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Caribbean Community

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP delivered **cash to 11,448 people** in **Barbados, Jamaica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, and **food support to 127,662 people** in **Jamaica** affected by **Hurricane Melissa**.
- WFP strengthened social protection and disaster management systems, **indirectly** enhancing the resilience of **1.1 million people** across **11** Caribbean countries.
- By linking sovereign parametric insurance with national social protection systems, **WFP enabled USD 1.6 million in cash assistance** for disaster-affected households in Jamaica, accelerating early recovery.
- After Hurricane Melissa, WFP activated its common services platform, storing **1,500 m³** and transporting **3,200 m³** of **relief cargo**, coordinating 131 shipments for 76 partners.

The English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean ranks among the world's most disaster-prone regions, where climate extremes collide with economic fragility to erode food systems and household resilience. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) across the Caribbean face acute exposure to hurricanes, floods, droughts, and seismic hazards—risks amplified by climate change and constrained fiscal space. This hazard profile creates a vicious cycle where each shock drives more households into food insecurity, while limited recovery buffers slow rebounds, making recovery costlier and less sustainable.

In 2025, this cycle intensified. Successive hurricanes and rising living costs kept food insecurity persistently high. By mid-year, the Caribbean Food Security and Livelihoods Survey revealed that 42% of households in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean were food insecure, signalling stalled progress and the compounding effect of climate shocks and inflation [1]. Low-income families in hazard-prone areas bore the brunt, lacking the capacity to absorb and recover from repeated disruptions. In 2025, needs were both immediate and systemic. Immediate needs included restoring access to food, essential goods, and critical infrastructure such as power and connectivity in Jamaica after Category 5 Hurricane Melissa unleashed widespread devastation, triggering sharp spikes in food insecurity and forcing households into negative coping strategies. Meanwhile, Barbados and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continued to grapple with prolonged economic and livelihood losses after Hurricane Beryl.

Beyond emergency relief, systemic priorities became urgent, demanding stronger preparedness, enhanced supply chain visibility, robust early-warning systems, parametric insurance for rapid financing, and adaptive social protection mechanisms capable of delivering assistance before and after disasters. Hurricane Beryl, which struck the region in 2024, served as a pivotal stress test for national and regional systems. While the response revealed areas of progress, it also exposed deep-rooted weaknesses that continue to undermine resilience. The storm delivered a clear message that without sustained investment in resilience frameworks, recovery will remain slow, costly, and uneven, leaving the most vulnerable communities trapped in a cycle of crisis. This reality underscored the need for a shift from reactive approaches to proactive systems that anticipate shocks and reduce their impact. Through these systems, WFP's focus remained on building resilience that goes beyond infrastructure but rather creates integrated mechanisms that protect lives and livelihoods before disaster strikes.

In this context, WFP played a pivotal role in bridging immediate humanitarian needs with long-term resilience building. Guided by its 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP), WFP's approach combined two complementary pillars, surge capacity during disasters to deliver life-saving assistance, and resilience strategies to fortify supply chains and develop anticipatory, shock-responsive systems. This integrated model aims to reduce the depth and duration of future crises, enabling Caribbean nations to respond faster, recover stronger, and protect the most vulnerable before the next storm strikes. By linking immediate response with structural preparedness, WFP helped countries move beyond reactive crisis management toward proactive resilience, protecting lives and livelihoods while reducing long-term costs.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 of the MCSP, WFP advanced institutional resilience by operationalizing regional coordination mechanisms, expanding supply-chain assessments, and integrating digital tools that improve visibility and decision-making. The rollout of the Supply Chain Assessment Navigator (SCAN) in multiple countries enabled governments to diagnose operational bottlenecks and prioritize reforms. Prepositioned stocks, long-term agreements with retail chains, and strengthened warehouse standards formed the backbone of preparedness, all of which proved

critical during Melissa's response. Social protection systems likewise advanced, with Dominica, Belize, and Saint Lucia benefiting from digitalized registries and early-action protocols improvements that enhance shock responsiveness. WFP expanded investments in climate risk layering and forecast-based financing, resulting in increased coverage in macro climate insurance at the national levels in six countries. Overall, WFP's work in 2025 indirectly benefited 1.1 million people and demonstrates that resilience emerges when social protection, data systems, and supply chains operate as a coherent, shock-responsive whole [2]. Hurricane Melissa illustrated this payoff: Jamaica's prepositioned stocks, pre-agreed service contracts, standby field level agreement, expanded climate finance and strengthened digital capacities enabled authorities to mobilize assistance, showcasing the operational benefits of long-term investments.

Efforts under Strategic Outcome 2 focused on delivering timely humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by Hurricanes Beryl (2024) and Melissa (2025). Priority was given to households with the least capacity to withstand shocks and those in severely damaged areas with high pre-existing vulnerabilities. In the first half of 2025, WFP, in collaboration with national authorities, responded to widespread ongoing needs in Barbados, Jamaica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines following Hurricane Beryl's impact in 2024. Through cash-based transfers to 8,557 people, WFP helped stabilize food consumption and prevent harmful coping strategies such as reducing meal frequency. Post-distribution monitoring confirmed improved dietary diversity and the ability to meet essential expenses among targeted households.

Following the devastating impact of Hurricane Melissa in October 2025, WFP rapidly scaled assistance in Jamaica, reaching 130,553 affected people through a phased approach that combined in-kind food kits with cash transfers as markets recovered. This adaptive model aligned with local market conditions and government priorities, ensuring both speed and relevance. Anticipatory action also advanced from planning to implementation: in Saint Lucia, a full-scale hurricane simulation validated the feasibility of providing cash assistance to at-risk households ahead of predicted storms—marking a critical step toward proactive disaster response.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP strengthened regional emergency coordination and logistics to enable a rapid, multi-agency response to Hurricane Melissa in Jamaica. Through the Relief and Logistics Thematic Working Group, co-led with CDEMA, WFP activated a regional framework that delivered common services for transport, storage, and supply-chain management. A central component of the response was the activation of the newly inaugurated CDEMA-WFP Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence, launched in Barbados in May 2025 with Prime Minister Mia Mottley. Once activated, the hub deployed 582 metric tons of relief supplies through chartered ocean transport and sustained coordinated sea- and air-bridge operations for two weeks. WFP worked closely with international partners and regional militaries—synchronizing movements with Dutch and French naval vessels and U.S. and Canadian airlift assets—to ensure the rapid delivery of life-saving cargo. The hub's performance validated its role as a core pillar of the region's disaster-response architecture. In parallel, WFP and the Emergency Telecommunications Sector restored connectivity at priority government and coordination sites, benefiting 24,500 people and enabling national responders to manage relief and recovery efforts more effectively. The integration of the CDEMA Logistics System into Jamaica's national framework represented a further milestone, establishing real-time visibility of relief stocks and strengthening long-term emergency-management capacities.

The successes and lessons from WFP's 2025 operations underscore the continued relevance of the MCSP to the Caribbean's evolving risk landscape. Despite funding constraints that required prioritization, the year demonstrated that investments in preparedness and resilience-building remain the most effective safeguard against disaster impacts. By strengthening national capacities and reducing vulnerability, the MCSP enables communities to better withstand shocks and accelerate recovery.

As the MCSP approaches its conclusion, WFP's work anchored in strong partnerships, technical rigor, and regional coordination continues to strengthen national capacities for anticipatory action and shock-responsive systems. This integrated approach not only protects lives and livelihoods during crises but also builds sustainable resilience, ensuring that Caribbean nations and their most at-risk communities are better equipped to withstand and recover from increasingly frequent and severe climate-related shocks.

139,110

Total beneficiaries in 2025



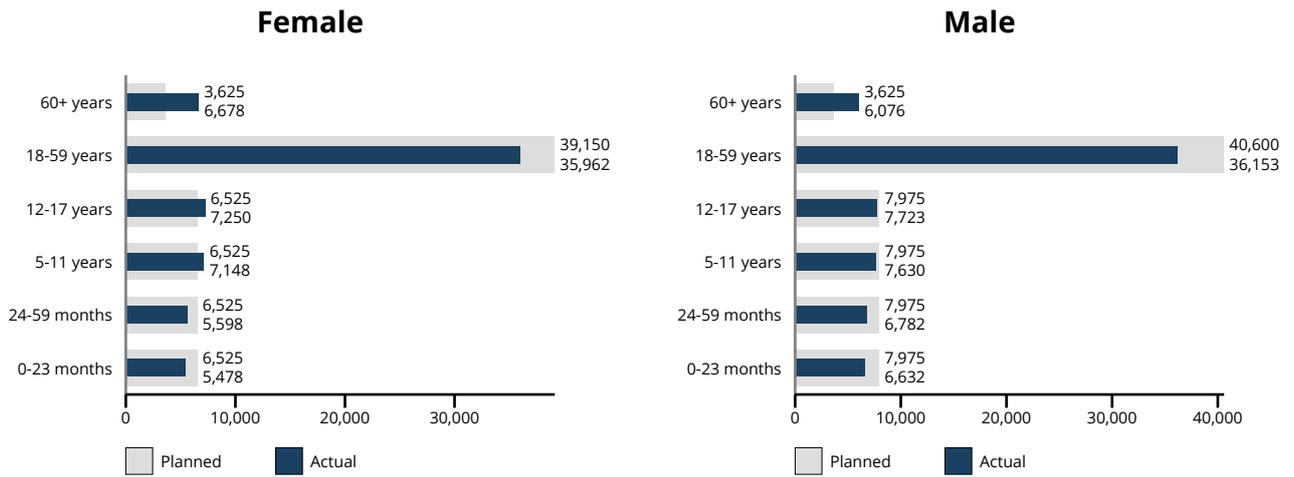
49% female



51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 15,302 (48% Female, 52% Male)

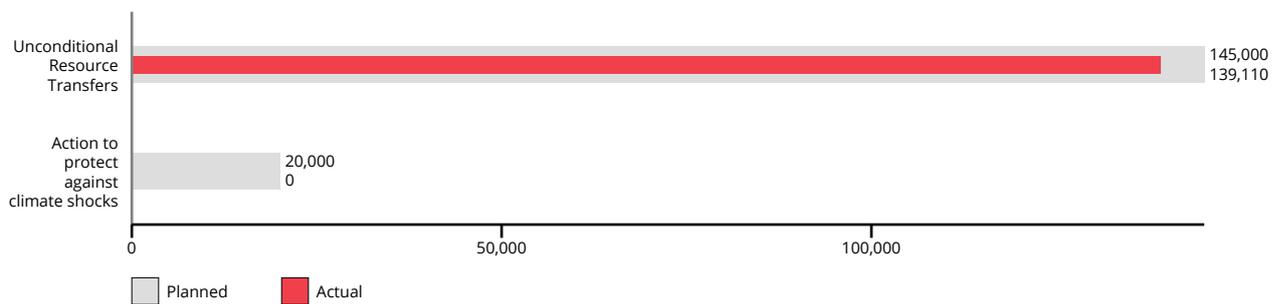
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



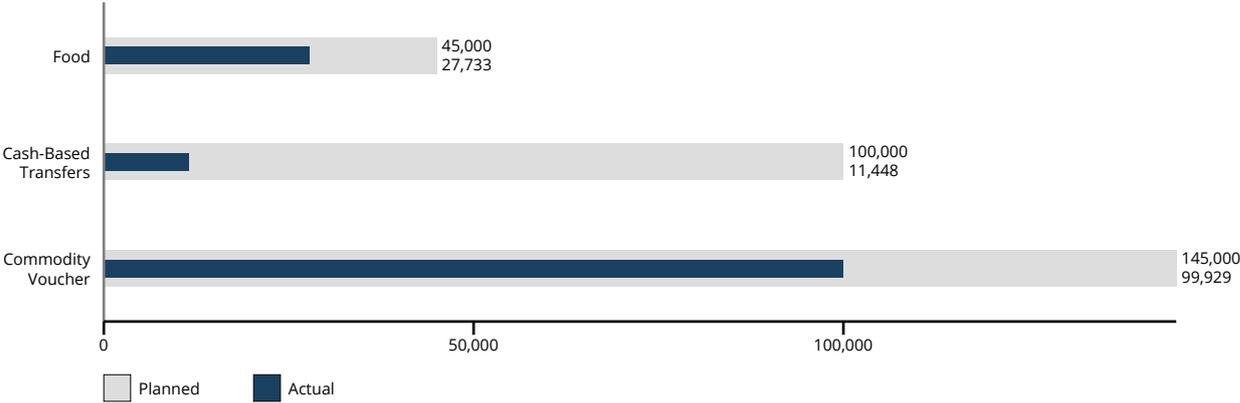
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



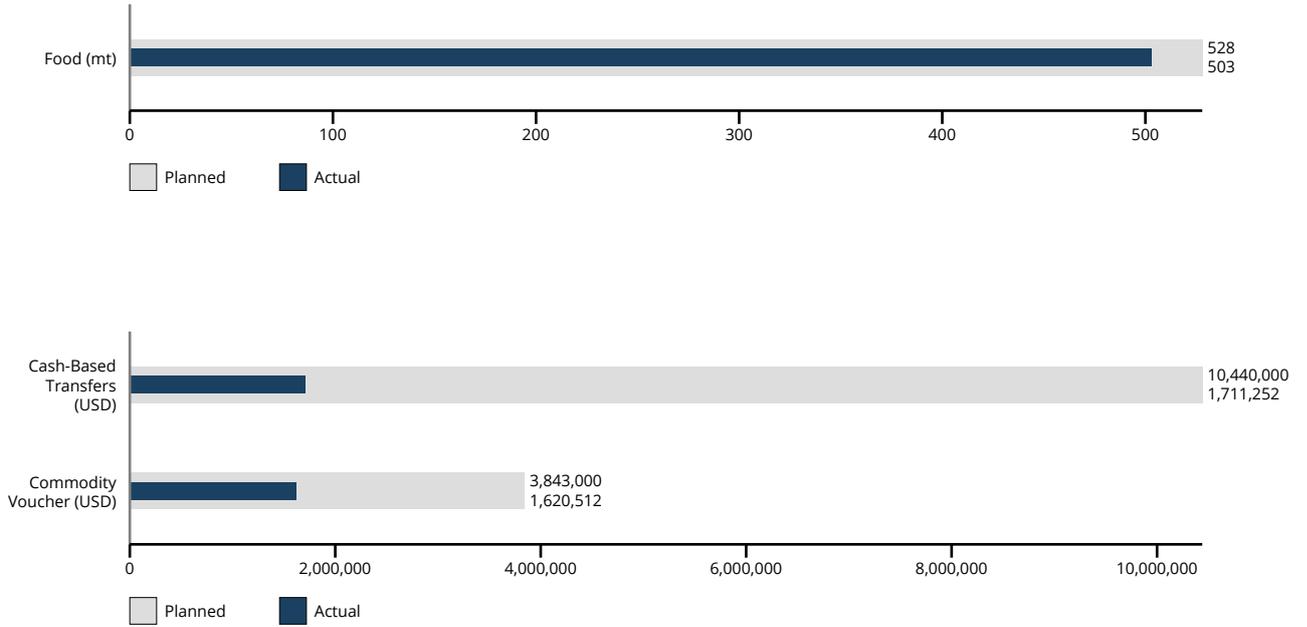
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



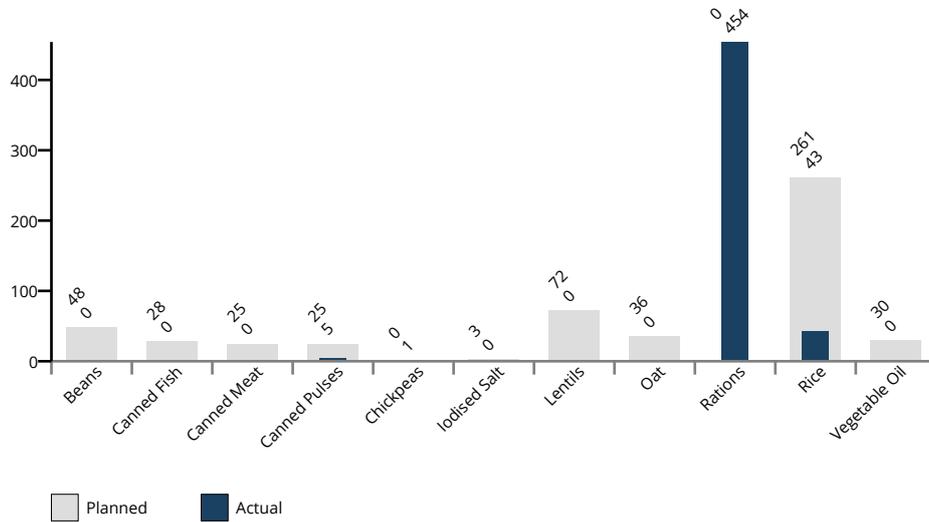
Beneficiaries by Modality



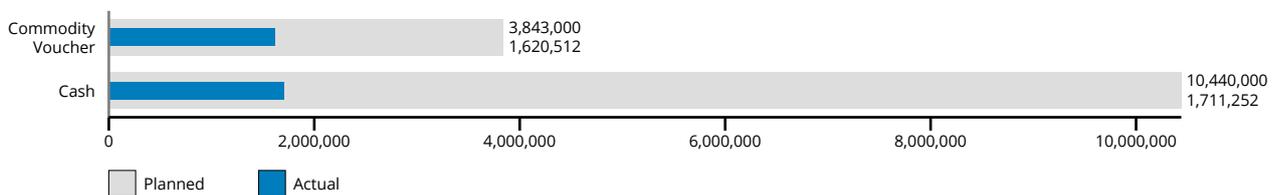
Total Transfers by Modality



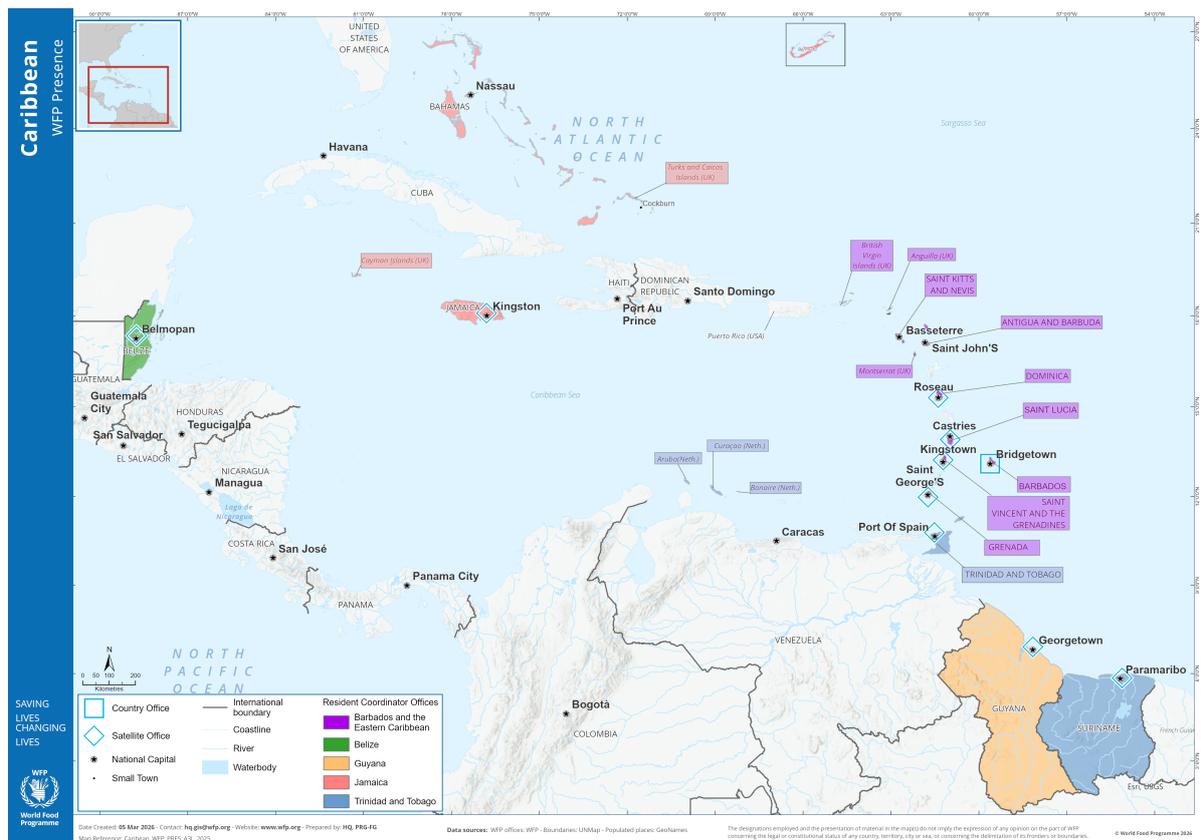
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean comprises a diverse group of islands, many of which are Small Island Developing States (SIDS), with a combined population of approximately 7.6 million people [1]. These nations share common structural vulnerabilities rooted in their geographic isolation, limited landmass, and exposure to climatic and geological hazards, which collectively make the region one of the most disaster-prone globally.

Located within the Atlantic hurricane belt, the region experiences frequent hurricanes, storms, floods, droughts, and seismic events. Climate change has intensified these threats, with climate-related disasters increasing by 85% between 2001-2020 compared to the previous two decades [2]. These events damage infrastructure, disrupt economies, and deeply affect food systems. Natural hazards exert a strong push-and-pull effect on food insecurity. Hurricanes, floods, and droughts destroy farms, fisheries, and supply chains, deepening household vulnerability and eroding livelihoods. For example, the 2025 passage of Jamaica's first Category 5 storm, Hurricane Melissa, caused USD 191 million in agricultural losses and affected more than 70,000 farmers, reversing earlier food-security gains [3]. As domestic production falters, countries rely more heavily on food imports, heightening exposure to global price volatility and increasing household financial stress. At the same time, limited fiscal space and high debt burdens limit governments' ability to implement resilience measures, creating a pull effect that weakens recovery capacity. This interplay creates a feedback loop where each disaster not only pushes food insecurity upward but also pulls resilience downward, making recovery slower and more costly over time.

WFP Food Security and Livelihoods surveys (2020-2025) reflect this erosion of coping capacity. As of June 2025, 42% of people remain food insecure, with rising prices affecting 94% of households. Successive disasters—such as Hurricanes Beryl (2024) and Melissa (2025)—continue to impose mounting economic and social costs, slowing long-term development.

Within this complex landscape, WFP operates to strengthen national capacities for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery to increase resilience in the Caribbean to climate-related shocks. Under the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP), WFP advanced three interconnected strategic outcomes designed to reinforce institutional capacities while supporting vulnerable households most affected by climatic shocks. Within this framework, governments and national agencies received targeted support, recognizing that their capacity determines the speed and effectiveness of recovery and forms the backbone of resilience against future shocks. At the same time, families were prioritized as WFP's main beneficiaries in 2025 because they represent the frontline of food insecurity—those whose livelihoods and income sources were disrupted by hurricanes and floods.

Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP prioritized institutional resilience by supporting governments and regional bodies in disaster risk management, social protection, including climate disaster risk financing and food systems. Hurricane Beryl in 2024 served as a stress test, validating progress in preparedness while exposing structural gaps that threaten resilience. This highlighted the urgent need for sustained investment in governments' institutional capacity to withstand increasingly frequent and severe shocks. Key actions in 2025 included improving supply chain visibility, diversifying delivery networks, and building surge capacity through training and prepositioning. Accelerated digitalization strengthened social protection systems, enhancing governments' capacity to deliver shock-responsive assistance and align with climate disaster risk financing mechanisms. The regional financing landscape advanced through CCRIF SPC's expanded climate insurance, which continues to provide rapid liquidity for governments, meeting urgent needs while embedding a sustainable framework for recovery and resilience. Complementing this, WFP promoted forecast-based early action, shifting risk management from reactive to proactive and cost-effective approaches. Additionally, stronger integration between livelihood support and social protection aimed to link income generation with safety nets, reinforcing household and community food security.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP demonstrated operational flexibility by rapidly scaling assistance to meet extensive needs following successive shocks. In early 2025, WFP continued cash-based transfers in Barbados, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to households whose livelihoods—such as small farmers, fisherfolk, and informal workers—were disrupted by Hurricane Beryl's 2024 impact. These interventions targeted food-insecure communities with eroded coping capacities. In October, WFP further expanded operations in Jamaica in response to Category 5 Hurricane Melissa, providing food and cash assistance through a phased approach. Additionally, under the built-in crisis modifier under activity 4, WFP conducted a real-time simulation exercise in Saint Lucia to test anticipatory action mechanisms ahead of the hurricane season. The exercise validated readiness of the mechanism and guided operational design changes and enhancements. These interventions under outcome 2 were underpinned by cross-functional technical support in data management and analytics, assessments, targeting and registration to inform the governments' broader emergency response planning and programmes. Overall, WFP provided cash support to 139,110 people (49% female and 51% male) in 2025.

In parallel, under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP activated emergency logistics and coordination capacities to support Jamaica's response to Hurricane Melissa. The organization provided essential services—including supply chain coordination, transport, staging, and emergency telecommunications—to ensure the rapid and efficient delivery of food and non-food items. WFP also leveraged its Regional Emergency Logistics Hub in Barbados, which served as the operational backbone for resource mobilization and streamlined distribution across affected areas for a range of partners in the region. By reinforcing national logistics systems and providing telecoms support to government and humanitarian actors, WFP helped prevent bottlenecks that could slow life-saving assistance.

WFP's delivery of its strategic outcomes in 2025 was shaped by reduced donor funding and ongoing UN reforms, which required organizational restructuring, resource prioritization, and workforce adjustments. Despite these constraints, WFP sustained its support to Caribbean governments, demonstrating institutional resilience in a challenging operating environment. The experiences of 2025 reaffirmed a critical lesson: investing in institutional capacity and shock-responsive systems is essential to protect lives and safeguard development gains in the Caribbean.

As the 2022-2026 MCSP nears completion, an independent evaluation highlighted WFP's dual role in providing technical expertise and logistics support, primarily at the regional level and then to national authorities. The evaluation underscored WFP's strong alignment with CDEMA, with stakeholders identifying WFP as a key international partner that strengthened regional coordination and disaster risk management.

Risk management

In 2025 WFP's operations in the Caribbean faced two major and interlinked risks that affected its ability to deliver both emergency and long-term programming. First, the region's escalating frequency of climate-related shocks sustained pressure on operational capacity, with near-consecutive responses to Hurricanes Beryl and Melissa requiring activation of SO2 (Emergency Response) and SO3 (Common Services). These overlapping crises against factors such as limited resources, particularly for staffing prompted WFP to lean on partnerships as a strategic model for managing competing priorities while advancing its capacity strengthening agenda under SO1. Expanded collaboration with actors such as locally based cooperating partners enabled defined emergency functions to be delegated, reducing strain on WFP Caribbean staff and safeguarding continuity of capacity-strengthening commitments under SO1. This approach underscores the need for distributed surge arrangements and partnership-driven resilience.

Second, WFP faced a compounding risk from the shrinking global donor landscape, which further constrained its ability to sustain both emergency operations and capacity-strengthening commitments. Growing competition for limited humanitarian resources—exacerbated by shifting geopolitical priorities and domestic fiscal pressures among

traditional donors—reduced the predictability of funding flows and increased exposure to pipeline breaks. These shortfalls directly affected WFP's operational reach, for example although needs were widespread following Hurricane Melissa, funding constraints meant that WFP could support only half of the 100,000 food-insecure people originally targeted for cash assistance in Jamaica in 2025. Reduced, inconsistent financing not only delays life-saving support but also threatens long-term resilience initiatives and may weaken partner confidence in WFP's ability to deliver multi-year outcomes. To mitigate this risk, WFP will continue to diversify its resource base, strengthening value-for-money evidence, and deepening engagement with non-traditional and regional donors, including private sector, to ensure greater financial stability.

Lessons learned

WFP's operations across the Caribbean reaffirm that systematic disaster preparedness is a decisive factor in reducing humanitarian impacts and accelerating post-disaster response. The experience during Hurricane Melissa illustrates how advance preparedness investments translate directly into operational efficiency. In Jamaica, the availability of regional and national stocks, pre-arranged service contracts, and established digital and data tools enabled authorities to mobilize relief within hours, rather than days. This validated that preparedness is not only a logistical requirement but a strategic enabler of coordinated timely intervention.

Capacity strengthening also proved essential. Trained national teams and improved information management systems allowed governments to assess needs more accurately and deploy resources more effectively. At the regional level, WFP's partnerships and planning mechanisms ensured strong alignment across actors.

The 2025 operations reinforced how strategic partnerships are transformative for achieving objectives and enabling rapid emergency response amid shrinking global resources. Emergencies serve as stress tests, exposing systemic gaps and accelerating needed shifts. Data emerged as equally critical where timely collection and integration of food security and logistics data underpin planning, visibility, and decision-making. Finally, coordination remains central to success, preventing duplication and optimizing scarce resources, both during crises and in preparedness phases, reinforcing resilience across humanitarian systems.

The Journey of a Food Kit



© Photo: WFP/Alexis Masciarelli

Dian Banton from Parrottee, Black River, received WFP emergency food aid on Nov 4—just one week after Hurricane Melissa struck

When Hurricane Melissa tore through Jamaica, it left behind more than damaged houses and uprooted trees. It stripped families of their sense of security, leaving kitchens empty and cupboards bare. In those first days after the storm, one question echoed everywhere: How will we eat?

The journey of a food kit begun long before the storm. At the start of the hurricane season, WFP established a Long-Term Agreement with a regional supermarket chain in Barbados to keep food stock on standby. This was not a simple task—it required significant engagement and coordination. The WFP procurement team worked tirelessly to finalize the agreement, ensuring that essential items like rice, beans, and oil would be available at a moment's notice. They also sourced the sturdy boxes needed to package the food, laying the foundation for a rapid response. When Hurricane Melissa struck, that preparation paid off. Within hours, the standby stock was activated. In Barbados, WFP staff and partners worked with precision and care, packing the food into boxes. Each kit was more than a collection of ingredients—it was a promise. A promise that families would not be forgotten that nourishment would arrive, and that dignity would be restored.

Boxes were packed and sealed, ready for their next journey. The kits were stacked onto pallets, wrapped tight, and loaded into cargo planes and ships through a coordinated effort involving the French, and Dutch Navy alongside private-sector partners like DHL and Airlink, who mobilized warehouse space, transport options, and personnel within hours. The hum of engines and the rhythm of waves carried them across borders and waters. Every mile traveled was a step closer to relief.

Behind the logistics lies a simple truth: each box is destined for a household where children are waiting, where parents are searching for strength, and where food means hope. On arrival, trucks rumbled through winding roads—some still flooded—past fallen branches and damaged homes. Dust rose as they carried the kits into the heart of affected communities. Volunteers and local partners stood ready, even forming human chains to unload boxes where space was limited. In areas completely cut off due to road damage, the United States and Canadian militaries stepped in, delivering food boxes by helicopter to ensure no community was left behind.

The moment a kit passed from hand to hand was powerful. It was not just aid being delivered—it was solidarity, a reminder that the world stood with Jamaica in its recovery.

For Dian, a mother caring for her disabled son, the arrival of the food kit was a turning point. She had spent those initial days rationing what little she had left, stretching meals that were never enough. When the box reached her, she held it tightly, as if it were a lifeline. She opened it in her small kitchen, pulling out rice, beans, and oil. For the first time since the hurricane, she could prepare a proper meal. As the pot simmered, the aroma filled the bathroom of her home, the only space left for shelter. "This box may look simple, but to us it means everything. It means we will eat," she said, breathing a little easier.

The food kit's journey is more than a supply chain. It is a story of resilience and recovery. In the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Melissa, it saved lives by ensuring families had safe, nutritious meals. But it also changed lives—restoring confidence and dignity and laying the foundation for longer-term support like cash assistance. Every step—from securing donor funding, negotiating agreements, sourcing supplies, packing in Barbados, flying across seas, trucking into communities, and finally reaching the hands of a mother cooking that first meal—illustrates WFP's mission: to save lives in emergencies and change lives by building resilience.

As Jamaica rebuilds, the memory of that first meal after the hurricane remains powerful. It is a reminder that recovery begins not only with rebuilding homes but also with restoring the simple act of sharing food around a table. The journey of a food kit is a testament to what can be achieved when compassion meets coordination—a testimony to the continuous work done by the World Food Programme Multi-Country Office.

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



1.1 million people indirectly benefitted from strengthened institutional capacity in social protection and disaster management across **11 countries**.



WFP trained 1,100 people in **social protection and disaster management** in 2025.



Hurricane Melissa triggered **USD 1.6 Million in cash transfers** under the CCRIF in Jamaica.



WFP linked parametric insurance to social protection via CCRIF, providing cash coverage for **109,222 people across 6 countries**.



WFP in collaboration with the Government of Saint Lucia **piloted 1 Anticipatory Action Mechanism** for Hurricanes in Saint Lucia.

Strategic Outcome 1 of the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan centers on strengthening institutional capacities to enhance disaster preparedness, response, and recovery across the Caribbean. In 2025 WFP advanced an integrated model that positioned preparedness and long-term recovery as mutually reinforcing components of resilience. Lessons from Hurricane Beryl in 2024 reinforced the urgency of proactive systems that protect vulnerable populations and reduce response times. Within this framework, WFP supported governments in strengthening core institutional functions including supply chain management, shock-responsive social protection, disaster risk financing, forecast-based action, and food systems to ensure they are better equipped to anticipate, absorb, and recover from increasingly severe climate-related shocks and advance national resilience.

WFP's 2025 supply chain strategy centered on addressing the key institutional weaknesses that undermine effective disaster response in the Caribbean. Fragmented logistics networks, uneven national capacities, and limited data systems were identified as major barriers to timely emergency assistance and sustained recovery. In response, WFP prioritized transforming supply chains into resilience-enabling systems through four pillars including, improved visibility of assets and flows, diversification of delivery networks, strengthened surge capacity, and innovation. These measures not only reduced operational bottlenecks and enhanced government planning but also served as critical preparedness actions ahead of the 2025 hurricane season, positioning countries to respond more rapidly and effectively to impending climate shocks.

Supply chain visibility remains a foundational requirement for coordinated emergency logistics. To strengthen this capacity, WFP expanded regional coordination mechanisms and deployed digital tools to map, track, and manage relief item movements across the Caribbean. A regional stock-take across 9 countries [1] covering 55 warehouses produced, for the first time, an integrated regional "control tower" view of available assets. This improved governments' ability to identify capacity gaps, allocate resources efficiently, and strengthen preparedness planning. WFP and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) established the Relief and Logistics Thematic Working Group

(RLTWG), enhancing regional coordination and shared planning. The launch of a public mapping tool of Caribbean ports and airports further supported access planning, while the RLWTWG website provided a centralized platform for SOPs and guidance. The website received over 1,400 visits between mid-October and November 2026 with peak visits during the hurricane Melissa response.

To make supply chains more data-driven, WFP continued the rollout of the Supply Chain Assessment Navigator (SCAN) in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and Belize. SCAN enabled national authorities to diagnose bottlenecks, prioritize reforms, and track progress. During the year, WFP prioritized the implementation of activities to address findings from the assessments. This included complementary warehouse safety trainings strengthened operational standards, embedding risk assessments, incident reporting, and accountability mechanisms into routine practice.

Given the region's reliance on single-point supply chains, WFP advanced a diversification strategy involving prepositioning, private-sector partnerships, and strengthened subregional hubs. In Jamaica, WFP procured and stored critical logistics equipment with Food for the Poor Jamaica and established a Long-Term Agreement with a regional supermarket chain in Barbados to have food stock on standby, enabling immediate activation during Hurricane Melissa and ensuring rapid delivery of emergency support to affected communities.

WFP also undertook analytical and planning measures to mitigate logistics risks. A regional sea-route mapping exercise identified potential maritime chokepoints to strengthen contingency planning, while collaboration with the Government of Saint Lucia led to an updated Logistics Capacity Assessment—the first since 2020—which highlighted equipment and protocol gaps essential for improving national preparedness frameworks.

To build human and operational readiness, WFP expanded regional surge capacity as part of wider preparedness efforts. In partnership with CDEMA, WFP conducted trainings and simulation exercises across 9 countries training 1,100 people, expanding the cadre of skilled responders who can be rapidly deployed during emergencies.

A major milestone was the operationalization of the Regional Logistics Hub, which significantly enhanced regional storage, management, and distribution capacities. The Hurricane Melissa response served as a real-world test of the hub's capabilities in the Western Caribbean. During the operation, WFP handled 582 MT of cargo, ensuring swift delivery of relief supplies to Jamaica and demonstrating the hub's central role in integrating preparedness with long-term resilience-building efforts.

Reliable communication is another essential pillar of preparedness. Recognizing this, in 2025 WFP, through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, strengthened regional emergency communications in close collaboration with CDEMA under the Caribbean Development Partners Group (CDPG). A key achievement was establishing the Emergency Information and Communication Technologies Thematic Group (EICT-TG), co-led by CDEMA and WFP, to coordinate regional actors and harmonize preparedness efforts. To build capacity, ETC conducted a Training Needs Assessment and a regional technology review. WFP also completed an ICT readiness assessment in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, identifying gaps to guide targeted investments in emergency telecommunications.

Within its holistic resilience agenda, WFP supported Caribbean governments in strengthening social protection systems as a core resilience measure. In 2025, WFP advanced adaptive, shock-responsive systems that scale before, and after climate shocks through investments in data, information management, and system delivery. In Dominica, WFP finalized data tools, system specifications, and designs for the Social Welfare Information Management System in collaboration with the Department of Social Services and Ministry of Finance, enabling operationalization of a modern platform for timely assistance and improved service quality. Technical support continued for Grenada's Beryl Relief Income Support Programme (BRISP) by strengthening registration, targeting, and monitoring systems, and training 87 personnel in digital tools for real-time tracking of six cash-assistance rounds reaching 2,560 people. WFP also led a three-phase process mapping to integrate BRISP with the national social protection system, laying the foundation for institutionalized, shock-responsive social protection mechanisms. In Jamaica, WFP refined and digitized the Household Damage and Impact Needs Assessment tool, ensuring compliance with the Data Protection Act. Lessons from Hurricane Beryl informed enhancements, and during Hurricane Melissa, the government deployed the digitized tool via tablets for rapid, accurate data collection. Additionally, WFP facilitated a beneficiary reassessment in Saint Lucia, validating data and supporting the transition to Electronic Fund Transfers for social protection payments under the Public Assistance Programme, strengthening delivery systems and financial inclusion.

Beyond transforming social protection into a mechanism that rapidly meets vulnerable households' needs after a crisis, WFP worked with Caribbean governments to reposition social protection as a proactive, shock-responsive system capable of delivering assistance before disasters occur. By integrating early warning systems with social protection registries, beneficiary data, and digital payment platforms, WFP is helping countries target at-risk households quickly and efficiently ahead of forecasted shocks. Saint Lucia provides a clear example of this transformation. In 2025, WFP deepened its partnership with the Government to advance the country's anticipatory action mechanism for hurricanes, initiated in 2024. The mechanism is designed to provide pre-emptive support—such as bank transfers and supermarket vouchers—to 2,000 vulnerable households prior to the impact of a forecasted hurricane. To validate operational readiness, WFP and the Government conducted a simulation exercise in May 2025, evaluating payment system

functionality, voucher distribution processes, and communication workflows. The exercise confirmed the feasibility of delivering anticipatory assistance through national social protection systems while identifying operational refinements needed for full implementation.

In parallel, in Belize WFP advanced an anticipatory action system for drought by jointly developing triggers with the National Meteorological Service of Belize and pre-identifying vulnerable farmers, placing the government on target to have a mechanism in place to disburse cash assistance before the 2026 dry season. Regionally, WFP and relevant partners in the space of anticipatory action progressed towards establishing an Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group for the Caribbean and WFP commissioned a study on pre-arranged financing and how it could be embedded in existing disaster risk financing architecture in the Caribbean region.

Complementing anticipatory action, WFP also strengthened disaster risk financing as a critical enabler of scalable social protection. By supporting governments to expand sovereign parametric insurance coverage under the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF-SPC), WFP improved countries' ability to mobilize rapid resources for emergency response and early recovery. Premium top-ups for Tropical Cyclone policies across Belize—plus an excess rainfall policy for Belize—, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines for 2025-2026 enhanced national disaster financing capacity. If triggered across all six countries, these policies could generate up to USD 12.9 million in payouts, supporting 109,222 individual's region-wide through national social protection channels.

The value of this financial preparedness was demonstrated when Category 5 Hurricane Melissa struck Jamaica. The country's CCRIF policies (Tropical Cyclone and Excess Rainfall) were triggered, releasing USD 91.9 million, including approximately USD1.6 million specifically allocated for cash assistance delivered through Jamaica's national social protection system.

WFP applies an integrated, systems-focused model to strengthen food systems in the Caribbean, aligning advocacy, data and vulnerability analysis, production support, and school-based programming to reinforce national and regional food security. By fostering predictable markets, building local production capacity, and addressing persistent data gaps, WFP supports governments in developing evidence-based policies that enhance resilience. In May 2025, WFP and CARICOM launched the eighth Food Security and Livelihoods Survey, providing critical insights into how climate shocks and rising living costs continue to affect household food security across English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries. Recognizing the role of real-time data in emergencies, WFP scaled up the Caribbean Real-Time Food Security Monitoring Dashboard developed in partnership with CARICOM, during the Hurricane Melissa response to track food security in Jamaica and track recovery.

A key regional trend in 2025 was the growing emphasis on social protection graduation models that integrate livelihood support with safety nets. WFP provided critical technical support to governments to link income-generating opportunities to social assistance, thereby reducing vulnerability and strengthening household resilience. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP supported the formalization of a programme facilitating transitions from assistance to sustainable livelihoods. In Belize, WFP launched a project to help smallholder farmers reduce post-harvest losses, expand market access, and adopt improved technologies. In Trinidad and Tobago, a collaboration with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture is enhancing rice production and marketing, improving farmer incomes and stability.

WFP also promoted school-based agriculture as a bridge between food production, nutrition, and social protection. In Guyana, WFP supported the establishment of school-centered food system models—providing inputs to smallholder farmers, equipping schools with agricultural kits, and training cooks on nutrition—to create predictable markets and deliver safe, nutritious meals to children, with further school-based programming planned for 2026 in the Caribbean.

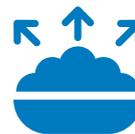
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

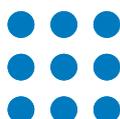
Strategic outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks



139,110 people benefitted from **cash-based transfers and food assistance** across **4 countries** in response to Hurricanes Beryl and Melissa.



WFP distributed **503 MT** of food to disaster-affected people in Jamaica **providing approximately 6 million meals** throughout the response.



1 digital payment mechanism piloted in in **Barbados**.



WFP partnered with **2 Non-Governmental Organization** in **Jamaica and Barbados** to deliver emergency relief and build community resilience.

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to ensure that crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean maintain access to food, nutrition, and essential needs during and immediately after shocks. In 2025, WFP's work under this outcome was shaped by two major climate-related disasters: Hurricane Beryl in 2024, which left lasting damage across Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Barbados, and Hurricane Melissa in 2025, Jamaica's first Category 5 hurricane to make landfall. Collectively, these storms caused severe multi-sectoral damage, underscoring the heightened vulnerability of Caribbean SIDS to rapidly intensifying climate hazards and the increasing strain placed on national systems. Within this context, WFP focused on preventing acute hunger and stabilizing households whose coping capacity had been significantly eroded. The storms disproportionately affected communities already facing socioeconomic constraints, especially in south-western Jamaica, where already vulnerable communities experienced back-to-back impacts.

With support from key donors, WFP effectively mobilized and scaled food assistance and cash-based transfers to 139,110 affected people (unique beneficiaries) [1]. This timely support ensured continuity of food consumption during peak crisis periods, mitigated economic and nutritional deterioration, and reinforced the importance of predictable funding in enabling swift, targeted, and life-saving interventions.

Hurricane Beryl

Hurricane Beryl, a Category 4 storm, devastated four MCO countries in mid-2024, disrupting key economic sectors and deepening food insecurity. In 2025, WFP finalized its cash assistance and support for government-led programmes, prioritizing the most affected populations.

In Jamaica, WFP partnered with the government to facilitate cash transfers through Western Union's network of 235 payout locations nationwide, ensuring accessibility even in remote areas. Beneficiary identification was conducted using the Jamaica Household Damage Impact and Needs Assessment (JHDINA), a post-disaster tool managed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), with technical assistance provided by WFP for digitization. WFP provided cash support to 2,799 beneficiaries primarily in southern parishes such as St. Elizabeth, Clarendon, and Manchester.

In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP supported the government's national response by providing cash assistance to 5,096 people affected by Hurricane Beryl in the Southern Grenadine islands, including Union Island, Mayreau, and Canouan. This effort built on WFP's technical support for a government-led process with the Ministry of National Mobilization to register and verify beneficiaries in the hardest-hit areas. Post-distribution monitoring, conducted jointly by WFP and the government, highlighted key benefits including 61% of households improved food consumption, 30% met essential needs, 30% repaired homes or assets, 20% enhanced food diversity, and others covered healthcare costs or reduced stress. Overall, 92% of beneficiaries achieved acceptable food consumption scores, with fewer resorting to negative coping strategies such as relying on less preferred or expensive foods (63%). These results suggest the assistance helped stabilize food security and prevent further deterioration among vulnerable households.

The fisheries sector in Barbados was among the hardest hit by Hurricane Beryl, threatening food security and livelihoods for thousands. In response, WFP partnered with the Government of Barbados, the Barbados Fisheries

Division, and the Barbados Red Cross Society to implement an emergency cash assistance programme targeting fisher households that did not receive any post-Beryl support. Cash transfers were provided to 662 individuals from 180 fisher households using a vulnerability-based targeting framework. This ensured assistance reached those most affected, including fishers, vendors, and auxiliary workers engaged in multiple roles within the fisheries value chain. Recognizing these overlapping vulnerabilities, eligibility was expanded to include related occupations.

Tailored support included USD 1,500 transfers to 143 vendors and related professionals via Western Union, achieving a 98% redemption rate and benefiting 533 people. Additionally, 37 boat agents received USD 2,250 through a combination of Zinli Rescue Cards and Western Union, marking the first use of Zinli's digital wallet in emergency response in the English-speaking Caribbean. This fintech innovation advanced secure, scalable financial solutions. The assistance helped households meet urgent needs including food, utilities, education and bridged income gaps until the pelagic season resumed. Post-distribution monitoring confirmed impact with 94% of beneficiaries reported acceptable food consumption, 71% met priority expenses, and 68% improved dietary diversity, reducing negative coping strategies.

Hurricane Melissa [2]

Hurricane Melissa made landfall in Jamaica on 28 October 2025 as a Category 5 storm, the most powerful in the country's history. The hurricane caused catastrophic destruction across Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth, and Manchester, triggering severe flooding, landslides, and major infrastructure failures. Estimated losses of USD 6-7 billion—28-32 percent of GDP—created one of Jamaica's worst economic shocks. WFP-CARICOM real-time monitoring showed a sharp deterioration in food security, moderate and severe food insecurity (FIES) consumption food rose from 33% before the storm to 54% two months after, while reliance on emergency coping strategies nearly doubled from 10% to 19%, signalling deep livelihood disruptions.

In response, WFP launched a phased emergency operation to assist affected populations. Phase One prioritized in-kind food assistance, building on Jamaica's national targeting and distribution mechanisms. Within 5 days of landfall, WFP activated its Long-Term Agreement with a regional supermarket supplier to reinforce government humanitarian pipelines. An initial 5,000 food kits were assembled in Barbados and airlifted to Jamaica via DHL and Airlink flights to support 15,000 people. To address extensive food needs amid severe market disruptions, WFP scaled its operations employing two distinct procurement modalities. The first modality involved bulk purchasing of individual food commodities, which were assembled into food kits and distributed to 12,733 people, including 4,800 individuals in isolated communities reached through civil-military coordination with Jamaican, Canadian, and United States military assets via helicopters. This approach allowed WFP to tailor food baskets to evolving nutritional needs while maintaining operational flexibility.

The second modality utilized pre-arranged, standardized food kits, registered as commodity vouchers within WFP's internal system. These kits offered a consistent package of essential items, enabling rapid deployment during emergencies and reducing logistical complexity. Through this modality, WFP supported 99,929 people. Each kit sustained a family of three for seven to ten days, with distribution executed through robust partnerships with local authorities and partner organizations such as Food for the Poor. These coordinated efforts significantly strengthened Jamaica's overall emergency response capacity.

As markets gradually stabilized, WFP transitioned to cash assistance to affected populations, prioritizing the most damaged households. On 18 December 2025, WFP launched a cash transfer programme, reaching 6,272 people by year-end through Western Union's nationwide network, restoring purchasing power, reducing negative coping strategies, and supporting local market recovery.

The food and cash programmes were reinforced by on-site monitoring, a community feedback mechanism, and extensive outreach in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Women accounted for 65% of callers via the CFM, with inquiries peaking on December 31. Most cases originated in Westmoreland, and 69% were information requests, underscoring strong reliance on official channels for accurate programme details.

Across all phases, WFP provided extensive technical assistance to the Government of Jamaica, strengthening data management systems, analysing household damage assessments, and developing prioritization tools to support more efficient response planning. For example, WFP supported the expansion of the JHDINA system with government and private-sector partners, conducting gap analyses, mapping food assistance coverage, and integrating findings into broader social assistance strategies.

Anticipatory Action in Saint Lucia

Under Strategic Outcome 2 of the MCSP, WFP has integrated anticipatory action mechanisms to deliver unconditional cash transfers through social protection systems. Under the leadership of the Government of Saint Lucia—the first English-speaking Caribbean country to make provisions for anticipatory action—WFP supported a full-scale hurricane simulation to stress-test procedures for delivering cash to pre-identified Public Assistance Programme beneficiaries. The exercise was triggered by a fictional hurricane forecast at 120 and 72 hours before impact, activating preparatory measures to support 1,988 people via electronic transfers and supermarket vouchers. WFP provided technical

assistance throughout, ensuring operational readiness and system efficiency. Real-time monitoring confirmed inclusivity and speed, with 92% of beneficiaries receiving support within 30 minutes. The simulation assessed payment systems, voucher distribution, and communication channels, identifying areas for improvement. Findings validated the feasibility of anticipatory assistance through existing structures and informed refinements to Saint Lucia’s protocol, strengthening disaster preparedness and timely support for at-risk populations.

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



23 humanitarian partners supported with Common Services during the Hurricane Melissa response



WFP transported **3,200 m³** of cargo across more than **250 locations in Jamaica** on behalf of **25** partners.



207 supply chain solutions and services provided to the Government of Jamaica and partners by WFP.



924 WFP logistics assets deployed to Jamaica



Connectivity at 65+ critical sites including **hospitals, shelters, government offices, and humanitarian hubs** supporting **24,500+** people

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP delivers essential common services and coordination platforms to enhance the capacity of governments, regional institutions, and humanitarian partners across the Caribbean to execute rapid, well-coordinated emergency responses.

In 2025, following the extensive damage caused by Hurricane Melissa in Jamaica, WFP activated this workstream to deliver life-saving assistance while simultaneously reinforcing national and regional emergency management systems. The interventions were deliberately interconnected, drawing on the preparedness planning, coordination mechanisms, information management systems, and operational logistics established and strengthened under SO1. This ensured that immediate relief actions were aligned with longer-term institutionalization of capabilities, thereby improving both surge response and sustained resilience.

Between October and December 2025, the Relief and Logistics Thematic Working Group (RLTWG)—co-chaired by WFP and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)—activated its coordination platforms and common services in support of the Jamaica response. Preparedness investments earlier in the year proved pivotal: the dedicated RLTWG website functioned as a central repository for operational guidance, coordination products, and real-time updates, allowing partners to scale rapidly and in alignment with government priorities. Building on these mechanisms, joint WFP-CDEMA leadership enabled the swift mobilization of hundreds of pallets from the newly inaugurated Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub. Within 24 hours of impact, WFP facilitated chartered ocean transport to Kingston and sustained both sea and air bridge support for two weeks between Barbados and Jamaica in partnership with DHL and Airlink. In total, 582 MT of cargo were moved from the Hub to Jamaica on behalf of seven partners. Concurrently, prepositioned Emergency Staging Areas (ESAs) enabled the establishment of a nine-site ESA network at key entry points and across affected parishes, augmented by trucks, pick-ups, forklifts, and other critical assets deployed from the Barbados Logistics Hub. This network maintained the unimpeded flow of relief items at a time when existing absorption capacity was strained or absent.

WFP leveraged its supply chain and logistics expertise to operate free-to-user common services—transport and storage—ensuring efficiency and transparency across the response. Within Jamaica, WFP processed roughly 200 service requests, storing 1,500 m³ and transporting 3,200 m³ of cargo across more than 250 locations on behalf of 25 partners. To meet heightened operational demands and sustain real-time coordination, WFP scaled engagement under the RLTWG framework, aligned with the Caribbean Disaster Preparedness Group, by facilitating in-country meetings in

Kingston and Montego Bay, complemented by virtual sessions led from Barbados. This linkage between national and regional coordination structures enables timely updates, constraint resolution, and joint planning.

A central enabler was WFP’s Supply-Chain Visibility Framework, operationalized through the Control Tower and LogIE in partnership with CDEMA. By consolidating data on shipments, warehouse capacity, and access constraints, the mechanism produced a shared operational picture that accelerated evidence-based decisions, reduced duplication, and optimized scarce logistics resources. In total, 131 shipments were recorded from 76 partners. To further promote transparency and expedite clearances, the RLWTG issued 57 information management products—Control Tower updates, coordination minutes, and customs guidance—distributed via mailing lists and posted on the RLWTG website, which recorded 1,539 visits. Overall, WFP’s common services and coordination mechanisms supported 64 humanitarian organizations.

To strengthen visibility and operational control, WFP and the Government-of-Jamaica activated the CDEMA Logistics-System (CLS) in Kingston and across field hubs, accompanying it with a training programme that certified 50 responders, including eight trainers of trainers. As a result of the Hurricane Melissa response, the Government has formally integrated the CLS into its national system. The platform now enables real-time stock management and consignment tracking across warehouses and hubs, giving authorities a unified national picture of relief items and strengthening an efficient, accountable, and regionally interoperable emergency logistics capability.

Additionally, under SO3, WFP delivered extensive Emergency Telecommunications support through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) to address the widespread power and communications outages caused by the hurricane. Working in close coordination with the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), CDEMA, and humanitarian partners, ETS provided temporary connectivity solutions essential for government responders and affected communities.

During the response, ETS functioned as the central coordination hub for all incoming technical teams and assets, collaborating with more than 20 partners from the private sector, international and local NGOs, and other humanitarian organizations. The ETS facilitated the restoration of ODPEM’s DECOM system by supplying dedicated routers to re-establish backhaul connectivity. In total, ETS coordinated the deployment of connectivity services at over 65 critical sites directly benefiting over 24,500 people—including hospitals, shelters, government facilities, and humanitarian hubs—providing Wi-Fi, mobile hotspots, and satellite links, primarily via Starlink, to populations in the hardest-hit parishes. A major contribution came from SpaceX’s donation of Starlink terminals to the Government of Jamaica, which significantly expanded response capacity. To address distribution challenges, ETS established a tracking mechanism to ensure terminals were allocated to the highest-priority locations. Real-time dashboards further supported transparent resource management and evidence-based decision-making.

To institutionalize learning and strengthen national systems, ETS supported ODPEM convening a Mid-Action Review with key ICT stakeholders, including telecommunications operators, the Spectrum Management Authority, the Office of Utilities Regulation, and the Jamaica Public Service. The review assessed progress, identified operational gaps, and next steps for restoring and sustaining connectivity. ETS and ODPEM also collaborated on integrating donated assets into Jamaica’s national emergency communications framework, including resolving customs clearance issues for essential telecommunications equipment and securing spectrum allocations for emergency use.

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

In 2025 gender equality in the Caribbean showed modest gains alongside entrenched disparities. The adoption of the Tlatelolco Commitment (2025-2035) by 31 Member States signals a regional push toward a "care society," prioritizing gender mainstreaming, climate justice, and women's economic empowerment. There is increased institutional advocacy for equal pay legislation and gender-responsive social protection. However, progress remains uneven. Persistent challenges such as harmful social norms, unequal access to labor markets, and limited caregiving support continue to constrain women's agency and reinforce traditional roles. Women's labour force participation averages 52.1%, about 23 percentage points below men, with gaps most pronounced among young, less educated, and Indigenous women^[1]. Women dominate vulnerable sectors such as tourism and domestic work, while men occupy higher-paid roles in such as Oil and Gas^[2]. The gender wage gap remains stark, women earn roughly 70 cents for every dollar men earn, driven by occupational segregation and unpaid care burdens^[3]. Education trends reveal a "reverse gender gap", despite girls outperforming boys in secondary education and dominate tertiary enrolment, yet women remain underrepresented in STEM and high-paying fields, limiting economic mobility^[4].

Within this context, in 2025 WFP deepened its gender-responsive approach across the Caribbean by combining data-driven social protection, gender-sensitive operations, advocacy for women's voice and agency, and livelihood partnerships.

In the Caribbean, a major barrier to advancing gender-sensitive social protection is the persistent lack of regional data needed for evidence-based programme design, coupled with weak integration and coordination across social protection systems^[5]. Limited availability of sex-, age- and vulnerability-disaggregated data, alongside fragmented paper-based systems, has historically impeded timely analysis and reduced institutions' ability to interpret information through a gender lens. As a result, exclusion errors frequently affect women, adolescent caregivers, older persons, and other vulnerable groups whose needs are not adequately captured within existing information systems.

To help close these gaps, WFP supported governments in strengthening gender-responsive social protection through improved data collection, digitization, and analytical capacity. By emphasizing the integration of sex- and age-disaggregated data, WFP elevated data management from a background administrative activity to a central mechanism for equitable programme targeting and delivery.

In Grenada, the digitization of Onsite Monitoring and Post-Distribution Monitoring tools—along with digital cash receipts and confidentiality agreements—replaced disconnected paper workflows with secure, standardized systems. Complementary training for government counterparts, including gender-affairs personnel, enhanced technical proficiency and ethical handling of sensitive information, reinforcing accountability and transparency.

A similar data-driven approach guided WFP's support to Jamaica's Melissa response. By expanding the Jamaica Household Damage, Impact and Needs Assessment, WFP enabled faster, more accurate post-disaster data processing, with thousands of household records uploaded within week^[6]. WFP provided technical assistance for gap analyses, food assistance mapping, and integration into social assistance planning, ensuring that aid reflected real damage patterns and reduced exclusion errors affecting female-headed households, adolescent caregivers, and older persons.

WFP's attention to gender was equally visible in operational delivery during disaster recovery, particularly through Grenada's Beryl Relief Income Support Programme (BRISP) following Hurricane Beryl. Led by the Ministry of Social and Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs, with WFP's technical support, the BRISP programme incorporated practical gender-responsive safeguards that translated policy intent into equitable access for those most affected. Priority lanes for women with children and for pregnant and breastfeeding women reduced waiting times for those with caregiving responsibilities; adequate restroom facilities for men and women and the presence of security personnel at revenue offices promoted dignity and safety for all recipients, mitigating protection risks. WFP supported the development of application and monitoring tools, household assessment forms, a vulnerability framework, communication strategies, and feedback mechanisms, while transparent eligibility checks and trained field teams

ensured assistance reached the most affected households without bias.

Beyond social protection, WFP strengthened advocacy, partnerships and livelihoods to address structural inequalities. In Trinidad and Tobago, the joint UN PhotoVoice exhibition— "For ALL Women and Girls: Rights. Equality. Empowerment."—commemorated International Women's Day 2025 and the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. By centering the stories of eight women from diverse communities, the initiative amplified lived experiences, strengthened visibility in policy discourse and challenged social norms that limit participation. This people-centred strand complemented systems work by ensuring programme decisions are informed by women's perspectives and by signalling that gender equality involves shifting narratives as much as it involves changing processes.

Nutrition, learning and women's empowerment were central in Guyana, where WFP strengthened equal opportunities through support to the Community-Based School Feeding Programme. A comprehensive training targeted 68 female head cooks who manage school feeding operations in remote communities. The technical modules—Food Safety, Food and Nutrition, and Quality Assurance—improved the safety and nutritional value of meals, directly supporting children's learning and health. By building technical capacity and fostering leadership in community-based programmes, the initiative advanced SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality), demonstrating how school feeding can simultaneously improve child well-being and empower women economically and socially.

WFP also widened the equality lens to Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in Suriname through a baseline assessment under the Joint SDG Fund-supported Just Energy Transition Joint Programme. Conducted with ITP organizations Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden (VIDS) and the six Maroon tribes of Suriname (Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanisi, and Saamaka (KAMPOS) across 14 villages, the assessment generated community-validated data on seasonal food insecurity, cassava losses under flood conditions, protein scarcity linked to ecological cycles, and the gendered impacts of migration, with men's out-migration increasing women's workload and financial strain. It surfaced age-specific vulnerabilities—older men's reliance on delayed allowances and remittances—and cultural norms such as menstrual taboos that restrict women's participation and voice. It also documented barriers in education and decision-making and differences in financial inclusion, with Indigenous women more likely to have bank accounts while many Maroon women prefer cash. These insights now guide rights-based, culturally appropriate programming so energy transition and food security initiatives do not perpetuate historical marginalization but instead foster inclusive resilience and equality.

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

The protection situation in the Caribbean continues to be shaped by recurrent climate-related shocks, service disruptions, and underlying socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Recent assessments following Hurricane Melissa illustrate how extreme weather events have strained national systems, with Jamaica reporting significant humanitarian needs, including health risks stemming from flooding, water system disruptions, and outbreaks of leptospirosis and dengue^[1]. These hazards compound existing inequalities and leave already-at-risk groups exposed to neglect and marginalization. More broadly, the region's status as one of the world's most disaster-prone areas intersect with structural challenges such as poverty, limited preparedness capacities, and economic instability, all of which can undermine safety and access to essential protection services.^[2]

The population groups most affected include women, children, older persons, and low-income households living in hazard-exposed and underserved areas. In Jamaica, for example, disruptions to water systems and persistent flooding heightened health risks for vulnerable families, with humanitarian partners emphasizing continued needs for safe shelter, medical support, and protection services. Region-wide, migrants residing in the Caribbean also face risks of exploitation and discrimination, particularly when lacking access to regular services or economic stability^[3]. These vulnerabilities are intensified for individuals with disabilities, single-parent households, and those with limited social support networks, who are more susceptible to isolation, barriers in accessing assistance, and heightened exposure to protection risks during and after disasters.

In 2025, WFP embedded Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and protection mainstreaming throughout its Caribbean operations from programme design and targeting to delivery, monitoring, and learning. This approach is anchored in WFP's commitment to transparent information, inclusive participation, safe and responsive feedback systems, and robust safeguarding across the Caribbean.

A core operational expression of WFP's AAP in 2025 was technical support to governments to establish or strengthen Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) as part of national responses. In 2025 WFP directly supported 139,110 people through food and cash assistance including 15,302 people with disabilities in Jamaica, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Barbados. CFMs provided accessible channels for the public to seek information, give feedback, and lodge complaints—including sensitive issues such as fraud, corruption, or protection concerns. For example, in Jamaica, WFP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) operated dedicated CFMs (hotline, helpdesks, email) during cash and food assistance delivery, handling over 16,000 calls annually and resolving all actionable cases. The two-way communication contributed to adapt programmes based on needs and preferences, clarify entitlements, and reduce scamming risks by proactively engaging households that had not redeemed transfers or reported legitimacy concerns. Protection and accountability guided the design of cash programmes, to ensure beneficiaries' preferences were met whilst promoting market recovery. After Hurricane Beryl (2024) and Melissa (2025), the Jamaica cash programme with MLSS leveraged WFP's agreement with Western Union to route transfers through secure, ID-verified redemption, a crucial safeguard in a context with documented scamming risks. The design included targeted information provision and CFM-based outreach to beneficiaries who had not redeemed their transfers, ensuring equity, clarifying processes, and resolving barriers quickly.

WFP strengthened accountability through transparent information-sharing and community-focused communication strategies. In line with AAP standards, information had to be timely, relevant, accessible, and delivered through trusted channels. In practice, especially in Grenada (BRISP) and Jamaica (Melissa), this meant FAQs, radio campaigns, social media, public announcements, helpdesks, and targeted Q&A posters at payout points and parish offices. BRISP deliberately used 7 dissemination pathways including press conferences, television, church-based information sessions, printed flyers, social media, radio, and community Public Address Systems to reach low-connectivity areas such as Carriacou and Petite Martinique, mitigating exclusion risks for rural communities and persons with limited digital access.

Grenada's BRISP programme demonstrates AAP embedded in shock-responsive social protection backed by parametric insurance. After Beryl, Grenada's climate insurance policies triggered a USD 43 million payout, with approximately USD 4.6 million allocated to social protection through WFP's "top-up" model—enabling cash assistance to households in Carriacou, Petite Martinique, and mainland parishes. WFP supported the Ministry of Social and

Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs with end-to-end technical assistance—application and registration tools, household assessment forms, targeting criteria and a vulnerability framework, transfer mechanisms and distribution advice, communication strategy, and a formal complaints, feedback and response mechanism . Protection was mainstreamed under a "Do No Harm" lens: targeting integrated persons with disabilities, elderlies, and chronically ill individuals; staff training embedded PSEA standards, reflecting WFP's global zero-tolerance posture.

WFP remains strongly committed to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) across its Caribbean operations by reinforcing accountability structures and systematic oversight. Dedicated PSEA focal points provide continuous monitoring and ensure consistent adherence to WFP's safeguarding standards. All partnership agreements with governments include a mandatory PSEA clause, emphasizing shared responsibility for ethical conduct and the protection of affected populations.

WFP ensured programme effectiveness and accountability by integrating strong monitoring systems during and after assistance delivery across the Caribbean. During implementation, on-site monitoring teams were positioned at distribution points to observe operations in real time, troubleshoot challenges, and address barriers faced by beneficiaries. Their presence helped ensure that assistance was delivered safely and in alignment with WFP's protection standards—while also supporting individuals with specific needs, preventing exclusion, and reducing risks such as misinformation. This face-to-face engagement enabled WFP to maintain continuous oversight and capture community feedback immediately, reinforcing dignified access to aid. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) then provided a structured way to validate whether assistance was accessed safely, clearly understood, and used effectively to support recovery. Results across countries confirmed effectiveness. In Grenada, the BRISP programme recorded 96% beneficiary satisfaction, with over 60% reporting improved living conditions and more than 90% satisfied with the transfer process and amount. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, PDM results showed increased food consumption (60%), improved food diversity (36%), and 86% overall satisfaction. In Barbados, 96% of respondents knew how to access assistance, 75% understood complaint pathways, and 100% were satisfied with the programme.

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)

The Caribbean's food systems in 2025 remain under severe strain, with climate variability and extreme weather events emerging as the most disruptive forces. Extreme weather events continue to damage agriculture and destabilize supply chains, heightening exposure across the region^[1]. Rising living costs and inequality further weaken household resilience, particularly among low-income farmers and fishers. Surveys in 2025 show that natural hazards and economic pressures have stalled improvements in food access, leaving millions moderately to severely food insecure^[2]. Together, these factors strain the region's capacity to maintain sustainable food systems and ensure adequate nutrition.

In 2025, WFP deepened its commitment to environmental sustainability across the Caribbean by embedding climate-sensitive approaches into agricultural livelihoods, supply-chain systems, and capacity-building initiatives. This strategic approach reflected both the region's accelerating climate vulnerabilities and the urgent need for more resilient, environmentally conscious food systems. By embedding environmental risk management, community participation, and socially responsive design into its interventions, WFP strengthened the sustainability, safety, and long-term impact of its initiatives in countries such as Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname, and the wider region.

In Trinidad and Tobago, WFP advanced sustainability through its partnership with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) to revitalize Moruga Hill Rice production. The initiative promotes climate-sensitive agricultural practices such as water-efficient irrigation, soil conservation, and the cultivation of upland red hill rice, a heritage grain well-suited to rainfed, low-input systems. These practices support ecological stewardship by reducing chemical dependency, preserving agro-biodiversity, and lowering emissions associated with imported rice.

Beyond field-level agriculture, WFP reinforced sustainability within humanitarian logistics. Recognizing the environmental footprint of supply chains, WFP and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency convened a regional Supply Chain Environmental Sustainability Workshop in Barbados, bringing together disaster offices, UN agencies, non-Governmental Organizations, and private sector actors. The workshop produced a roadmap for sustainable logistics, deepened regional collaboration, and exposed participants to practical waste-management innovations, including a tour of a recycling plant. This initiative created a foundation for future programming that minimizes waste, reduces carbon footprint, and embeds environmental due diligence in preparedness frameworks.

WFP's environmental focus also extended to youth and women's livelihoods in Saint Lucia at the Helen's Daughters Unconference where WFP facilitated the "Grow the Future" Mentorship Hub forum, engaging over 300 participants. The Hub promoted youth and women's agricultural leadership, facilitated partner dialogue, and gathered focus-group sign-ups. A practical mushroom-cultivation case highlighted low-cost, climate-resilient livelihood options, opening collaboration opportunities with IICA and Helen's Daughters.

In Suriname, WFP supported climate-resilient, nature-based food systems for Indigenous and Tribal Peoples through assessments that will inform future ecosystem-sensitive programming. WFP engagement was carried out in line with WFP's Environmental and Social Standards safeguards, ensuring culturally respectful engagement and generating evidence that protects ecosystems while strengthening traditional, low-impact food systems.

Finally, WFP's shift toward e-learning in logistics and social protection enhances its ability to reduce travel-related carbon emissions while expanding equitable access to training, strengthening competencies of disaster management professionals across the region.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP intensified efforts to reduce the environmental impacts of its operations across the Caribbean, advancing climate-conscious practices into emergency response, disaster preparedness, and everyday office management. These efforts have propelled WFP toward making tangible progress toward operationalizing the Environmental Management System (EMS). While full EMS implementation is still underway, the Caribbean MCO undertook a series of actions aligned with the principles of WFP's Environmental Policy (2017), demonstrating clear progress toward systematic environmental stewardship and marking a decisive shift toward a more structured approach to environmental management.

A significant area of advancement occurred within the supply chain, particularly through enhanced waste-management practices in Jamaica. At the Derrimon-contracted warehouse—engaged by WFP as a kitting facility to support the provision of critical food assistance to populations affected by the Hurricane Melissa response—WFP introduced a structured system for the segregation of packaging and palletising materials generated during container offloading and household food-kit assembly. Materials such as plastic, cardboard, and paper were separated at source and collected daily by a dedicated recycling service. This arrangement ensures that waste produced through operational activities is consistently diverted from mixed-waste streams and processed through appropriate recycling channels. Beyond improving waste-diversion rates, this initiative represents an important step toward institutionalizing environmentally responsible practices within routine logistics operations, thereby reducing the overall environmental footprint of emergency response activities.

Environmental sustainability was also prioritized in WFP's regional preparedness investments, particularly through the establishment of the Regional Logistics Hub in Barbados. Sustainability considerations were integrated from the design phase of the facility to align with WFP's commitment to low-carbon, energy-efficient humanitarian operations. In December 2025, WFP installed and commissioned a 100 kWp roof-mounted solar photovoltaic array paired with a 138.24 kWh containerized battery-energy storage system and a hybrid inverter setup. This renewable-energy system is designed to fully power daytime operations at the logistics hub, while stored battery capacity sustains essential loads during nighttime hours.

By reducing dependence on grid electricity and diesel generators, the system significantly lowers the carbon footprint of regional logistics activities and enhances operational resilience. The installation reflects WFP's broader aim of decreasing reliance on traditionally generated electricity and advancing climate-smart humanitarian infrastructure. Beyond immediate emissions reductions, the hub now stands as a model for renewable-energy integration in emergency-preparedness facilities across the Caribbean, demonstrating how solar-powered systems can strengthen supply-chain sustainability while supporting robust, climate-responsive disaster readiness.

Within internal management services, the WFP Caribbean continued to collaborate with UN agencies based at the UN House in Barbados to lower the environmental impacts of shared operations. Measures include the utilization of motion-sensor lighting in washrooms to reduce unnecessary electricity use, clearly labelled recycling receptacles in staff common areas, and the use of a potable water refill station that significantly reduces single-use plastic bottle consumption. These initiatives, driven by the Operations Management Team and replicated across WFP's satellite offices, reflect the UN system's collective commitment to improving building-level sustainability performance.

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 2025, the WFP Caribbean Multi-Country Office (MCO) did not implement any nutrition-specific interventions. Instead, the MCO focused on initiatives designed to strengthen the resilience of local food systems, thereby contributing to improved nutrition outcomes for vulnerable populations. Through an integrated package of emergency preparedness and response, government technical assistance, climate-resilient agriculture, market-based instruments, and evidence generation, the MCO improved the availability, access, quality, and stability of nutritious foods for vulnerable populations. The interventions were in alignment with Strategic Outcomes (SOs) 1 and 2 of the MCO's 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan, and collectively reduced the probability, depth, and duration of diet inadequacy.

A central pillar of this approach was a significant strengthening of emergency preparedness and response (EPR) to safeguard diet quality when disasters strike under SO2. The Caribbean region is highly vulnerable to extreme weather events, which are increasing in both severity and frequency, with two major hurricanes making landfall in the past two years. This underscores the need for EPR systems, including early warning systems, anticipatory actions, disaster risk financing, and shock-responsive social protection that can deliver timely, nutritionally appropriate assistance at scale.

At the beginning of the year, WFP Caribbean established a long-term agreement with Massy Distributors, a regional retailer, to ensure rapid availability of food kits that meet WFP nutritional basket standards. When Hurricane Melissa, a category 5 storm, struck the western parts of Jamaica, it caused extensive destruction to residential, commercial, transport, and agricultural infrastructure, devastating livelihoods and threatening household food security. WFP airlifted 5,000 prepositioned food kits, providing lifesaving food assistance to affected populations. The prepositioned kits were complemented by supplies from Massy Distributors in Jamaica and Barbados, procured under Food Supply Agreements, as well as additional commodity voucher arrangements with local suppliers such as Facey Group and Grace Kennedy. Over 90,000 food kits were distributed to 127,662 people affected by the hurricane, ensuring access to nutritious food. This blended strategy of prepositioned stocks and market-based mechanisms maintained household access to nutritious foods during a period of acute disruption, thereby averting negative coping strategies like meal skipping and monotonous diets that heighten the risk of acute malnutrition.

In parallel, WFP's support to the Government of Grenada through the Beryl Relief Income Support Programme (BRISP) operationalized CCRIF climate insurance payouts of USD 4.5 million, to individuals across six parishes. The payout enabled beneficiaries affected by the hurricane in 2024 to invest in restoring their livelihoods which was critical for sustaining diet quality beyond the immediate response window.

While crisis response helped protect diets in the short term, the MCO also invested in strengthening the quality and reliability of school meal delivery systems by providing technical assistance to the governments of Guyana and Belize to enhance their national school feeding programmes under SO1. In Guyana, WFP supported the development of robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems through targeted training for Ministry personnel with a particular focus on the Community-based Hot Meals Programme. Capacity development for head cooks covering Food Safety, Food and Nutrition, and Quality Assurance set practical standards for preparing safe, nutrient-dense meals. In Belize, WFP supported the government in leveraging analytical and technical tools such as the PLUS Menu Planner and the Dietary Quality Score for Meal for the identification of appropriate locally available food commodities and promotion of high-quality, nutritious school menus. Furthermore, WFP facilitated a South-South learning exchange with Guatemala for a delegation from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. The exchange provided valuable insights and is positively contributing to enhanced governance and community engagement within Belize's Community-Based School Feeding Programme.

The Caribbean Food Security and Livelihoods Survey has become a consistent pulse check for the status of food security in the region. This year marked the eighth instalment of the initiative which started in 2020 during the COVID pandemic. The latest results highlight the intensifying impact of climate change and economic pressures on the vulnerable communities throughout the region. It corroborates regional studies that are recommending increased investments towards diversified food production and food supply chains to strengthen the resilience of food systems and make healthy diets affordable for all including vulnerable populations.

The Caribbean remains highly vulnerable to climate-related shocks and stressors such as droughts, floods, veld fires and hurricanes. Therefore, climate action is critical in strengthening the resilience of local food systems. The MCO is

working with regional partners to promote climate resilient agriculture to strengthen the supply of safe, healthy and nutritious foods for marginalised farming communities. In Belize, WFP is supporting 200 farmers from the indigenous Mayan community affected by the 2024 wildfires. The initiative focuses on building their capacity through climate-smart agriculture training and providing production and postharvest equipment to improve the production and postharvest management of staple grain crops such as corn and beans. The project aims to increase the availability of good quality crops for consumption and marketing, enabling households to store produced grains over extended periods and thereby improving household food security. The MCO is also promoting the red hill rice value chain in Moruga in Trinidad and Tobago. This heritage crop is a nutrient-rich variety, high in iron, Vitamin C and magnesium with a low glycemic index and rich in antioxidants. WFP, in partnership with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), is supporting farmers under the Moruga Hill Rice Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Limited through Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training and provision of equipment for land preparation, water harvesting, irrigation, and postharvest management. The initiative has identified a committed private-sector off-taker for surplus production, ensuring a reliable market for the cooperative.

Partnerships

The year 2025 was marked by a turbulent global funding environment and a significant shift in international priorities, creating a challenging operating context for humanitarian and development organizations. In this landscape, WFP leveraged long-standing partnerships with regional bodies, national governments, and development actors while expanding collaboration with academia, private sector, and non-governmental organisations. These relationships proved critical during Hurricane Melissa, where years of cultivated partnerships enabled rapid resource mobilization across government agencies, military units, and private sector partners. Together, these actors facilitated logistics, connectivity, and emergency food assistance to impacted communities within days of landfall. This response showcased the power of coordinated partnerships to deliver life-saving aid and strengthen resilience in one of the world's most disaster-prone regions. WFP's work spanned several core areas, including emergency preparedness and response, logistics support, and programmes focused on livelihoods and resilience. However, the global shift in priorities led to tighter funding conditions, requiring WFP to rely on the steadfast support of key partners. Contributions from Global Affairs Canada, the European Union, the Government of Japan, the United States Government, and the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office played a central role in enabling timely and effective humanitarian interventions. These partnerships were particularly crucial during the response to Hurricane Melissa in Jamaica, where immediate support was essential for meeting urgent needs and stabilizing affected communities.

In 2025, WFP strengthened its partnerships with international financial institutions, recognizing their growing importance across the region. A key example was the collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank and the Government of Jamaica, which supported a cash assistance programme for vulnerable households affected by Hurricane Melissa. This initiative highlighted WFP's expanding role in providing social protection in Caribbean contexts, particularly following climate-related shocks. Long-standing bilateral partners including Global Affairs Canada, the United States Government, and the Government of Japan also contributed essential resources that enabled WFP to deliver food assistance to people impacted by the hurricane. These efforts were reinforced by the operationalization of the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub, developed through multi-donor support. In response to Hurricane Melissa, both traditional and non-traditional donors provided in-kind and financial contributions to WFP and the wider humanitarian community. WFP is also engaging with partners to integrate renewable energy solutions and blended-financing models to ensure the hub's long-term sustainability.

WFP expanded its collaboration with the private sector in 2025, demonstrating the critical role these actors play across the humanitarian-development nexus. Through WFP's facilitation, private sector partners offered significant operational and in-kind support during the emergency response in Jamaica. DHL Group played a central role by managing warehouse inventories, distributing food and non-food items, and operating an airbridge that transported supplies from the regional hub in Barbados. Additional support came from Human Appeal, Amazon Logistics, Twilio, The UPS Foundation, Bank of America, CISCO, and Teck Resources whose flexible funding and in-kind contributions were vital to meeting the urgent needs of communities affected by the hurricane.

WFP also advanced its portfolio in climate financing, working with regional governments in the region to leverage available climate adaptation finance to address climate shocks that centers the most vulnerable populations. These efforts focus on the intersection of climate adaptation, disaster risk financing, and social protection systems. By supporting governments to design and access climate finance solutions, WFP has positioned itself as a key actor in shaping climate resilience strategies that prioritize vulnerable populations. This work not only strengthens national capacities but also reinforces WFP's role as a strategic partner in long-term resilience building across the Caribbean.

Regionally, WFP continued to collaborate closely with institutions such as the Caribbean Community Secretariat, offering technical support to enhance food security decision-making. This included the strengthening of real-time monitoring systems that enable governments to make faster and more informed decisions in volatile conditions. WFP's partnership with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency also evolved significantly. What began as a data-focused collaboration progressed into the development of a new, innovative tool aimed at optimizing national supply chains—a critical enhancement for preparedness and response across the Caribbean.

WFP's collaborations with academic institutions, particularly the University of the West Indies, expanded in 2025. These partnerships helped advance research and improve regional frameworks for disaster risk financing and emergency preparedness. The integration of scientific expertise with policy and operational planning reflects a growing emphasis on evidence-based, research-informed approaches to resilience building.

The achievements of 2025 reflect a year of resilience, adaptation, and strategic partnership-building for WFP in the Caribbean. Despite the constraints created by global funding pressures, WFP continued to advance both humanitarian and development goals in alignment with its 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan. The year demonstrated the value of diverse, multi-year partnerships and highlighted WFP's evolving role as a technical leader, trusted advisor, and operational partner in fostering resilience across the region.

Focus on localization

WFP continually aligns its programming with the development priorities of Caribbean governments, recognizing that sustainable progress depends on strong national systems. Across the region, WFP supports efforts to strengthen social protection, disaster management, and food systems, sectors that are increasingly stressed by the accelerating impacts of the climate crisis. By tailoring technical assistance and leveraging global expertise, WFP helps countries enhance preparedness, reduce vulnerabilities, and ensure that the most at-risk communities are not left behind.

The extensive damage caused by Hurricane Melissa highlighted the urgency of these efforts. In the aftermath, WFP rapidly activated partnerships with national authorities and key local organizations to address immediate needs. Collaboration with groups such as the Jamaican Red Cross and Food for The Poor enabled WFP to expand its reach, drawing on established community networks and trusted local capacities. These partnerships were critical for delivering culturally appropriate and context specific assistance.

WFP's emergency response combined food assistance with cash-based transfers, to help households meet essential needs while supporting local markets. By partnering with NGOs and integrating national systems wherever possible, accelerated delivery, and protected community dignity. The Hurricane Melissa response underscored strong local partnerships and the need for ongoing resilience investment.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP strengthened collaboration with UN partners and regional institutions to advance evidence-based policymaking, coordinated emergency response, and long-term resilience across the Caribbean. Under the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, WFP and UNDP completed joint studies in Suriname generating essential evidence on the needs and priorities of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. Through active participation in UN coordination mechanisms, WFP ensured these findings directly informed broader UN policy engagement and supported the development of joint programming aligned with national priorities.

Complementing this analytical work, WFP partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization during the 2025 Caribbean Week of Agriculture to lead a regional dialogue on global drivers of food prices. The event brought together national governments and regional institutions to examine how stronger data systems and more efficient trade policies can help reduce food prices across the region. By leveraging its convening role and technical expertise, WFP supported regional actions consistent with MSDCF outcomes related to food security and livelihoods.

WFP also collaborated closely with IOM, UNICEF, UNOCHA, PAHO, and UNFPA to deliver life-saving assistance in Jamaica after Hurricane Melissa. Working with the Government, WFP provided food and cash assistance to ensure national systems could rapidly reach the most affected households. Through the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub in Barbados, coordinated efforts enabled the deployment of essential supplies within seventy-two hours, demonstrating the value of regional preparedness and strong inter-agency cooperation. This work complemented initiatives such as the SDG Fund programme in Jamaica, where WFP supports resilience building and livelihood strengthening in partnership with national stakeholders and the UN country team.

Further strengthening systemic resilience, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, and UNDRR signed a joint agreement with the European Union to enhance social protection mechanisms across the Caribbean, ensuring families affected by disasters receive timely support and aligning collective efforts across shared priorities.

Financial Overview

In 2025, the WFP Multi-Country Caribbean Office strategic plan and operations received strong support for its strategic plan and operations. Earlier in the year, the office concluded its response to Hurricane Beryl's multi-country impact while advancing broader capacity strengthening initiatives. By year end, efforts shifted to emergency response following Hurricane Melissa's impact on Jamaica. Overall, the operation secured 64.3 percent of the required USD 115.9 million Country Portfolio Needs Plan, totaling USD 74.6 million.

In addition to its emergency response role in the Caribbean, the office continued to strengthen capacity in social protection, disaster management, food security, disaster risk financing, and livelihood activities. The operationalization of the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence enhanced the office's ability to provide on-demand services to partners. A standard budget revision introduced a new activity under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), Activity 5: Provide on-demand supply chain services and common services to national institutions, organizations and humanitarian partners to increase their coverage and response capacity. Additional revisions under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), Activity 2 were required following Hurricane Melissa's impact on Jamaica.

These changes resulted in a 35.8 percent overall budget increase, revising the Country Portfolio Needs Plan from USD 85.3 million to USD 115.8 million in 2025.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), the operation relied on existing multiyear funding. While new donor contributions increased, traditional donor funding declined. Expenditures focused on knowledge and capacity-strengthening initiatives, including social protection, disaster risk financing, emergency preparedness, and supply chain simulation exercises. Due to the emphasis on emergency responses at the beginning and end of the year, greater attention was directed toward Strategic Outcome 2.

In 2025, the operation concluded its 2024 Hurricane Beryl cash-based transfer (CBT) efforts under Strategic Outcome 2. WFP played a key role immediately after Hurricane Melissa due to the activation of the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and strong donor support for food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBT). The response to Hurricane Melissa and the related co-ordination efforts are expected to conclude in the first half of 2026, utilizing the remaining Activity 2 funds. Additionally, under Activity 4, the country launched a small pilot project.

Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) also supports crisis response. Activity 3 focuses on mandated service delivery, received donor and in-kind partner logistics support to respond to Hurricane Melissa. Significant assistance was provided via emergency telecommunications, ensuring vital communication early in the response. WFP activated standby partners, enabling a swift supply chain response, and supported partners and governments in mobilizing food and non-food items. The Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and Centre of Excellence played a key role in coordination, while prepositioned assets such as forklifts, generators, and trucks allowed operations to start immediately. While Activity 5, on-demand service provision, is new and relatively small, partner engagement and feedback have been strong. The remaining unspent funds are expected to be fully utilized by the end of the first half of 2026.

WFP reinforced its role as a key partner in the Caribbean, demonstrating leadership in emergency response while continuing to support preparedness and capacity-strengthening initiatives. Its physical presence in the region enabled rapid response and strengthened partnerships with national governments, regional bodies, and other UN agencies. Despite reduced new funding and shifts in the donor landscape, WFP maintained its capacity-building programs, and donors responded swiftly to emergency needs.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	21,261,650	14,358,005	28,759,596	6,835,238
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	21,261,650	14,358,005	28,759,596	6,835,238
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	20,188,200	13,731,656	28,252,209	6,777,658
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action.	1,073,450	626,350	507,387	57,580
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	7,941,257	6,827,671	17,470,970	6,874,203
SO01: National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	7,941,257	6,827,671	17,470,970	6,874,203
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	7,941,257	6,827,671	17,470,970	6,874,203
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,763,821	1,693,734	3,677,080	2,066,881

SO03: Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	1,763,821	1,693,734	3,677,080	2,066,881
Activity 03: Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	1,555,538	1,589,732	3,555,833	2,054,671
Activity 05: Provide on-demand supply chain services and common services to national institutions, organisations and humanitarian partners to increase their coverage and response capacity.	208,283	104,002	121,247	12,210
Non-SDG Target	0	0	5,310,883	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	30,966,728	22,879,410	55,218,530	15,776,323
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,241,332	1,564,910	3,028,319	1,377,678
Total Direct Costs	33,208,061	24,444,321	58,246,849	17,154,001
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	2,144,006	1,581,658	1,516,391	1,516,391
Grand Total	35,352,066	26,025,979	59,763,240	18,670,392

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Caribbean Food Security & Livelihoods Survey REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT | July 2025

[2] Indirect beneficiaries are calculated based on available poverty data for the relevant countries WFP worked in in 2025 including Antigua& Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago.

Operational context

[1] Caribbean Food Security & Livelihoods Survey REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT | July 2025

https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000168044/download/?_ga=2.164286204.214584446.1764864854-499995611.1749135100

[2] Caribbean Development Dynamics 2025 |

https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2024/12/caribbean-development-dynamics-2024_86de96a9/a8e79405-en.pdf

[3] Preliminary Assessments Reveal \$29.5B in Agricultural Damage from Hurricane Melissa |

<https://jis.gov.jm/preliminary-assessments-reveal-29-5b-in-agricultural-damage-from-hurricane-melissa/>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago

Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP unique beneficiaries refer to the number of distinct individuals who receive assistance from WFP without being double-counted, even if they were supported multiple times or through multiple activities.

[2] In Jamaica, several of the same communities were affected by both Hurricane Beryl and Hurricane Melissa. Consequently, the beneficiary figures reported for each emergency response include many of the same households. To determine the number of unique beneficiaries and to avoid inflating totals through double counting, WFP applied a methodology that selects the highest verified beneficiary total for each of the communities reached, rather than summing the figures from both responses. This approach accounts for the overlap in households while capturing the maximum scale of assistance delivered. Using this methodology, WFP reached 131,964 unique beneficiaries in Jamaica in 2025 with cash and food assistance following Hurricanes Beryl and Melissa. This figure represents the highest non-duplicated count across all communities served. The narrative for Hurricane Melissa in the 2025 Annual Country Report provides a disaggregated beneficiary breakdown to support accountability and transparency. However, these numbers are not unique and include overlaps with beneficiaries assisted after Hurricane Beryl. The unique beneficiary count for Jamaica in 2025 remains 131,964 people.

[3] The 2024 follow-up values are missing under this strategic outcome as no cash distributions or post-distribution monitoring were conducted in Barbados in 2024. Although cash support was provided in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Jamaica in 2024, post-distribution monitoring in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was not completed until 2025. In Jamaica, while post-distribution monitoring was completed for 2024, none has been conducted for 2025 to date, which prevents the WFP database from generating the 2024 follow-up values at this time.

[4] In 2025, WFP conducted a simulation for the anticipatory action mechanism in Saint Lucia under Activity 4 of Strategic Outcome 2. As the simulation cannot be classified as an actual trigger, no results are reported under Indicators A.1.8 and A.3.5 for Activity 4. Beneficiaries who participated in the simulation were instead recorded under general distributions in Indicator A.1.7.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Female labour force participation – Gender snapshot at Work in the Caribbean, ILO (May 2025)

[2] <https://www.ilo.org/publications/gender-snapshot-work-caribbean>

[3] World Bank blog “The gender wage gap in Latin America and the Caribbean” <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/latinamerica/gender-wage-gap-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean>

[4] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2024/05/28/tackling-the-reverse-gender-gap-in-the-caribbean> ,

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/latinamerica/five-trends-gender-inequality-caribbean> ,

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/lac/brief/country-gender-profiles-for-latin-america-and-the-caribbean>

[5] World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2024: Harnessing Social Protection for Gender Equality, Resilience and Transformation

[6] <https://radiojamaicanewsonline.com/local/jamaica-and-wfp-boost-partnership-to-speed-up-hurricane-melissa-relief>

[7] The 2024 and 2025 follow up values for CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment are not Applicable for WFP caribbean.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/jamaica/latin-america-caribbean-weekly-situation-update-12-december-2025>

[2] Regional Protection Analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean (November 2025)

[3] <https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-insights/may-2025-edition/data-update-regular-pathways-latin-america-and-caribbean>

[4] There are no 2024 follow-up values as the Post Distribution Monitoring for cash assistance conducted in 2024 were not conducted until 2025.

Environmental sustainability

[1] New UN Report: 74 percent of Latin American and Caribbean countries are highly exposed to extreme weather events, affecting food security |

<https://www.paho.org/en/news/27-1-2025-new-report-74-percent-latin-american-and-caribbean-countries-are-highly-exposed>

[2] Caribbean Food Security and Livelihoods Survey: Regional Summary Report 2025 |

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/caribbean-food-security-and-livelihoods-survey-regional-summary-report-2025>

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

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

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

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

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	76,125	70,996	93%
	female	68,875	68,114	99%
	total	145,000	139,110	96%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	7,975	6,632	83%
	female	6,525	5,478	84%
	total	14,500	12,110	84%
24-59 months	male	7,975	6,782	85%
	female	6,525	5,598	86%
	total	14,500	12,380	85%
5-11 years	male	7,975	7,630	96%
	female	6,525	7,148	110%
	total	14,500	14,778	102%
12-17 years	male	7,975	7,723	97%
	female	6,525	7,250	111%
	total	14,500	14,973	103%
18-59 years	male	40,600	36,153	89%
	female	39,150	35,962	92%
	total	79,750	72,115	90%
60+ years	male	3,625	6,076	168%
	female	3,625	6,678	184%
	total	7,250	12,754	176%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	145,000	139,110	96%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	20,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	145,000	139,110	95%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	48	0	0%
Canned Fish	28	0	0%
Canned Meat	25	0	0%
Canned Pulses	25	5	18%
Chickpeas	0	1	-
Iodised Salt	3	0	0%
Lentils	72	0	0%
Oat	36	0	0%
Rations	0	454	-
Rice	261	43	16%
Vegetable Oil	30	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	10,440,000	1,711,252	16%
Commodity Voucher	3,843,000	1,620,512	42%

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.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	109,222	109,222	
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	Individual	2,590	2,590	
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	US\$	1,313,314.82	1,313,314.82	
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\$	600,000	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\$	14,744,910.17	14,744,910.17	
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	%	100	100	
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.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	13	13
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	30	30
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.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	262	239
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	107	107
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	32	32
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	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	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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	3	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	Macro Insurance (CCS)	Number		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	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	4	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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number		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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	0	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	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	82,800	82,800
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	109,222	109,222
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.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1

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	399	421
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.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	4
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	2	8
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	8	8
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	23	36
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	21	26
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	71,570	71,570

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.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	18
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	15	40
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	0	6
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.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.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.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Food Security Sector (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	108	98
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	20	20
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	21	26
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	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.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	24
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	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	
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	15	20
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	2	2

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.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	17	17
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.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	141	140
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	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	National data & analytics (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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (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	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number		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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	
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	12	10
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	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	8	3

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government Institutions - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	13	=20	=17	17	15	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National Governments - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.44: 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	=1,100,000	1,100,000	1,500,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National Governments - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.45: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≤2	≤2	2		WFP programme monitoring
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)							
5.4.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	3.15	≥3.5	≥3.25	3.25	3.17	WFP survey
Target Group: National Social Protection Systems - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Macro Insurance (CCS)							
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=0	=0	14,744,910.17	5,613,844.51	WFP programme monitoring

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
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Output Results

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	68,875	67,109
			Male	76,125	70,013
			Total	145,000	137,122
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	528	502.92
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,600,000	1,683,751
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,843,000	1,620,512
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	5,815,000	2,433,080

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
			USD		27,500
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		1,005
			Male		983
			Total		1,988
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
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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	4	4
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	5	5

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Barbados - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	≥87	≥87	87		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥94	≥94	94		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥0	≥0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≥13	≥13	13		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≥6	≥6	6		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: 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
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18	=18	=18	18		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	=10	=10	10		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	=15	=15	15		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19	≥20	≤19	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≥11	≤6	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≥18	≤14	14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24	≥22	≤24	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≥23	≤18	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥22	≤22	22	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	35	≥40	≤35	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥43	≤42	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥41	≤38	38	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	≥18	≤22	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥23	≤34	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≥20	≤26	26	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Housholds - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92	≥92	≥92	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	≥93	≥93	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥92	≥92	92	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≥4	≥4	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	4	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≥4	≥4	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≥4	≥4	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: Barbados - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	≤12	=12	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤5	=5	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤9	=9	9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2	≥2	≥3	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≥8	≥8	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥5	≥5	5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≥25	≥25	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≥13	≥13	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≥19	≥19	19	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	45	≥45	≥45	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≥46	≥46	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46	≥46	≥46	46	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	28	≥28	≥28	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	≥33	≥33	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	30	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	207	207	
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	3	3	
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	253	253	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	900	900	
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	65	65	
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	57	57	
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	3	1	

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian Actors - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: - Subactivity: Coordination							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	98.8	=95	=99	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: 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	-				

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	49	≥30	≥36	49	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	≥22	≥36	32	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥28	≥31	41	54	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Not collected	Meeting	Not applicable	Not collected	Not collected	-

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=96.98	96.98		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=94.83	94.83		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=96.19	96.19		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.01	≥97	≥79.9	79.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥78.45	78.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.06	≥98	≥79.37	79.37		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: Barbados - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.6	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	82	=100	=83	82.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	=100	=93	92.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	=100	=88	87.65	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100		=100	243.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		=100	250	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100		=100	123.46	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93	=90	=90	46.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	=90	=90	79.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	=90	=90	28.89	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Populations - Location: St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	60	≥90	≥60	64.32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥90	≥60	65.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥90	≥60	64.76		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Targeted Communities - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	Not applicable	Not applicable	0	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Photo: WFP/Alexis Masciarelli

A woman carries a WFP emergency food box home in hard-hit Arlington, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, after Hurricane Melissa's devastation.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

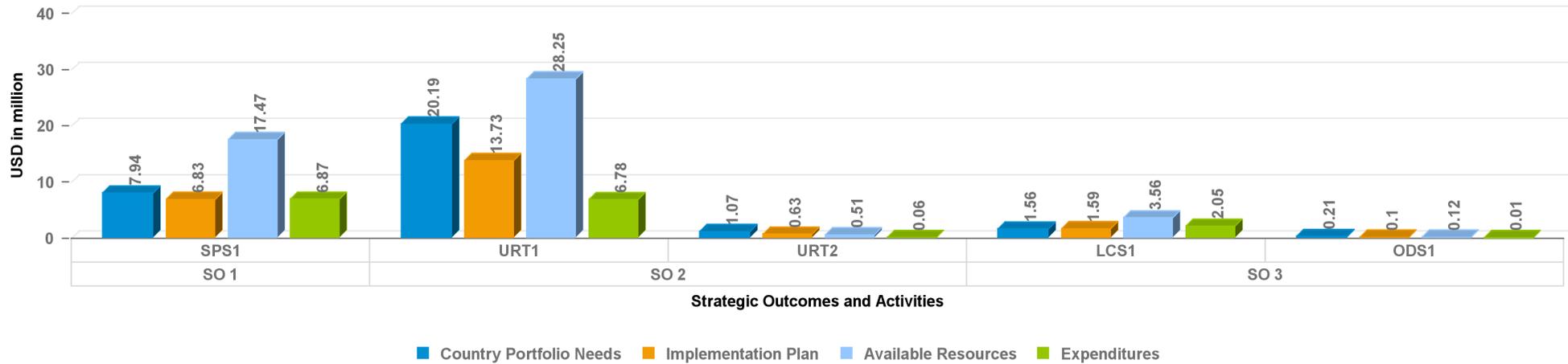
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain services and common services to national institutions, organisations and humanitarian partners to increase their coverage and response capacity.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	
		Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	20,188,200	13,731,656	28,252,209	6,777,658
		Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action.	1,073,450	626,350	507,387	57,580
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			21,261,650	14,358,005	28,759,596	6,835,238
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.	1,555,538	1,589,732	3,555,833	2,054,671
		Provide on-demand supply chain services and common services to national institutions, organisations and humanitarian partners to increase their coverage and response capacity.	208,283	104,002	121,247	12,210
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,763,821	1,693,734	3,677,080	2,066,881

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	7,941,257	6,827,671	17,470,970	6,874,203
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			7,941,257	6,827,671	17,470,970	6,874,203
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,310,883	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	5,310,883	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			30,966,728	22,879,410	55,218,530	15,776,323
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,241,332	1,564,910	3,028,319	1,377,678
Total Direct Costs			33,208,061	24,444,321	58,246,849	17,154,001
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,144,006	1,581,658	1,516,391	1,516,391
Grand Total			35,352,066	26,025,979	59,763,240	18,670,392


 CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

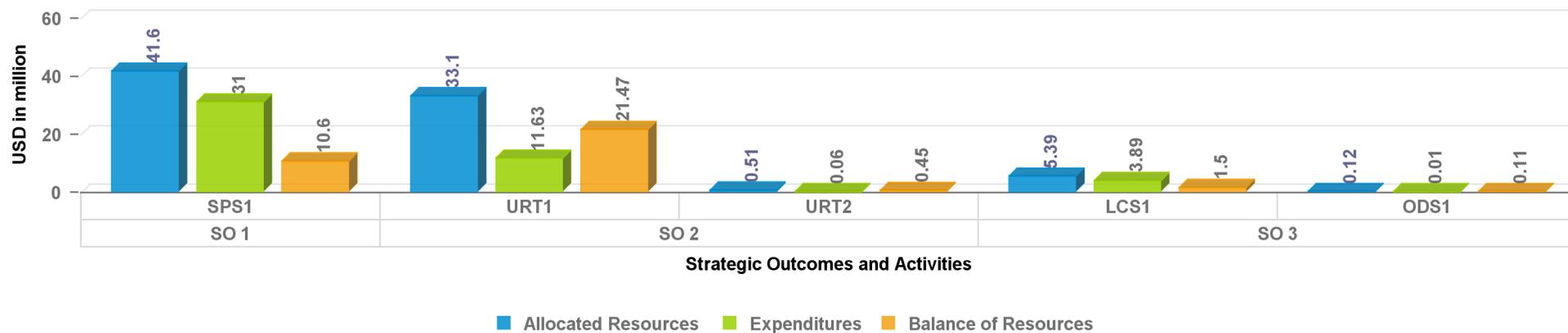
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain services and common services to national institutions, organisations and humanitarian partners to increase their coverage and response capacity.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	33,633,684	18,549,798	14,550,133	33,099,931	11,625,379	21,474,552
		Provide vulnerable populations with unconditional transfers, linked to national social protection and/or disaster management systems, as an anticipatory action.	2,155,900	507,387	0	507,387	57,580	449,807
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			35,789,584	19,057,185	14,550,133	33,607,318	11,682,960	21,924,358
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	34,138,598	41,601,594	0	41,601,594	31,004,827	10,596,767
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			34,138,598	41,601,594	0	41,601,594	31,004,827	10,596,767

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Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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 on-demand supply chain services and common services to national institutions, organisations and humanitarian partners to increase their coverage and response capacity.	208,283	121,247	0	121,247	12,210	109,037
		Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	7,772,582	4,454,574	935,979	5,390,553	3,889,391	1,501,162
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			7,980,865	4,575,821	935,979	5,511,800	3,901,601	1,610,199
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,310,883	0	5,310,883	0	5,310,883
Subtotal SDG Target			0	5,310,883	0	5,310,883	0	5,310,883
Total Direct Operational Cost			77,909,046	70,545,483	15,486,112	86,031,595	46,589,388	39,442,207
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,021,981	4,265,440	887,688	5,153,127	3,502,486	1,650,641
Total Direct Costs			82,931,027	74,810,923	16,373,800	91,184,723	50,091,874	41,092,848
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,133,696	4,559,258		4,559,258	4,559,258	0
Grand Total			88,064,723	79,370,182	16,373,800	95,743,981	54,651,133	41,092,848

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hering CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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