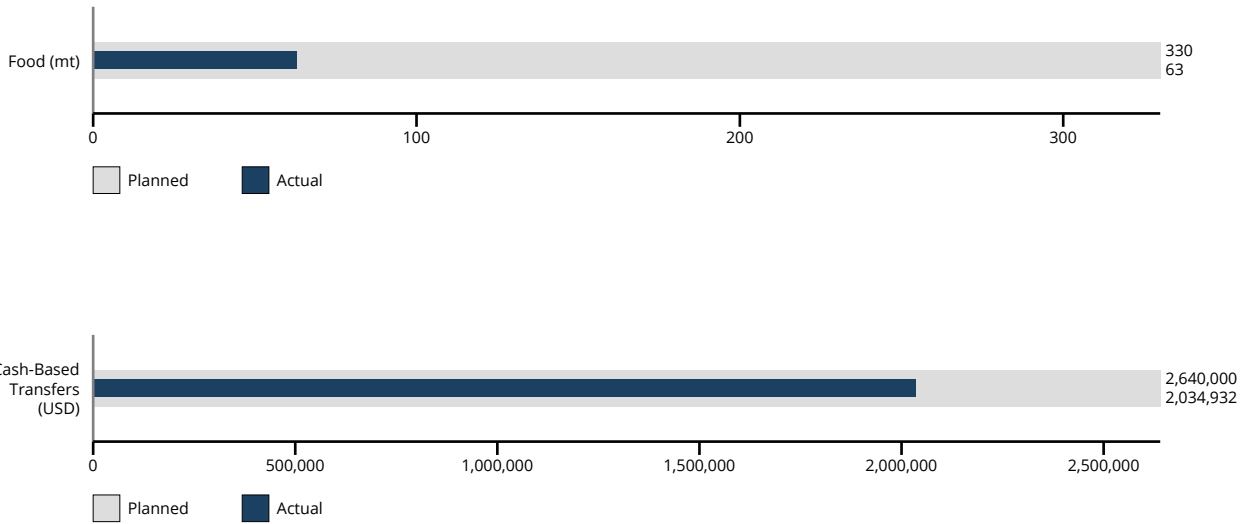
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



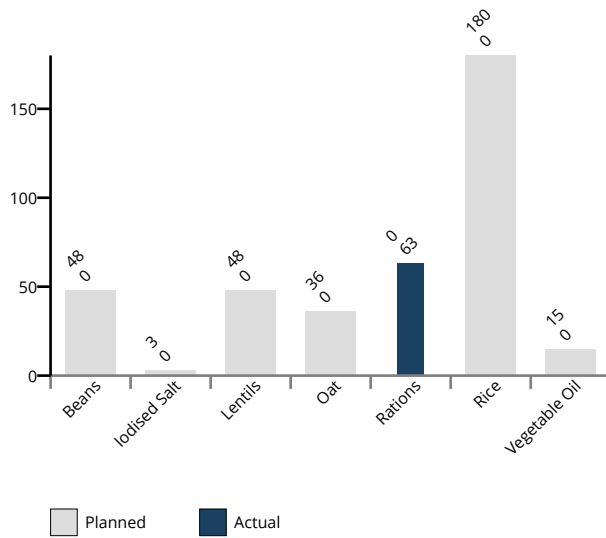
Beneficiaries by Modality



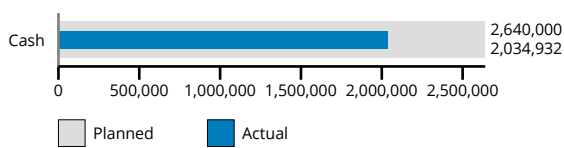
Total Transfers by Modality



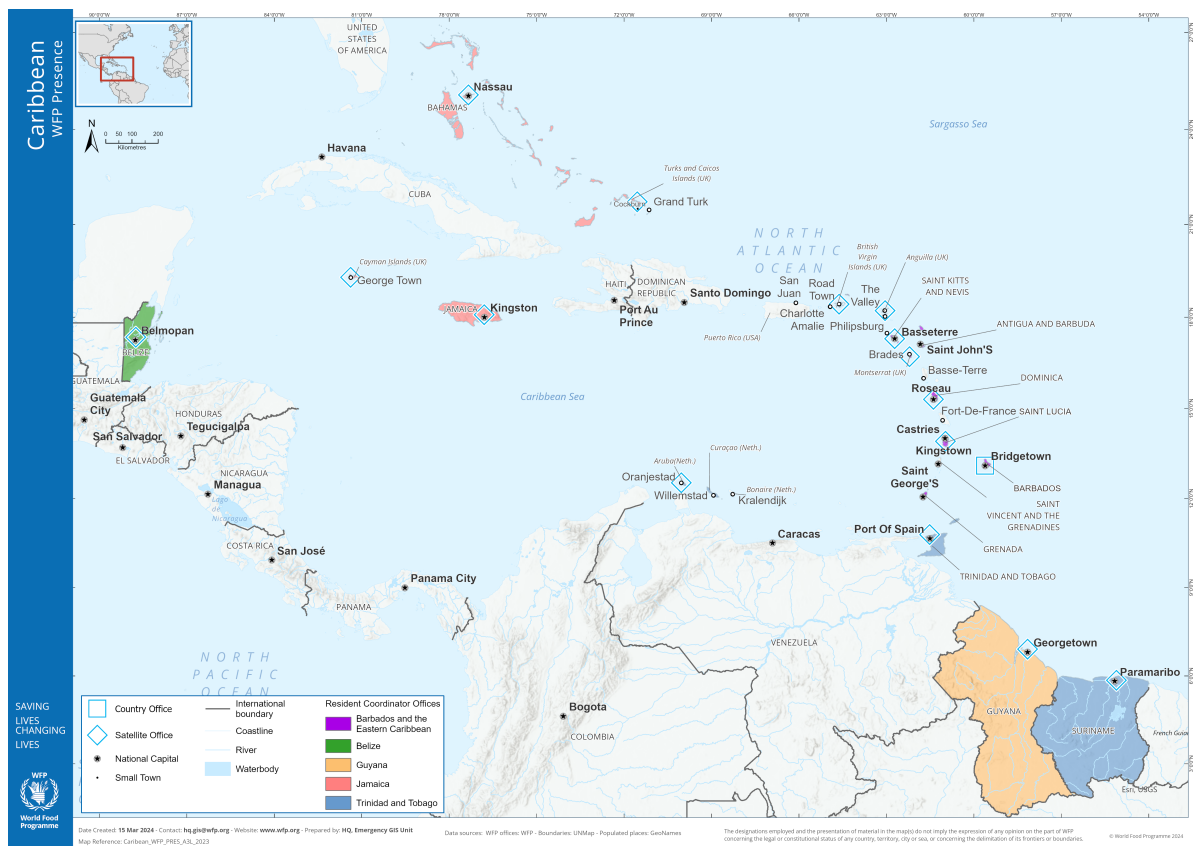
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The Caribbean is a dynamic and culturally vibrant region with a combined population of 7.1 million people (1). Comprising primarily of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), these islands share vulnerabilities rooted in their geography, history, and economic structure. Over the past decade, climate-related disasters—such as hurricanes, floods, droughts, and rising sea levels—have intensified, deepening the fragility of the region’s economies. These events have had profound and far-reaching impacts on communities, not only transforming landscapes and lives across the region but also threatening livelihoods, infrastructure, and social stability. The Caribbean’s low-lying coastal zones are particularly exposed to climate change, with rising sea levels threatening populations and critical infrastructure. Extreme weather events exacerbate these vulnerabilities, disrupting essential services, damaging health systems, and compromising food security. This precarious position is heightened by the region’s dependence on climate-sensitive sectors like tourism, agriculture, and fisheries. For instance, in 2024, the Caribbean endured a cascade of climate disasters, including hurricanes, floods, and droughts, which severely disrupted agricultural productivity and exacerbated food insecurity. Severe droughts weakened crops and resulted in reduced levels of productivity. The subsequent impact of hurricanes, which caused widespread flooding and agricultural devastation in affected countries, led to cascading effects that deepened food system vulnerabilities. These occurrences, combined with various socio-economic challenges, including overdependence on extra-regional imports and the adverse effects of other shocks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, compounded the region’s food insecurity. While some progress has been made in relation to the loss of livelihoods since the pandemic, there are continued challenges, especially among people at risk within the countries. According to the 7th round of the Food and Livelihoods Survey launched in April 2024 by the WFP and the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), 43 percent of households in English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean nations were food insecure, with low-income households disproportionately affected. Despite a gradual decline in food insecurity since its peak in 2022, the overall situation remains dire, highlighting the interplay of climate vulnerabilities and economic inequities (2).

Amid adversity, the Caribbean demonstrates resilience with efforts to bolster food security and climate adaptation. Initiatives include disaster risk financing, debt-for-climate swaps, agricultural investment, removal of non-tariff trade barriers, high-level climate justice advocacy, and Vision 25 by the year 2025. CARICOM has made progress on Vision 25 by 2025, achieving 57 percent of food import reduction targets and exceeding 70 percent of production goals in key sectors (3). However, vulnerabilities to climate-related disasters and climate change persist, threatening food security. Urgent, coordinated action on adaptation and resilience-building is essential to prevent cycles of disaster-driven

economic instability and inequality. Disasters in the Caribbean impose severe economic costs, with annual GDP losses averaging 3.6 percent, far exceeding the global average. The financial strain of disaster recovery, especially on heavily indebted governments with limited fiscal capacity, stifles long-term development (4). Hurricane Beryl (2024) exemplifies this impact, having caused USD 449 million in damages—22 percent of GDP in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and 16.5 percent in Grenada (5). These compounding challenges disproportionately burden marginalized communities, amplifying pre-existing socioeconomic inequalities and limiting their ability to recover. Proactive and continuous investments in climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and social protection are crucial to mitigating the cycle of repeated disasters, economic instability, and social inequality.

Amidst various operational challenges resulting from the current multi-hazard environment, such as the multi-country impact of Hurricane Beryl, WFP deepened its partnership in the region to help Caribbean countries improve food and nutrition security and strengthen disaster preparedness and response mechanisms for greater resilience to climate change and natural hazards. This was characterized by a strategy that provided targeted technical capacity strengthening and direct support through its 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP) to address both immediate needs and long-term systemic challenges.

Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 of the MCSP, WFP provided support to governments and regional institutions to strengthen disaster management and social protection systems, enabling investments in preparedness measures that offer high returns by minimizing economic impacts and saving lives. This approach supported governments and institutions in fortifying disaster management frameworks, strengthening social protection, food systems, disaster finance, and enhancing supply chain resilience to help countries develop a disaster risk management response that is people-centered and holistic to meet the needs of vulnerable populations. A significant achievement in 2024 was the establishment of the Regional Logistics Hub in Barbados, a vital asset for coordinating and expediting disaster response. Notably, more significant investments were made at the country level to advance climate risk layering and forecast-based financing, resulting in a significant expansion in national macro insurance via the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF-SPC). For the first time in the Eastern Caribbean, WFP has put in place an agreement for an anticipatory action mechanism for hurricanes, enabling proactive disaster management that minimizes impacts, saves lives, and innovatively propels the region towards a climate-resilient future. Globally, it is one of the first mechanisms to be independently established by a government within its own disaster management system. This shift to ex-ante resilience building has strengthened the ability of governments to expand disaster resilience beyond the traditional disaster management approach.

SO2 was activated to provide immediate relief to populations most affected by Hurricane Beryl in Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines through food and cash assistance. SO3 supported emergency logistics and services, addressing operational bottlenecks, ensuring coordination between a wide range of actors, and efficient humanitarian aid delivery. These efforts incorporated capacity-building initiatives to strengthen government systems for future crises, blending immediate assistance with long-term resilience building at the institutional level.

In 2024, WFP reviewed its 2022-2026 MCSP, assessing alignment with regional priorities and contributions to SDGs 2 and 17. The review highlighted WFP's vital role in the Caribbean, driven by rising demands to enhance disaster management and social protection systems amid growing climate risks. Recognizing its evolving role in the Caribbean, WFP expanded programming under SO 2 to include cash for anticipatory action. This strategic innovation strengthened WFP's ability to assist vulnerable populations, addressing essential needs before, during, and after disasters.

Risk management

WFP Caribbean navigated various strategic, operational, and fiduciary risks in 2024 that demanded a flexible approach to sustain operations. With the 2024 Atlantic hurricane season forecasted to be an extremely active one, contextual risks posed a significant challenge to WFP operations under the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MSCP) due to the geographic extent of coverage and wide distribution of staff and capacities at the country level. To address this risk, WFP increased its engagement with government partners to reduce delays in implementing strategic outcome 1 by mainstreaming capacity strengthening into response efforts. Response capacity was bolstered through enhanced logistics, with food supplies and equipment prepositioned across multiple locations. WFP accelerated efforts to establish contracting capacities in aviation and shipping to be better positioned to support countries to meet emergency needs under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 in times of crisis. The MCO established protocols that govern how the office will respond in the current environment of compound shocks and put in place plans for surge capacity from HQ and RBP rosters to augment existing capacity. Additionally, an organizational alignment review was conducted to strengthen internal capacities, improve accountability, and enhance the flexibility of the structure to better support Caribbean governments across the three strategic outcomes of the MCSP. These measures were critical when a Category 4 hurricane struck the region, affecting multiple countries, including Barbados, where the MCO's central presence is located. WFP's comprehensive multi-country emergency response plan, supported by flexible crisis

modifiers on existing donor grants, enabled rapid resource allocation and deployment. Advanced financing mechanisms were essential for allowing donor funding to be channelled immediately into activities. By leveraging internal resources and collaborating with partners, WFP ensured swift, effective support for government-led responses, demonstrating its agility and adaptability in the face of crises.

Lessons learned

Enhancing Finance Capacities for Climate Resilience in the Caribbean: Holistic risk-layered financing strategies integrated with social protection systems enhance fiscal resilience and mitigate climate impacts. This approach remains critical amid post-pandemic fiscal challenges and climate vulnerabilities. Successes like the WFP-CCRIF macro-insurance model, which expanded to seven governments in 2024, highlight its value. The model enabled USD 26.3 million in potential cash transfers for up to 195,350 people during the hurricane season, demonstrating the impact of strategic financial planning.

Importance of digitalization for scalability: Digitization is critical for emergency response, enabling precise targeting, timely assistance through social protection and disaster management systems, and improved coordination and supply chain visibility via tools like the Control Tower. Digital solutions must align with objectives, integrate required data in the right format, and prioritize user-friendly design for a seamless, end-to-end process.

Flexibility in programme design is critical for effective and rapid cash assistance: A blended systems approach, combining technical support for national systems with direct cash transfers or food assistance, can bridge critical timing gaps in reaching beneficiaries. This strategy allows WFP to provide immediate relief while enabling governments to prepare and implement longer-term recovery programmes, ensuring seamless transitions in disaster response and recovery efforts.

WFP sparks hope after Beryl



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Coris Dember, aka Captain Harris, works to rebuild his home and tourism business in the Caribbean, months after Hurricane Beryl's devastation.

Sporting his iconic pirate hat, 58-year-old tour guide Coris Dember - better known as Captain Harris to his fans - has long been a colourful fixture among local residents and foreign visitors in tiny Union Island, where he lives. Union Island is one of the many islands that make up Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

"I wanted to be a pirate so the guests could have a laugh," says Dember of his boat tours around his native St Vincent and the Grenadines - themed after the swashbuckling *Pirates of the Caribbean* movie series filmed in the area. "I've always recognized myself as Captain Harris." In July 2024, his sunny slice of paradise was left a tangled mess of flattened houses, uprooted trees, and downed power lines—the vestiges of Hurricane Beryl, which barreled through parts of the Caribbean and coastal United States. The most powerful July hurricane on record, the storm demolished 90 percent of Union Island's buildings. "Everyone's place was totally destroyed," Dember says. "It's amazing. I never expected something like that."

On Mayreau, another of the islands that make up Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Jady Forde described Beryl's impact, saying, "I don't know how to explain it, but I know for a fact that it won't be forgotten. When I saw the island, it was a strange place to me; where there were houses, everything had disappeared."

They both received World Food Programme (WFP) food kits just days after the storm pummeled the region. Packed with tuna, peas, beans, rice, oil and corned beef, the kits provided them with ten days' worth of food - and helped them stay positive as they awaited additional help and began cleaning up the hurricane's debris.

Jady recalled the joy of her family as they ate the first meal prepared from the food kits. This was despite standing in the waters of a flooded kitchen to do the cooking. In the days after, those food kits were critical to keep spirits positive as they put the pieces of their lives back together.

With Beryl's crippling impact felt across the Caribbean, WFP reached thousands of affected people with food and cash assistance. People were able to enjoy nutritious meals and address critical needs such as shelter with the support they received. Also, WFP telecommunications teams assisted with much-needed connectivity, allowing people to share messages and hope with loved ones elsewhere. WFP partnered with governments and humanitarian actors to provide needed power and streamline logistics to access and deliver relief items where they were most needed.

For many like Dember, it will be hard to forget the hurricane's fury.

"I saw one of my brothers hanging onto a window," Dember recalls surviving Beryl's 210 km/h winds that tore through the Grenadines. "The whole house's contents started going up and whirling into space because of the winds. It was the first time I'd seen that in my life."

When the winds lightened up, sheets of rain beat down. "Inside the house, it was like a blender full of dirt and grass," Dember says. "Everything was totally destroyed." He managed to take his 84-year-old mother to shelter at an Anglican church rectory - one of the few buildings left standing. He is grateful his family is still alive.

Before the storm, Jady was a budding entrepreneur selling sweet treats to locals and tourists. "People on the island used to buy from me. Now, I don't expect them to because tourism is our main income here in Mayreau, and with the business places being blown away, nothing has been operating.

The storm pummeled the region's key fishing and tourism sectors, which many people depend on. "I feel very shaken," Dember says. There is massive work ahead to rebuild and repair, including the destroyed motors of Dember's blue and white tour boat.

While the physical debris has been cleared, life on Union Island and Mayreau still bears the scars of Hurricane Beryl. Homes without roofs and vegetation are slowly coming back, but many people still lack regular work. With reconstruction underway, Forde and Dember are both especially hopeful for renewed activity in the tourism sector.

Dember is eager to resume his Captain Harris identity. "I'm looking forward to taking people around the Grenadines and show them our hospitality," he says. "They'll love to see I'm back on the top again."

Programme performance

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



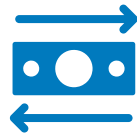
1.5 million men, women, boys and girls benefitted from strengthened institutional capacity in social protection and disaster management.



WFP and Saint Lucia's government launched a pioneering anticipatory hurricane action system, redefining proactive disaster management.



WFP linked parametric insurance to social protection via CCRIF, providing cash coverage for **195,350 people across 7 countries.**



Hurricane Beryl triggered **USD 5.6M** in cash transfers under the CCRIF in **Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent & the Grenadines.**



WFP and CARICOM conducted a **7th Food Security & Livelihoods Survey**

Vulnerable people's access to food, particularly in times of crisis, was at the centre of WFP's operations in the Caribbean in 2024. By leveraging existing regional and national systems in the English-speaking Caribbean, under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) of the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP), WFP helped to advance approaches and implementation across key thematic areas, including supply chains, social protection, food systems, disaster risk financing, and emergency preparedness. Since re-establishing its presence in the region in 2018, WFP has emerged as a leader in these areas, propelled by strategic investments under the interim 2021-2022 and 2022-2026 MCSPs. The multi-country impact of Hurricane Beryl in 2024 demonstrated the tangible progress achieved over the last six years, with national systems showing marked improvements in preparedness and response. At the same time, the hurricane highlighted persistent challenges, acting as both a stress test for system improvements and a benchmark for gaps, underscoring the need for sustained investments to enhance Caribbean resilience. In 2024, WFP leveraged its technical expertise under SO1 to help countries address critical systems gaps, enhancing shock preparedness and unlocking pathways for long-term development. These interventions, supported by diverse partnerships and multi-year funding, indirectly benefitted 1.5 million people and solidified WFP's pivotal role in driving improvements in disaster resilience across the Caribbean (1).

Investments to strengthen the regional supply chain helped countries address systemic logistical challenges and establish robust disaster response frameworks. A flagship achievement was the completion of the Regional Logistics Hub and Center of Excellence in Barbados, a state-of-the-art facility offering warehousing, training, and transport solutions. The facility will be fully operational by March 2025 and significantly boost the surge capacity of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and its Participating States by enabling swift, efficient deployment of prepositioned stocks to meet the needs of vulnerable communities in times of crisis.

Emergency relief management was strengthened in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines with the rollout of the CDEMA Logistics System (CLS). This digital platform, supported by training and

technical assistance, streamlined supply chain processes, improved coordination, and enhanced transparency in warehouse management. The system's real-time tracking capabilities were demonstrated in the Hurricane Beryl response, where the platform was used to log and track relief items from a multitude of entities across several islands impacted by the hurricane.

In 2024, WFP introduced innovations that standardized and modernized disaster preparedness and response systems at national and regional levels. Collaborations between WFP and CDEMA prioritized human capacity development, providing tailored training for disaster response professionals in 4 countries (2). Timely tabletop simulation exercises in Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago helped refine emergency plans and foster cohesive preparedness strategies.

WFP's eLearning course on Emergency Logistics expanded access to specialized knowledge through 9 core modules tailored to the Caribbean's logistical needs. Complementing these efforts, WFP provided targeted support to enhance government disaster management systems, improving functionality and boosting response capacities. Increased requests for supply chain management support over the past two years have underscored the need for a structured framework to organize, prioritize, and align capacity-strengthening efforts among partners. To meet this need, WFP developed the Supply Chain Assessment Navigator (SCAN) to identify bottlenecks, establish supply chain baselines, and streamline capacity-strengthening efforts to enhance disaster preparedness and response efficiency. In Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs) improved pre-disaster planning, mitigating vulnerabilities and strengthening response systems. Accessed over 900 times on the Logistics Cluster website between June and July 2024, these assessments informed partners on capabilities and gaps, thereby enhancing regional disaster preparedness and response planning. During Grenada's hurricane Beryl response, a targeted LCA evaluated critical infrastructure, providing detailed insights to support operations and bolster disaster response planning.

WFP strategically partnered with Caribbean governments to enhance social protection systems, focusing on poverty reduction, disaster response, and preparedness to foster holistic resilience. These strategic engagements continue to increase the prioritization of social protection in the region, as reflected in increased government requests for tailored support in areas such as data and information management, livelihoods, and disaster risk financing. WFP collaborated with 9 governments (3) to enhance the shock-responsiveness of systems across the disaster lifecycle—before, during, and aftershocks. Efforts focused on improving data management, digitalization, targeting, and delivery, both for routine operations and emergency scale-up. For example, the Virgin Islands (UK) transitioned to a fully digitalized Public Assistance Programme, significantly enhancing service delivery by reducing delivery time. In 2024, investments in social protection in Dominica culminated in the initiation of work to expand assistance programmes, streamline processes with digital tools, and develop a comprehensive Social Welfare Information Management System.

Aligned with government priorities, WFP strengthened data collection and analysis capabilities in 4 countries (4). By improving the collection, analysis, and use of vulnerability, risk, and impact data, these efforts enhanced social protection systems and informed emergency response and recovery planning. Regional South-South initiatives and the rollout of the training package on shock-responsive social protection in Grenada further fostered knowledge exchange and collaboration, empowering governments to adopt more effective disaster response mechanisms.

Following Hurricane Beryl, WFP supported the temporary expansion of social protection systems in Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, aiding 26,764 people with cash and food assistance. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, prior investments in social protection significantly improved government-led registration, verification, targeting, and payment processes. These investments enabled the government to take a better lead role in these areas in the Beryl response, showcasing enhanced capacity compared to the 2021 La Soufrière volcano eruption response.

As part of a comprehensive strategy to strengthen social protection systems and enhance food security, regional governments collaborated with WFP to leverage its expertise in vulnerability analysis, agricultural linkages, and school feeding programmes. These initiatives aimed to build resilience and deliver targeted responses to food insecurity across the Caribbean.

In April 2024, WFP launched the 7th round of the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) survey, revealing a 17 percent decline in food insecurity compared to 2023. Despite this progress, approximately 3 million people still faced moderate to severe food insecurity, underscoring persistent challenges. The survey provided a nuanced understanding of regional food systems, helping governments and partners prioritize interventions to support evidence-based policymaking. WFP published country-specific FSL summaries for 4 countries (5). Localized interventions significantly bolstered food systems in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. WFP partnered with the government to train 933 participants (66 percent women) in disaster resilience, farm skills, and financial literacy, empowering smallholder farmers and vulnerable groups. The initiative prioritized marginalized individuals, including persons with disabilities, single mothers, and unemployed youth. It enhanced women's empowerment, enabling participants to start small businesses and apply sustainable farming techniques to improve livelihoods.

During the year, home-grown school feeding initiatives continued to emerge as a transformative approach to integrating local agricultural production into national food security strategies among local governments. These efforts positioned schools as platforms to promote local food systems, enhance diets, and boost farmer productivity and income. Through scoping, analysis, and technical assistance, in countries such as Guyana, Jamaica, and Belize, WFP contributed to government efforts to design and test sustainable school feeding programmes to foster resilient local food systems.

Disaster risk financing linked to social protection continues to gain momentum in the Caribbean, enabling countries to adopt a more holistic approach to risk management, resilience building, and sustainable recovery after disasters. A key innovation has been WFP's partnership with 7 countries (6) under the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF-SPC) to connect sovereign parametric insurance policies with social protection systems. This approach provides countries with predictable, rapid financing for disaster response and has positioned sovereign parametric insurance as a leading solution for climate resilience in the region. In 2024, key advancements included WFP's continued collaboration with the Government of Saint Lucia to top up CCRIF premiums, the expansion of pilot programmes in Dominica and Belize, and broader coverage in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines through partnerships with the Caribbean Development Bank and the Canada-CARICOM Climate Adaptation Fund. These efforts secured top-ups for tropical cyclone and rainfall insurance for 2024-2025 under the WFP-CCRIF model for these 4 countries (7). If triggered across all 7 countries (8), policies could have resulted in USD 26.3 million in potential cash transfers, supporting 195,350 people across the region. WFP also provided technical support to develop comprehensive disbursement plans for disaster payouts in Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, with additional efforts to conduct simulations in Dominica to optimize fund distribution processes.

Hurricane Beryl in July 2024 highlighted the WFP-CCRIF model's impact, triggering payouts totalling USD 65.7 million, of which USD 5.6 million was allocated for cash transfer support across Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. These interventions demonstrated the power of linking disaster risk financing to social protection, offering a scalable model for resilience and recovery.

In 2024, WFP and the Government of Saint Lucia launched a groundbreaking anticipatory action mechanism for hurricanes, marking a regional first in disaster preparedness. This initiative activates social protection responses before hurricanes strike, targeting 2,000 vulnerable households with timely cash or voucher assistance. Key advancements included digitizing social protection payments for faster, more transparent disbursement and developing robust frameworks, including standard operating procedures and activation triggers. A landmark agreement institutionalized the mechanism within the national disaster framework, ensuring sustained collaboration and resilience. This initiative marks a shift from reactive relief to proactive support, reducing disaster impacts and promoting long-term resilience.

Recognizing the importance of accurate weather forecasting, on top of these risk layering initiatives, WFP partnered with GeoSphere Austria to support national meteorological agencies in Saint Lucia, Dominica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The initiative aimed to support national meteorological agencies to strengthen national observation capacities and feed data into global forecast models to improve their accuracy.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



26,764 people benefitted from **USD 2,034,933 in cash-based transfers** and **food assistance**.



WFP distributed **63 MT** of prepositioned food to disaster-affected people.



WFP partnered with **1 Non-Governmental Organization** in St. Vincent and the Grenadines to deliver emergency relief and build community resilience.

WFP's presence in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean is guided by a strategic integration of capacity-strengthening initiatives under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 with emergency support under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 of the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan to address food, nutrition, and other essential needs during crises. In 2024, the synergy between these components proved vital in delivering timely and effective emergency responses while reinforcing national systems to manage future shocks. From 30 June to 4 July, Hurricane Beryl devastated Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, causing severe damage to homes, markets, and livelihoods. In response, WFP partnered with the governments of Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to deliver immediate in-kind food assistance to affected populations under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO 2). This emergency support transitioned into targeted cash-based recovery programmes, addressing longer-term needs across Grenada, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Valued over USD 2 million, WFP's interventions assisted 26,764 people (52 percent women) to address urgent food, nutrition, and essential needs. These interventions prioritized affected populations—including women, children, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities—through context-specific approaches. This dual focus on rapid response and capacity-building underscored WFP's vital role in mitigating the impacts of unprecedented crises while fostering resilience in affected communities.

Within 2 weeks of Hurricane Beryl's impact, WFP rapidly mobilized resources across the Eastern Caribbean, distributing 63 MT of prepositioned food to 11,867 disaster-affected individuals (54 percent women) in Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. This swift response leveraged pre-hurricane investments in preparedness, including a strategic partnership with a local food service provider that ensured emergency food kits were readily available. The kits contained essential items like rice, oil, flour, and peas and sustained families for up to 10 days. In Grenada, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social & Community Development, Housing, and Gender Affairs to deliver emergency food to 2,958 residents (50 percent women) of Petite Martinique, one of the islands hardest hit by the storm. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP partnered with the Ministry of National Mobilization to distribute food kits to affected populations in the northern Grenadines. The operation quickly scaled up to include other Grenadine islands and mainland St. Vincent, ultimately reaching 8,909 people (56 percent women). These efforts complemented contributions from the Government and other humanitarian partners. WFP also collaborated with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and USAID to distribute hygiene and shelter kits to Union Island, which suffered widespread destruction. WFP's food assistance improved dietary diversity for affected households, enabling them to better address other needs. Post-distribution monitoring revealed 91 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the assistance, and 50 percent reported that receiving the food assistance relieved some stress or anxiety in the home.

The extensive damage from the hurricane disrupted livelihoods, prompting the need for more flexible forms of assistance to help vulnerable families meet essential needs during recovery. In response, WFP partnered with the governments of Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to provide Cash-Based Transfers (CBT), enabling broader support for affected populations. The implementation of these CBT programmes was underpinned by WFP's technical support to the governments. This involved conducting detailed impact assessments and digitizing key processes for targeting and registration, improving efficiency in meeting the needs of affected populations. Particularly in the case of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP's work to support registration for CBT implementation informed WFP's cash assistance as well as government assistance and additional cash transfers funded by the World Bank. This integrated approach exemplifies the value of technical collaboration in enhancing the scalability and effectiveness of humanitarian and recovery interventions, particularly in complex post-disaster contexts.

WFP collaborated with the Government of Grenada to top up the national social assistance programme, supporting 3,477 people (50 percent women). Beneficiaries used the cash assistance to buy food and household items, access healthcare, and cover educational expenses for children.

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP supported the Ministry of National Mobilization to implement conditional and unconditional cash programmes to provide financial support to disaster-affected populations across the multi-island state. Through the national system, WFP provided unconditional cash to 4,136 disaster-affected individuals (55 percent women), helping to stabilize households during the aftermath of the hurricane. Recognizing the unique needs arising from the storm, WFP joined forces with the Union Island Environmental Alliance, a local Non-Governmental Organization, to implement a livelihoods support project in Union Island and Mayreau. This initiative expanded the Roads, Buildings and General Services Authority's ongoing programme, enabling affected households to undertake minor house repairs, clear debris, and restore public spaces. The project also supported the national government-led cleanup campaign, helping to restore critical infrastructure in the worst-affected areas. Income earned through this work allowed 304 participants to meet immediate essential needs while contributing to community recovery. A key focus was clearing debris from the Chatham Bay area, including the Chatham Bay Rainforest Reserve, which plays a vital ecological role by stabilizing soil, preventing erosion, attracting rainfall, and providing a habitat for endangered species. The initiative combined economic support for vulnerable populations with efforts to preserve environmental sustainability and restore critical ecosystems, demonstrating WFP's commitment to holistic disaster recovery.

In Jamaica, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and Western Union to provide direct financial assistance to populations in hurricane-affected areas. Leveraging Western Union's extensive network of 235 locations, WFP reached 11,361 individuals (51 percent women) in communities such as St. Elizabeth, Clarendon, and Manchester. The cash programme targeted households with severely or moderately damaged homes, prioritizing people at risk identified through the Jamaica Household Damage Impact and Needs Assessment - a digital tool developed with WFP's support. WFP adopted a systematic, data-driven approach to ensure effective delivery, incorporating sensitization measures and detailed mapping to coordinate assistance efficiently, even in the hardest-hit areas. Beneficiaries received mobile notifications about their assistance, showcasing WFP's commitment to leveraging technology to enhance communication, transparency, and efficiency in humanitarian efforts.

In 2024, WFP's strategic investments in disaster risk financing and shock-responsive social protection under SO 1 redefined its role in crisis response by extending support beyond immediate food and nutrition relief. Using the WFP-Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF-SPC) model, countries such as Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines were able to allocate USD 5.6 million for cash transfers following the triggering of their insurance policies after the passage of Hurricane Beryl to cover an estimated 42,000 people. WFP's technical support was vital in leveraging CCRIF SPC payouts to expand national social programmes. In Grenada, for instance, WFP assisted in designing and implementing the Beryl Relief Income Support Programme (BRISP), scaling up cash transfers by developing tailored targeting and registration tools to reach affected individuals beyond standard public assistance coverage. The BRISP was launched in November 2024 in partnership with the Ministry of Social & Community Development, Housing, and Gender Affairs. Similarly, in Jamaica, WFP is collaborating with the Government to implement a robust cash assistance programme utilizing CCRIF funds.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



1 Control Tower established in partnership with the CDEMA.



64 humanitarian partners supported



1,465 MT of cargo transported for emergency response in Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines



500 logistics assets deployed to Grenada, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.



26 information management products published



3 Government entities restored with internet connectivity through ETC

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO 3), the WFP Multi-Country Office provides common services and platforms that support the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), national disaster management organizations, and the humanitarian community to deliver rapid, effective, and coordinated responses to shocks. In 2024, this workstream enabled life-saving emergency support in response to the July 2024 impact of Hurricane Beryl, which significantly impacted infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, health, telecommunications, and transport networks, leaving over 320,000 people affected across Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Hurricane Beryl exposed significant structural vulnerabilities in the region's disaster response capabilities. The Caribbean's limited logistics infrastructure, uneven availability of private-sector logistics services, and geographic isolation between islands posed substantial challenges to the timely delivery of humanitarian aid. These constraints delayed the distribution of critical supplies, threatening immediate relief efforts and the long-term recovery of affected communities. Recognizing the urgency of the situation, WFP activated SO 3 with donor support, deploying emergency logistics and telecommunications services. This included transport, warehousing, telecommunications restoration, and coordination services to address bottlenecks and ensure the timely delivery of essential supplies. Beyond immediate relief, these efforts laid the groundwork for a more resilient regional disaster response system. From June to November 2024, WFP partnered with CDEMA to enhance operational decision-making, expand warehousing capacity, and optimize transportation across affected islands. Co-chairing the Relief and Logistics Cell alongside CDEMA, WFP played a key role in coordinating the national and regional humanitarian efforts. Emergency hubs were established to serve as centralized points for receiving and storing supplies for 64 partners, including governments, NGOs, and other humanitarian entities. A national staging hub in Barbados consolidated cargo and facilitated seamless distribution across the Eastern Caribbean through common transport services by sea and land. To address the region's logistical constraints, WFP chartered 2 vessels to transport relief supplies. These vessels not only delivered life-saving goods to affected areas but also provided humanitarian access by transporting 250 passengers between Kingstown, St. Vincent, and Union Island. A post-operation survey conducted in November reported 100 percent satisfaction among users, underscoring the effectiveness of these coordinated efforts in meeting operational needs. WFP implemented a comprehensive supply chain visibility framework that proved crucial to managing and tracking relief supplies. Central to this framework was the Control Tower, co-chaired with CDEMA, which served as a hub for monitoring logistics operations in real time. The Control Tower enabled seamless communication among partners, provided actionable insights into resource allocation, and ensured that shipments reached their destination efficiently. During the response, the Control Tower supported the facilitation of 20 coordination meetings, bringing together humanitarian organizations, private sector entities, and government stakeholders. It also enabled the publication of 26 information management products on the dedicated Beryl website hosted on the Global Logistics Cluster platform. These resources, including Logistics Capacity Assessments and Standard Operating Procedures, empowered partners with actionable data, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of relief efforts. WFP's coordination efforts supported 64 humanitarian organizations and transported over 1,400 MT of relief supplies. By aligning shipments with national needs, WFP ensured targeted aid delivery, addressing the most pressing requirements of affected populations. At the

national level, WFP enhanced logistical capacities in Grenada, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, contributing to relief and recovery operations. With a particular focus on safeguarding vulnerable populations, WFP augmented the logistical capabilities of national disaster management systems, providing targeted support to strengthen warehousing, inventory management, and information management to help the governments mount an effective and efficient response to the hurricane. WFP deployed an array of pre-positioned response assets to bolster the surge capacity of national governments. These resources included 450 pallets, 6 trucks, 34 generators, 3 forklifts, and 7 Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), addressing immediate logistical bottlenecks while reinforcing disaster response frameworks. Notably, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP-trained disaster management professionals formed part of the teams that set up the MSUs post-hurricane, showcasing the effectiveness of WFP's capacity-building in strengthening national disaster response. WFP further increased the human resource capacity of national disaster management agencies in Grenada, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines by embedding 22 logistics personnel into the National Emergency Management Centers during the response. These personnel provided technical guidance and enhanced coordination, bridging gaps in human resource capacity. For example, in Grenada, WFP deployed a coordinator and a national Logistics Officer to support the National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA). As part of this support, WFP piloted the CDEMA Logistics System (CLS) to track relief items, enabling NaDMA to manage distributions more effectively. Similarly, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP mobilized a team to assist the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) with shipment tracking and developed a dashboard to provide visibility across the supply chain. By embedding personnel and leveraging its satellite offices in Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP provided continuous technical support and strategic guidance, creating a sustainable framework for improved disaster preparedness. These efforts also established a pathway for a stronger WFP presence in Grenada, further reinforcing national disaster response capabilities. In Jamaica, WFP supported the Government by improving storage management, dispatch processes, and resource coordination. These improvements optimized warehouse operations at the Central Food Warehouse in Kingston, helping the Government to distribute essential items, such as food, more efficiently during the crisis. Key achievements through these efforts included a 25 percent increase in overall storage capacity during Hurricane Beryl's emergency relief operation and the development of a dashboard for coordinating relief supplies, which significantly improved the tracking and visibility of pledged resources. In response to Beryl's telecommunications disruptions in Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP conducted impact assessments to identify recovery priorities and deployed innovative solutions. Collaborating with NEMO and the CDEMA in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP installed a Starlink satellite device in Kingstown and a router on Union Island, providing daily internet access to 1,442 clients and enabling 3.2 terabytes of data usage. In Jamaica, WFP restored connectivity for government offices in the St. Elizabeth parish, supporting the localized response efforts. Finally, WFP completed the construction of the Regional Logistics Hub and Center of Excellence in Barbados, which will be fully operational in 2025 to enhance regional supply chain capacities and increase efficiency. By enabling partners to preposition emergency supplies closer to high-risk areas, the hub will reduce response times by approximately 7 days compared to sourcing from distant depots. This approach reduces logistics costs through shared resources and pooled assets while supporting environmentally sustainable practices.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The English-speaking Caribbean continues to face persistent gender inequalities despite notable advancements. Women achieve higher educational attainment than men, excelling in enrollment and completion rates, but this academic success has not translated into equitable economic opportunities. Women remain overrepresented in low-paying sectors and earn less than men in similar roles, hindered by structural barriers such as limited leadership representation and wage gaps (1). According to the 7th round of the WFP-Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Food and Livelihoods survey, there are disparities in market accessibility based on socio-demographic factors in the region, including gender inequality. Survey results indicate that women (41 percent) face greater difficulty accessing markets compared to men (33 percent), suggesting gender-based barriers in economic activities or mobility (2). Progress in political representation has seen women holding significant leadership roles, but their broader influence in decision-making remains constrained (3). Gender-based violence remains a pressing concern, with research revealing that 46 percent of women in the region have experienced some form of violence at least once in their lifetime (4).

Additionally, women face greater climate disaster impacts due to vulnerability and limited recovery resources. These challenges highlight the urgent need for gender-responsive policies to enhance resilience and sustainable development (5). Efforts to address disparities have included improving gender-focused data collection and implementing gender-responsive laws and policies. However, progress remains insufficient. The region lags in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on gender equality, with only six years left to meet the 2030 agenda. No Caribbean country has fully implemented laws prohibiting discrimination, preventing gender-based violence (GBV), and guaranteeing equal pay. Achieving gender equality remains a distant goal, requiring strengthened multi-sectoral efforts (6). Gender equality and women's empowerment remain integral to the work of the WFP Caribbean Multi-Country Office. In 2024, WFP reinforced its partnerships with governments, regional organizations, and international stakeholders to advance gender-responsive social protection systems and empower women in their communities. Through targeted initiatives and innovative research, WFP prioritized addressing the unique vulnerabilities faced by women, particularly in climate-vulnerable contexts, while fostering opportunities for their economic and social empowerment. WFP enhanced data collection, analysis, and visualization to support the design and implementation of gender-responsive social protection systems. Efforts included ensuring that social protection programmes collected disaggregated data—including sex, age, disabilities, and other vulnerability indicators—to inform more equitable targeting, delivery, and assistance approaches. For example, in Jamaica, Grenada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP supported data collection and verification to aid households affected by Hurricane Beryl, ensuring timely support for vulnerable groups, with a particular focus on women and other intersecting identity factors such as age and disability. Collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other partners strengthened gender-focused capacity-building, while technical support to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency included geospatial analysis to map vulnerabilities, enabling more inclusive and effective disaster responses. In collaboration with the CARICOM, WFP launched a real-time food security monitoring dashboard, integrating data disaggregated by gender and age to inform decision-making. By monitoring the gender of household heads, the dashboard supports more nuanced and equitable responses to food insecurity, ensuring that the needs of women and other vulnerable populations are prioritized. Across the countries where WFP implemented cash assistance programmes, targeting priorities were tailored to address specific local dynamics and needs. For example, in Jamaica, WFP developed tools for registration and targeting to identify individuals eligible for cash-based transfers, focusing on vulnerabilities of specific groups, such as the elderly. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada, assistance was directed at the most vulnerable populations affected by the hurricane, the majority of whom were women. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP worked with the Government to deliver livelihoods trainings, with 65 percent of participants being women. In partnership with the Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development & Youth, WFP facilitated comprehensive training programmes aimed at smallholder farmers and other at-risk populations. This collaboration with the Government underscores the value of targeted capacity building in addressing systemic vulnerabilities in food systems. This inclusive approach highlights WFP's commitment to addressing the unique needs of diverse demographic groups, recognizing the disproportionate burden that shocks place on women and marginalized communities. In

Barbados, WFP supported research on digital financial inclusion to enhance social protection through digital payments. Workshops with the Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs engaged 26 stakeholders, including 14 women, to address barriers and opportunities in the digital space. The initiative incorporated diverse perspectives, such as those of the elderly and persons with disabilities, while equipping women with practical skills and insights into financial behaviours. This effort advanced a gender-responsive approach to strengthening social protection systems. WFP's shock-responsive social protection initiatives prioritized gender considerations to ensure inclusive resilience-building. In Grenada, representatives from the Gender Bureau actively participated in training sessions on shock-responsive social protection, emphasizing the intersection of disaster resilience and safeguarding vulnerable populations. WFP acknowledged the critical need to address GBV as part of its humanitarian and social protection work through advocacy and community engagement. In Jamaica, the Gender Bureau provided training to WFP monitoring assistants on identifying and addressing GBV, ensuring that programme delivery is sensitive to survivors' needs. To mark the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence, WFP partnered with the University of the West Indies for the "Rally for Our Lives" event in Bridgetown, Barbados. The rally featured prominent speakers from government, academia, civil society, and UN Women, alongside WFP Caribbean's Head of Programme. WFP distributed 500 stickers with emergency contact information for GBV victims, furthering efforts to raise awareness and provide critical support. This initiative underscored WFP's commitment to addressing gender-based violence. By strengthening data systems, advancing economic empowerment, addressing GBV, and fostering inclusive social protection systems, WFP continues to champion the rights and resilience of women across the region. The Gender and Age Marker score of 4 reflects the work completed by WFP to promote gender equality under strategic outcomes 1 and 2 and ensures that women and men across life stages have been able to shape national systems.

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 2024, the Caribbean presented a complex landscape of progress and persistent challenges relating to protection and security risks. Notable advancements were seen in legal frameworks and community programmes addressing violence and disaster resilience. For example, Jamaica demonstrated progress in crime reduction, though gang violence remains a significant concern (1). Vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and migrants, experience heightened abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including human trafficking (2). Discrimination and marginalization based on social and cultural factors persist, limiting access to services for some communities. Despite strides in disaster preparedness, systemic gaps continue, compounded by socio-economic vulnerabilities. Marginalized communities face the worst impacts of this challenge, as the region's vulnerability to shocks like hurricanes and economic instability further exacerbates their hardships. Climate change amplifies issues like displacement, isolation, and resource scarcity, increasing the risk of exploitation and deepening existing inequalities (3). Protection and accountability are core pillars of WFP's operations under the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP). WFP remains committed to delivering assistance that prioritizes safety and dignity while ensuring accountability to the populations it serves. In 2024, this commitment was demonstrated through technical support provided to governments, helping safeguard affected populations under strategic outcomes 1, 2, and 3 of the MCSP. Post Hurricane Beryl (2024), WFP provided technical support to the Governments of Grenada, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to enhance existing or set up Community and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) for food and cash support programmes launched to meet the needs of affected populations. Aligned with global Accountability to Affected Persons (AAP) standards, these mechanisms offered beneficiaries a platform to voice concerns, seek additional information, and access immediate support solutions. They also helped identify challenges faced by affected people, enabling timely adjustments to ongoing programmes. For example, the CFM infrastructure in Jamaica included transferring tablets, purchasing SIM cards for calls, creating a dedicated email line, and employing four monitoring assistants to manage a helpline at the UN Common Premises. As the rollout of cash transfer programmes began in Jamaica and Grenada, these improved communications and feedback systems proved beneficial. During the cash distribution in Jamaica, over 3,000 phone calls were handled, reflecting the mechanism's effectiveness in addressing beneficiary queries and enhancing trust in the programme and conflict resolution. In Grenada, WFP collaborated with the government to establish a comprehensive CFM tailored to support both the WFP-Government cash assistance programme and the Beryl Relief Income Support Programme (BRISP) initiative. The CFMs were complemented by support to the governments to design and implement effective communication and robust information campaigns, encouraging community participation and ensuring that direct assistance reached those who needed it most. For example, in Jamaica, WFP partnered with the government to enhance cash-based support through its agreement with Western Union. This collaboration enabled timely and efficient delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations. To promote transparency and accessibility, the programme included regular updates shared via Q&A posters strategically placed in Western Union branches and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) parish offices. These efforts ensured that beneficiaries had clear, accessible information about the support available to them, fostering trust and empowering communities during challenging times. WFP works with government partners to protect affected and at-risk populations by collecting qualitative and quantitative data to enhance programme planning and delivery. In 2024, capacity-strengthening efforts included supporting governments in using transparent beneficiary selection criteria and secure cash transfer mechanisms, such as digital financial services, to reach those most in need. WFP also coordinated with local government authorities to ensure a collaborative and integrated approach to assistance delivery, leveraging existing government structures to manage beneficiary data and ensure privacy. Throughout the year, measures to prevent fraud, such as robust internal controls, verification processes, and anti-corruption mechanisms, were implemented. By implementing these controls and anti-fraud measures, WFP safeguarded resources, built trust, and ensured aid reached those most in need, enhancing the overall impact and efficiency of its programmes. WFP has taken significant steps to reinforce its commitment to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) across its operations in the Caribbean region. Two dedicated PSEA focal points within WFP ensure that the organization's policies and protocols are consistently implemented and monitored. Moreover, all agreements between WFP and partner governments include a mandatory clause addressing sexual exploitation and abuse, which is embedded in the general conditions. This clause underscores shared accountability to uphold the highest standards of conduct and to protect the dignity and rights of those WFP serves. In alignment with the broader United Nations system, WFP actively participates in PSEA activities, fostering collaboration and shared learning to strengthen safeguards and accountability mechanisms. These efforts

reflect WFP's unwavering commitment to creating a safe environment for vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, and to ensuring that all assistance is delivered with dignity, respect, and integrity.

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)

Due to its geographical position, the Caribbean region remains susceptible to natural hazards and climate-related shocks, including hurricanes, droughts, earthquakes, and crop damage due to increased rainfall and flooding. These shocks directly impact livelihoods in island states causing extensive damage to farmlands, residential, and commercial infrastructure. As part of its support to countries in the region, WFP continues to advocate for stronger policies around climate change and its impacts on Small Island Developing States with stakeholders of regional and international governments, particularly in the green and blue economies. The Multi-Country Office (MCO) maintains a strong focus on environmental resilience, evident in its work through resilient livelihood programmes. In 2024, there were several environmental co-benefits arising from WFP programmes that helped strengthen livelihoods and food systems. For instance, WFP facilitated livelihoods trainings in St. Vincent that included best practices for promoting sustainable farming methods and enhancing resource management efficiency among farmers. These trainings strengthened the resilience of smallholder farmers, livelihoods, and food systems. In Barbados, WFP championed the importance of cultivating resilience through sustainable agriculture in the Caribbean and supported regional governments with national fisheries and agricultural campaigns. These activities echo the importance of island states revitalizing habits of growing their own food to stimulate the local economies of scale and re-emphasizes the importance of environmental resilience and stability in cases of food shortages whether due to supply chain bottlenecks or the result of a natural hazard.

During the year, WFP's emergency response incorporated livelihood support to vulnerable communities that enhanced environmental sustainability. Sustainable practices included helping fishing communities and farmers adopt eco-friendly agricultural techniques to jumpstart recovery. In response to the impact of Hurricane Beryl, WFP led a clean-up campaign to restore critical infrastructure and enhance community resilience in impacted areas. The initiative employed 60 workers, equally divided between Mayreau and Union Island. The project has cleared public spaces and directly supported 61 vulnerable households with debris removal. A significant component of the effort involved clearing debris from the Chatham Bay area in Union Island, including the Chatham Bay Rainforest Reserve. This reserve plays a crucial ecological role in St. Vincent by stabilizing soil, preventing erosion, attracting rainfall, and serving as a habitat for endangered species. Other social safeguards include Climate-Adapted Food Assistance facilitated through cash-based transfers. WFP often uses cash transfers in lieu of in-kind food assistance, which allows beneficiaries to purchase local foods, reduce transportation emissions, and support local economies. By integrating these social and environmental co-benefits, WFP aims to not only address urgent needs during emergencies but also support a foundation for sustainable recovery, contributing to long-term environmental resilience and food security. All agreements with partners are designed to align with WFP's environmental and social safeguards framework to prevent, avoid, or mitigate any potential adverse, direct, or indirect effects.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP continues to work towards adopting the Environmental Management System (EMS) into the MCO's operations framework. The WFP Caribbean MCO supports the overall mission of environmental sustainability in tandem with other UN Agencies at the UN House in Barbados. These initiatives include the installation of motion sensor lights in washrooms to reduce electricity usage when not in use, recycling receptacles in staff quarters, and a potable water station to reduce plastic bottle waste. These efforts, led by the Operational Management Team in each satellite office across the region, demonstrate the UN Caribbean Agencies' commitment to lower its carbon footprint. WFP is committed to environmental safety through employing sustainable procurement methods. An example of these practices was evident during the acquisition and distribution of food during Hurricane Beryl response in July 2024. WFP prioritized sourcing from local and regional suppliers where possible and coordinated delivery points between islands

in a sustainable manner, decreasing long-distance transport emissions. Additionally, WFP prioritized waste management in the planning phase of the emergency response to ensure that disposal of damaged food and other packaging materials was responsibly managed to avoid harming the environment. Green investments in disaster preparedness and response efforts prioritized integrating environmental sustainability measures across the humanitarian supply chain. This included waste management infrastructure and exploring circular economy opportunities in the Caribbean through the design and near-completion of the Regional Logistics Hub and Center of Excellence in Barbados. The hub is set to be officially launched and fully operational in March 2025. During its construction, environmental best practices were observed, including proper waste management and sustainable procurement of building materials. The hub features energy-efficient and waste-reducing designs with ongoing initiatives to engage environmental safety and waste management. These include the procurement of electric forklifts to reduce diesel emissions, installation of solar panels to power energy-efficient cooling systems, and equipping the facility with recycling bins and re-useable plastic pallets for storage.

Nutrition integration

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

In 2024, while nutrition-specific programming was not a primary focus of WFP Caribbean's work, efforts under Strategic Outcome 1 of the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan centred on embedding nutrition considerations across programmes and food systems to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity. Key initiatives focused on improving access to vulnerability data, enhancing the integration of nutrition and food systems, solidifying internal positioning, and advancing advocacy efforts to ensure lasting impact. The 7th round of the Food Security and Livelihoods Survey led by WFP in May 2024 provided critical regional and national insights, revealing significant progress and ongoing challenges. Notably, food insecurity levels declined by 17 percent compared to 2023. However, approximately 3 million people still face moderate to severe food insecurity, underscoring the lingering impacts of systemic shocks, especially affecting low-income households, persons with disabilities, and those with chronic illnesses (1). To support evidence-based policymaking, WFP published country-specific summaries for Barbados, Dominica, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. These reports provided actionable, localized insights to guide governments in developing context-specific strategies to improve food systems. By offering detailed national-level insights, these resources empower stakeholders to strengthen food systems and effectively support at-risk communities. Flagship interventions in the Caribbean demonstrated how nutrition was integrated across programmes to achieve broader food security goals. In Guyana, WFP implemented a home-grown school feeding pilot that linked local farmers to supply chains, providing students with locally sourced, nutritious meals. This initiative not only fostered food security but also reinforced the commitment to sustainable, community-driven solutions. WFP further embedded nutrition considerations into school feeding programmes in Belize and Jamaica, driving multi-dimensional impacts for children, families, and communities. In Belize, technical assistance supported the government in designing and scaling up the national school feeding programme to improve access to nutritious meals for children. In Jamaica, a multi-agency initiative under the Sustainable Development Goal Joint Programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Youth, FAO, UNESCO, and UNICEF, focused on strengthening data and supply chain management for the national school feeding programme. This effort will enable the optimization of meal planning and delivery, ensuring cost-effective, nutritious meals for students. This initiative is a key step toward building a sustainable, community-oriented food system in Jamaica. These efforts were further strengthened through direct advocacy with several Caribbean countries, emphasizing the benefits of the School Meals Coalition in achieving food security goals. To date, over 6 Caribbean nations, including Guyana, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname, have joined the Coalition, which focuses on providing nutritious meals in schools. WFP also contributed to the development of national food system pathway documents for Jamaica and Belize, supporting the production of food security data in collaboration with the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM). This work aims to enhance future policies and initiatives by providing governments with reliable data and insights. These actions have increased engagement, visibility, and participation in regional and global high-level events and publications while fostering the production of robust food security data. By equipping Caribbean governments with the tools and information necessary for evidence-based policymaking, WFP is helping to improve access to nutritious food, particularly within school systems and among children. As climate change intensifies, preparedness and responsiveness play a crucial role in maintaining food security and ensuring the availability of nutritious meals during climate shocks. In 2024, WFP finalized a Long-Term Agreement with a regional retailer to streamline the mobilization of food kits for emergency use, addressing the nutritional needs of affected populations efficiently. This agreement was put into action following Hurricane Beryl in July 2024, where WFP distributed food kits to over 11,000 individuals in Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines under Strategic Outcome 2. The initiative targeted vulnerable people affected by the hurricane who would have lost or suffered damage to their homes and/or livelihoods, including the elderly, children, and persons with disabilities. The food kits adhered to WFP's food basket and nutritional standards while being tailored to the Caribbean context, ensuring culturally appropriate and nutritionally adequate support. This approach highlights WFP's strategic focus on building responsive systems that enable governments to address the nutritional requirements of vulnerable populations during emergencies.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP forged and strengthened partnerships with regional organizations, national governments, international financial institutions, development partners, and donors. The multiplicity of partnerships amplified WFP's impact, enhanced expertise, and strengthened the region's capacity to address a myriad of challenges. This commitment ensured that the most vulnerable received the necessary support to thrive. Partnerships efforts between 2023 and 2024 resulted in multi-year collaborations to ensure continuous and predictable funding to support governments and regional entities across the humanitarian and development nexus. These efforts spanned from emergency assistance and logistics support to livelihoods and resilience. Support from partners like the European Union, Global Affairs Canada, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance, and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was key in addressing humanitarian needs and enhancing regional logistics capabilities, especially during the above average 2024 Atlantic Hurricane season, combining their support with other resources. At the same time, WFP Caribbean developed a multi-year partnership with the European Union under a multi-agency project to strengthen social protection systems in the region and unlocked private sector partnerships for smallholder farmers' market access in Belize with support from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. WFP's engagement with international financial institutions has increased in 2024 resulting in complementary projects supporting various countries. For instance, WFP has contributed to the World Bank's effort to develop Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans in several of the Caribbean islands. An ongoing partnership with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) has focused on unlocking climate finance linked to social protection. In Grenada, WFP has worked with the Government and CDB to support vulnerable communities following macro-insurance payouts. This collaboration positions WFP as a key player in climate financing and social protection, contributing to resilience-building efforts in the region. WFP Caribbean has increased its engagement with the private sector, seeking synergies to drive innovation, optimize operations, and enhance the management of complex logistics. Private sector partners bring valuable insights and capacity, strengthening national and regional disaster response systems. Notably, WFP received support from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and WFP USA to establish the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub. Private sector partners, such as the Coca-Cola Foundation, have also been critical in meeting humanitarian needs.

At the regional level, WFP's support to regional institutions such as the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) has been instrumental in guiding decision-making on food security, and to further investments in real-time food security monitoring. WFP's collaboration with CDEMA and their data journey has evolved into the development of an innovative tool to optimize national supply chains. Additionally, WFP has been engaging the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology to strengthen disaster risk financing and emergency preparedness in the region. 2024 built on the 2023 engagement, making positive steps towards more diverse, multi-year partnerships to achieve both humanitarian and development goals under WFP 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan.

Focus on localization

WFP is committed to building a resilient Caribbean by aligning its programmes with the development goals of national governments. As a key partner, WFP strengthens disaster management, social protection, and food systems, particularly in response to the challenges posed by the climate crisis. Through tailored support and leveraging expertise, WFP helps bridge gaps and advance sustainable development. The extensive damage of Hurricane Beryl, compounded by its multi-country impact - including devastation in islands within a multi-island state - required WFP to forge partnerships with local NGOs, including the Red Cross and the Union Island Environmental Alliance. In its emergency response, WFP partnered with governments and local organizations to deliver assistance that met communities' immediate needs while supporting local economies. By working with local NGOs, WFP ensured that cash assistance was culturally and contextually appropriate, thereby enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of aid delivery.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

2024 was a year of great interagency collaboration to support Caribbean governments. Multi-agency collaborations under the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund (Joint SDG Fund) advanced sustainable development, with four projects active or completed. One project funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency facilitated impactful collaboration between WFP and other UN agencies, including the FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA, driving progress

across the Caribbean. This partnership supports governments in advancing their development goals and objectives. Additionally, WFP and UNDP laid the groundwork for joint studies and analyses on Indigenous and Tribal People and communities in Suriname. WFP and FAO continued integrated approaches to social protection, linking school meals with support for smallholder farmers. Joint initiatives with ILO and UNICEF bolstered social protection training programmes, enhancing the region's ability to respond to shocks. WFP also mobilized resources around the area of social protection, for a multi-year project with UNICEF, UNDP, and UNDRR funded by the European Union. This initiative streamlined WFP's engagement with governments while aligning it with other UN agencies on key thematic areas. On the humanitarian front, WFP partnered with the International Organization for Migration during the Hurricane Beryl response, to provide timely support to affected communities. UN agencies including FAO, UNOCHA, PAHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA were supported through WFP's service delivery activities. As a key partner in disaster preparedness and response, WFP participated in joint sessions on anticipatory action, disaster risk financing, and emergency logistics with other UN agencies and partners during the 13th Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management. In coordination with the UN Secretariat and other agencies, WFP participated in the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS 4) at the highest organizational level. Commitments were made to scale-up support for SIDS in building resilience to disasters exacerbated by climate change.

Financial Overview

Donors and partners continued to demonstrate strong support for the WFP Multi-Country Caribbean Office's strategy and operations. In addition to funding capacity-strengthening initiatives, donors responded robustly after Hurricane Beryl, providing logistics support, food, and cash assistance. Overall, the operation has secured 63 percent of the required USD 85.3 million needs-based plan budget, totalling USD 54.1 million. Additionally, of the total available resources, 35 percent were direct multilateral resources received in 2024.

In 2024, WFP increased its implementation efforts, prioritizing the establishment and operationalization of the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence. Moreover, there was a greater demand from governments for capacity strengthening and technical assistance in social protection, disaster management, food security, disaster risk financing and livelihood activities. These evolving needs prompted a budget revision, which included an increase to Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) Activity 1 and the addition of a new activity under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), Activity 4 - Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action. This led to an overall budget increase of 10 percent, changing the needs-based plan from USD 77.9 million to USD 85.3 million.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), the focus remained on capacity-strengthening activities, benefiting from multi-year funding, as well as project and area-specific funding. Expenditures included the completion of the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub, along with activities related to knowledge and skill-building initiatives, emergency preparedness and simulation exercises, and targeted technical support for governments in various thematic areas. The construction of the Centre of Excellence, which is envisioned to be a fully equipped training facility, has been delayed while the office mobilizes resources. Following Hurricane Beryl, there was a slight shift in focus to Strategic Outcome 2.

In 2024, Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2) is linked to crisis response. Under Activity 2 - due to an active 2024 hurricane season and the emergency interventions following Hurricane Beryl's multi-country impact, the office implemented food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBT). WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) played a crucial role in enabling the office to provide a swift, coordinated response while the donor resources were being mobilized. Additionally, the office benefited from USD 1.4 million in Multilateral Funding received during the last quarter of the year, enabling a broader response to impacted countries. Overall implementation reached 48 percent due to funds being received late in the year, delaying coordination efforts with counterparts. Hurricane Beryl's activities are expected to conclude in the first quarter of 2025, utilizing the remaining Activity 2 funds. Activity 4 - for anticipatory action was not activated in 2024.

Due to increased requests for logistics support following the passage of Hurricane Beryl, Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) received more donor support than in previous years. Service delivery and logistics support primarily involved mobilizing, procuring, and replenishing supplies.

Consequently, a significant portion of the funds was allocated to support affected communities through emergency logistics and telecommunications. Key activities included establishing temporary logistics hubs across three islands to provide flexible and secure storage solutions for relief supplies, ensuring quick and efficient distribution of essential materials. Additionally, resources were allocated to ensure the availability of key assets, such as forklifts, generators and trucks, to support national surge capacity during and in future responses. Given the reliance on imported goods, 56 percent of activities were implemented in the year, while procurement and replenishment of supplies remain in progress. The remaining unspent funds are expected to be fully utilized by the end of the first quarter of 2025.

In 2024, WFP further strengthened its role in the Caribbean, continued as a key partner for capacity strengthening and became a leader in crisis response. WFP's enhanced physical presence in the region enables rapid responses and strengthens its network and access to national governments, regional counterparts, and other United Nations agencies. Capacity strengthening programs were maintained through multi-year funding commitments, and essential humanitarian funding was critical in meeting the needs of those affected.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	5,598,012	827,710	6,911,294	3,318,928
SO02: Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	5,598,012	827,710	6,911,294	3,318,928
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	4,515,562	827,710	5,934,945	3,318,928
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action.	1,082,450	0	976,350	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	7,803,503	16,041,426	16,448,437	10,987,657
SO01: National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	7,803,503	16,041,426	16,448,437	10,987,657
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	7,803,503	16,041,426	16,448,437	10,987,657
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,655,994	426,946	1,534,208	854,600

SO03: Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	1,655,994	426,946	1,534,208	854,600
Activity 03: Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	1,655,994	426,946	1,534,208	854,600
Non-SDG Target	0	0	6,516,201	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	15,057,508	17,296,082	31,410,140	15,161,185
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,022,343	986,934	1,495,849	1,148,138
Total Direct Costs	16,079,851	18,283,016	32,905,989	16,309,323
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	930,242	1,159,061	942,201	942,201
Grand Total	17,010,094	19,442,076	33,848,190	17,251,524

Data Notes

Overview

1. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/caribbean-food-security-livelihoods-survey-april-2024>
2. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/caribbean-food-security-livelihoods-survey-april-2024>
3. CARICOM's "25 by 2025" is a long-term initiative to reduce the region's food import bill by 25% by 2025
4. <https://www.preventionweb.net/news/hurricane-beryl-record-parametric-payouts-underline-evolution-ccrifs-role-caribbean#:~:text=Rapid%20damage%20assessments%20carried%20out,or%20approximately%2016.5%25%20of%20GDP>

Operational context

1. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/caribbean-food-security-livelihoods-survey-april-2024>
2. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/caribbean-food-security-livelihoods-survey-april-2024>
3. <https://www.stabroeknews.com/2023/02/11/news/guyana/caricom-has-met-57-of-target-for-cutting-food-import-bill-task-force/>
4. <https://www.iadb.org/en/news/climate-change-and-latin-america-and-caribbean>
5. <https://www.preventionweb.net/news/hurricane-beryl-record-parametric-payouts-underline-evolution-ccrifs-role-caribbean>

Strategic outcome 01

1. Indirect beneficiaries are calculated based on available poverty data for the relevant countries.
2. Anguilla, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos.
3. Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Guyana, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Virgin Islands (UK).
4. Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
5. Barbados, Dominica, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
6. The WFP collaborated with the governments of Belize, Dominica, and Saint Lucia to enhance CCRIF SPC macro-insurance policies by providing \$400,000 in premium top-ups in 2024 to cover 64,622 people. In partnership with the Caribbean Development Bank and CCRIF, WFP also strengthened the Canada-CARICOM Climate Adaptation Fund, utilizing the WFP-CCRIF model to direct part of the insurance payouts toward social protection initiatives. For 2024-2025, the programme extended top-ups for tropical cyclone and excessive rainfall insurance policies to Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Altogether, seven countries—Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines—benefited from the WFP CCRIF model in 2024, providing coverage to a total of 195,350 people most affected by severe weather events.
7. Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
8. Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Data note related to Outcome Results: The 2023 follow-up value is unavailable because no data was reported that year.

Strategic outcome 02

1. In 2024, WFP provided cash and food assistance to 26,764 unique beneficiaries. Food support reached 11,867 individuals, with 2,958 in Grenada and 8,909 in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Cash assistance was distributed to 14,897 people across Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Among the beneficiaries in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 4,136 individuals received both food and cash support.
2. Activity 4 output indicators have no actual values because there was no trigger to create any distribution activity.
3. Data note related to outcome results: the 2023 follow-up values are unavailable because WFP did not provide cash or food assistance in these countries in that year.

Strategic outcome 03

Data note related to outcome results: The 2023 follow-up value is unavailable as Strategic Outcome 3 was not activated in that year. The planning figures for strategic outcome 3 are 0 based on the fact that this outcome is only activated in an emergency response.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

1. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/latinamerica/five-trends-gender-inequality-caribbean>
2. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/caribbean-food-security-livelihoods-survey-april-2024>
3. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/opendata/international-womens-day-2024-five-insightful-charts-gender-inequality-around-world>
4. <https://caribbeanwomenscount.unwomen.org/>
5. <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/in-depth-research-reports/report/not-without-her-a-roadmap-for-gender-equality-and-caribbean-prosperity/>
6. <https://unepdhi.org/the-gender-snapshot-2024-progress-on-sdgs/>

Data note related to 2023 follow-up values: The 2023 follow-up values are unavailable because no data was reported that year.

Protection and accountability to affected people

1. <https://www.caribbeannationalweekly.com/news/crime-down-in-jamaica-but-still-among-the-regions-highest/>
2. <https://www.undp.org/latin-america/publications/national-lgbti-survey-barbados>
3. <https://reliefweb.int/report/grenada/iom-caribbean-hurricane-beryl-situation-report-no-3-15-july-2024>

2. Data note related to missing 2023 follow-up values: some 2023 follow-up values are unavailable because WFP did not provide cash or food assistance in these countries in that year.

Environmental sustainability

Data note related to missing 2023 follow-up value: The 2023 follow-up value is unavailable because no data was reported that year.

Nutrition integration

1. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/caribbean-food-security-livelihoods-survey-april-2024>

2. Data note related to missing 2023 follow-up values : some 2023 follow-up values are unavailable because no data was reported that year.

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	10,500	12,845	122%
	female	9,500	13,919	147%
	total	20,000	26,764	134%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,100	417	38%
	female	900	422	47%
	total	2,000	839	42%
24-59 months	male	1,100	709	64%
	female	900	667	74%
	total	2,000	1,376	69%
5-11 years	male	1,100	937	85%
	female	900	923	103%
	total	2,000	1,860	93%
12-17 years	male	1,100	1,856	169%
	female	900	1,853	206%
	total	2,000	3,709	185%
18-59 years	male	5,600	7,240	129%
	female	5,400	7,972	148%
	total	11,000	15,212	138%
60+ years	male	500	1,686	337%
	female	500	2,082	416%
	total	1,000	3,768	377%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	20,000	26,764	134%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	20,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	20,000	26,764	133%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	48	0	0%
Iodised Salt	3	0	0%
Lentils	48	0	0%
Oat	36	0	0%
Rations	0	63	-
Rice	180	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	15	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,640,000	2,034,932	77%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 01: Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened national and regional systems that better predict and assess the impact of shocks and plan and finance the corresponding responses.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.7: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners)	Macro Insurance	Individual	0	130,728
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	57,672	64,622
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	400,000	400,000
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.7: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners)	Macro Insurance	US\$		600,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	7,785,770	8,724,061.73
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.7: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners)	Macro Insurance	US\$		17,648,179.32

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	83.33	33.33
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	5,800	0

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 01: Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened national and regional systems that better predict and assess the impact of shocks and plan and finance the corresponding responses.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Macro Insurance (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Not completed Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number Number Number	157 79 110	157 35 86
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number Number Number	5 5 2	3 1 2
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	National data & analytics (CCS)	US\$	2,836.9	2,836.9

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	195,350	195,350
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CSP Output 02: Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened humanitarian supply chain and logistics capacities in order to protect their access to food and livelihoods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	60	60
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	4
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	21	21
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	198	229
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	5
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	3	12
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	6

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number Number	23 1	36 1

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number Number	15 162	31 182
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	50	75
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number Number	8 4	8 3
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number Number	0 2	1 2

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number Number	4 3	3 13
CSP Output 04: National governments in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened food systems in order to increase access to affordable and nutritious food for food-insecure populations.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	20

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government Institutions - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	11	=15	≥13	15	11	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National Governments - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	1,500,000	≥1,500,000	=1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National Governments - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≤2	≤2	5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National Institutions in Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	3.05	≥3.5	≥3.15	3.17	3.12	WFP survey
Target Group: National Social Protection Systems - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Macro Insurance (CCS)							

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=0	=0	5,613,844.5 1	WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 05: Affected populations receive cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance in order to meet essential needs, protect livelihoods and preserve their nutrition status .					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	9,500	13,919
			Male	10,500	12,845
			Total	20,000	26,764
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	330	63.14
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,800,000	2,034,933
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	1,800,000	780,898
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 10: Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean receive unconditional assistance to prepare for shocks based on forecasted hazards.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	9,500	
			Male	10,500	
			Total	20,000	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	840,000	

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 06: Affected populations benefit from strengthened systems to deliver food, voucher and cash assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	0	18
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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	0	10

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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	0	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	0	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	0	7

Outcome Results							
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Grenada - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	28	≤28	≤28	28		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≤45	≤45	45		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤31	≤31	31		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20	≤20	≤20	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤9	≤9	9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≤18	≤18	18		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32	≤32	≤32	32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤27	≤27	27		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤31	≤31	31		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	≤20	≤20	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≤18	≤18	18		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	20		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Jamaica - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18	=18	=18	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	=15	=15	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	=16	=16	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	87	≥87	≥87	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	≥89	≥89	89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	≥88	≥88	88	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≥12	≥12	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥10	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≥11	≥11	11	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	26	≤26	≤26	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤34	≤34	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≤30	≤30	30	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	33	≤33	≤33	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤10	≤10	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤23	≤23	23	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31	≤31	≤31	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≤46	≤46	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≤38	≤38	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≤9	≤9	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≤11	≤11	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	21	≥21	≥21	21	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16	=16	=16	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	=9	=9	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	=13	=13	13	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22	≥22	≤22	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≥23	≤23	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥22	≤22	22	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20	≥20	≤20	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≥11	≤11	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≥18	≤18	18	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	40	≥40	≤40	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43	≥43	≤43	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥41	≤41	41	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	18	≥18	≤18	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≥23	≤23	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≥20	≤20	20	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Housholds - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	82	≥82	≥82	82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83	≥83	≥83	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≥85	≥85	85	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≥8	≥8	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≥8	≥8	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	≥11	≥11	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≥9	≥9	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥5	≥5	5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Grenada - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17	=17	=17	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	=9	=9	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	=16	=16	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95	≥95	≥95	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥96	≥96	96	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≥5	≥5	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 03: Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 07: Affected populations benefit from logistics expertise and services provided to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to receive, store, transport and distribute life-saving food, non-food items and medical supplies in a timely manner						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number Number	0	30 1	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	0	17	
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.2: Number of locations where Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) were established	SC/Logistics Services	Number	0	3	
H.28: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported	H.28.1: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	m3	0	447	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	0	1,465	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	SC/Logistics Services	Individual	0	250	
CSP Output 08: Affected populations benefit from emergency telecommunications expertise and services provided to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive life-saving assistance						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Coordination	Number	0	5	
CSP Output 09: Affected populations benefit from strengthened coordination of inclusive emergency responses that enables them to receive life-saving assistance.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number Number	0 0	16 1	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Coordination	Number	0	50	

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian Actors - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: - Subactivity: Coordination							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=95	=95	98.8		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Community Organisation Decision Makers - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		-
Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		-

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
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	30	≥30	≥30	52		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥22	≥22	40		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥28	≥28	54		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Grenada - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.36	≥98.36	≥98.36	98.36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.61	≥98.61	≥98.61	98.61		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	77.05	≥77.05	≥77.05	77.05		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.82	≥81.82	≥81.82	81.82		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77.78	≥77.78	≥77.78	77.78		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.01	≥97.01	≥97.01	97.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.06	≥98.06	≥98.06	98.06	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable population - Location: Jamaica - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	91.01	≥91.01	≥91.01	91.01	WFP survey
	Male	90.41	≥90.41	≥90.41	90.41	WFP survey
	Overall	90.74	≥90.74	≥90.74	90.74	WFP survey
Target Group: vulnerable population - Location: Jamaica - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	89.12	≥18	≥18	89.12	WFP survey
	Male	94.85	≥15	≥15	94.85	WFP survey
	Overall	91.39	≥16	≥16	91.39	WFP survey

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	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: Jamaica - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	78	≥90	≥80	78		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76	≥90	≥80	76		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78	≥90	≥80	78		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	53	≥90	≥50	53.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≥90	≥50	44.66		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥90	≥50	49.51		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Targeted Communities - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
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	=40	0		WFP programme monitoring

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	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring

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Rafaela Lopez, a pineapple farmer from Santha Martha in Belize, received cash assistance from WFP after Hurricane Lisa affected the country in 2022.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

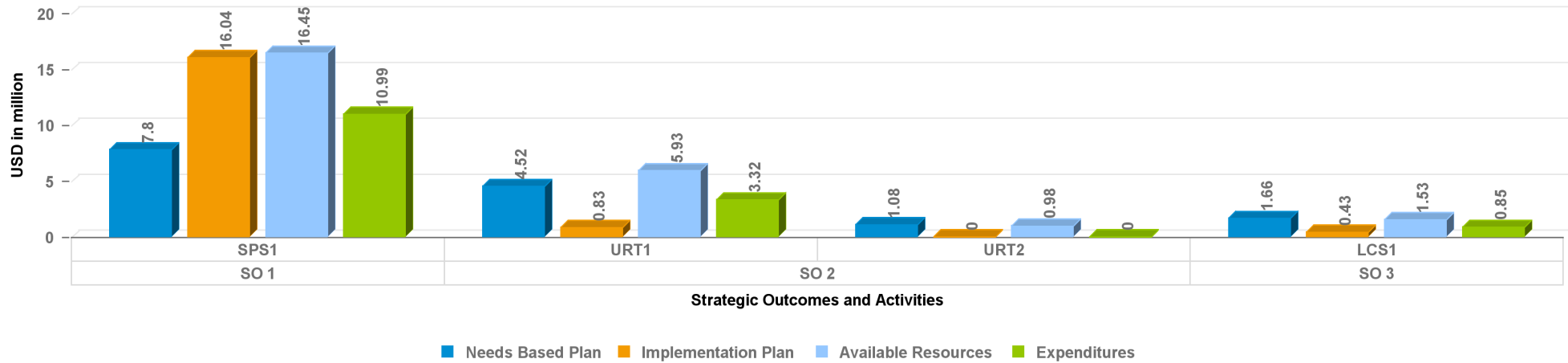
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change
SO 2		Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 3		Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise
SO 2	URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.
SO 2	URT2	Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action.
SO 3	LCS1	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

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	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	4,515,562	827,710	5,934,945	3,318,928
		Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action.	1,082,450	0	976,350	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,598,012	827,710	6,911,294	3,318,928
17.16	Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	1,655,994	426,946	1,534,208	854,600
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,655,994	426,946	1,534,208	854,600
17.9	National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	7,803,503	16,041,426	16,448,437	10,987,657
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			7,803,503	16,041,426	16,448,437	10,987,657

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

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
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,516,201	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	6,516,201	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,057,508	17,296,082	31,410,140	15,161,185
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,022,343	986,934	1,495,849	1,148,138
Total Direct Costs			16,079,851	18,283,016	32,905,989	16,309,323
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			930,242	1,159,061	942,201	942,201
Grand Total			17,010,094	19,442,077	33,848,190	17,251,524



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

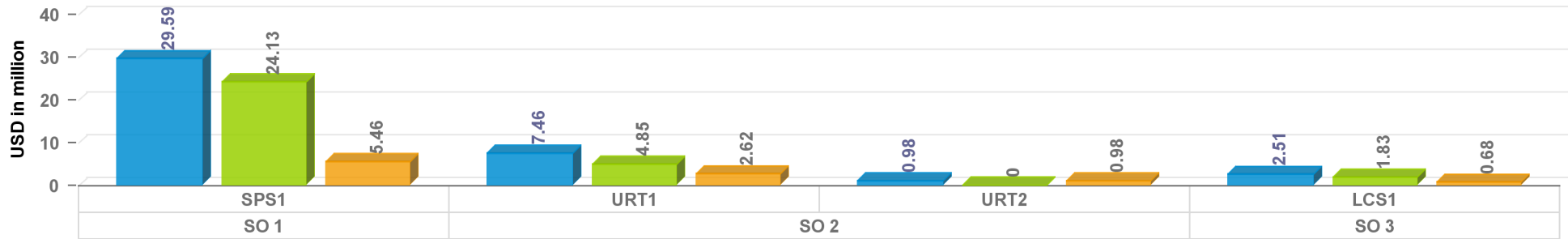
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise
SO 2	URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.
SO 2	URT2	Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action.
SO 3	LCS1	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

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	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	13,445,484	7,110,099	353,639	7,463,738	4,847,722	2,616,016
		Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action.	1,082,450	976,350	0	976,350	0	976,350
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,527,934	8,086,449	353,639	8,440,088	4,847,722	3,592,366
17.9	National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	26,197,340	29,591,403	0	29,591,403	24,130,624	5,460,779
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			26,197,340	29,591,403	0	29,591,403	24,130,624	5,460,779

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

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

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
17.16	Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	6,217,044	2,514,328	0	2,514,328	1,834,720	679,608
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			6,217,044	2,514,328	0	2,514,328	1,834,720	679,608
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,516,201	0	6,516,201	0	6,516,201
Subtotal SDG Target			0	6,516,201	0	6,516,201	0	6,516,201
Total Direct Operational Cost			46,942,318	46,708,381	353,639	47,062,020	30,813,066	16,248,954
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,780,649	2,449,068	23,452	2,472,519	2,124,808	347,711
Total Direct Costs			49,722,967	49,157,449	377,091	49,534,539	32,937,874	16,596,666
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,989,690	3,042,867		3,042,867	3,042,867	0
Grand Total			52,712,657	52,200,316	377,091	52,577,407	35,980,741	16,596,666

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming 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