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Venezuela

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- By the end of 2025, over 5 million people needed immediate food assistance in Venezuela.
- Despite funding constraints that limited scale compared to 2024, WFP reached 762,135 people through school meals, community food assistance, and emergency response.
- WFP experienced a year of expansion not in scale, but in programme scope, access, and trust —consolidating strong relationships with communities, authorities and partners built over its first five years of presence in the country.

Growing stronger amid uncertainty, with people at the center

2025 marked a year of maturity for WFP in Venezuela, following its re-entry into the country in April 2021. Amid months of uncertainty, the once youngest WFP country office in the world grew in resilience, creativity, and agility, renewing its commitment to the most vulnerable.

Despite modest signs of macroeconomic growth, the experience of millions of families remained far more complex. **Venezuela experienced the highest food price inflation globally**, turning everyday life into a constant challenge —particularly for households earning in national currency, many of whom could afford barely a week of food from a standard monthly basket. **A significant share of the population continued to face several structural challenges**, including a high cost of living, a declining purchasing power, and limited access to basic services.

These pressures were compounded this year by **climate-related shocks**, which added a further layer of complexity to an already fragile food security situation. Irregular rainfall patterns, flooding, and prolonged dry spells affected agricultural production, disrupted livelihoods, and increased vulnerability in rural and peri-urban communities. Climate impacts, while uneven across regions, exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and heightened the reliance on timely and targeted food assistance.

Against this backdrop, WFP navigated an **uncertain and highly constrained funding outlook for most of the year**. By October 2025, the office had received only 15 percent of the resources it had secured in 2024.

Following a 2024 marked by peak reach and a diversified portfolio, the lack of resources forced the country office to make one of the most difficult decisions in its almost five years of presence in Venezuela: from March to June 2025, every dollar was stretched to avoid interrupting the school-based programme —the largest operation— midway through the school year; and **by August 2025, food assistance had to be cut for more than half a million people, most of them children in schools. Between September and December 2025, the operation shrank by nearly 50 percent**—in coverage, reach, staff, and partners—and, most critically, in its ability to sustain families for whom WFP assistance was an absolute lifeline.

The impact was immediate and deeply felt —by communities, partners, and staff alike. Yet as WFP teams visited every single school to announce and explain the reasons for the end of assistance, they were met not with complaints, but with resilience, warmth, and solidarity —as Venezuelans know best. **"At least you can stay where the needs are even greater"**, became fuel for the team, the partners, and the entire operation across the year.

Holding the line—staying relevant, safeguarding quality and operational standards, and maintaining the capacity to scale up—defined WFP's work in 2025 and anchors the story that unfolds in the pages ahead. As the year closed amid high economic volatility, and as vulnerable communities face increasing barriers to putting food on the table, WFP ensured they remain at the center of the humanitarian response by addressing their urgent needs while fostering their long-term development. To achieve this, the office is committed to rigorously assessing food-security needs, strengthening private-sector value chains, and embedding its work within long-term social protection programmes.

762,135

Total beneficiaries in 2025



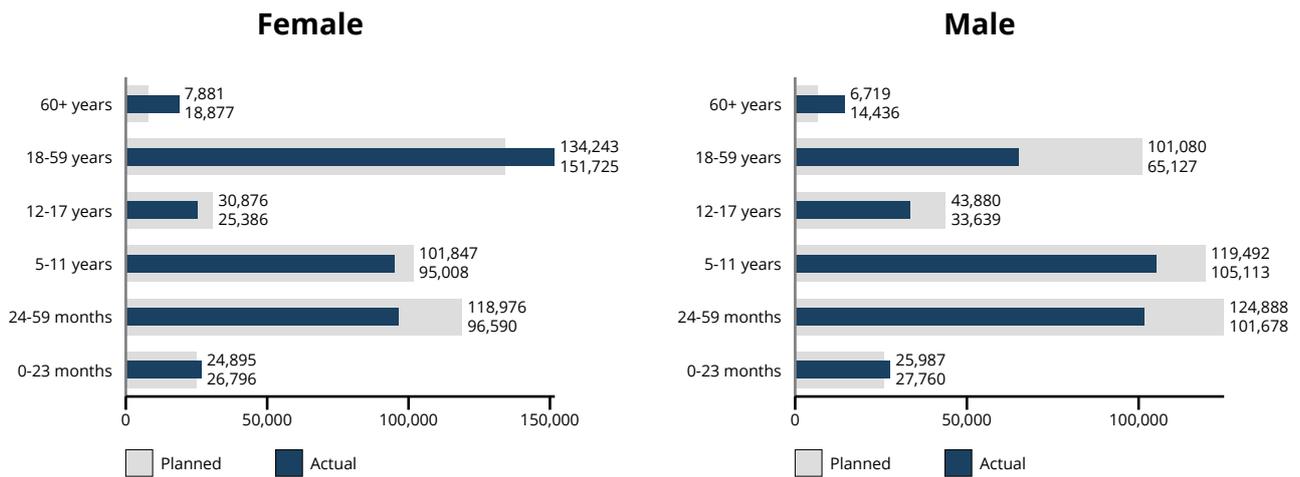
54% female



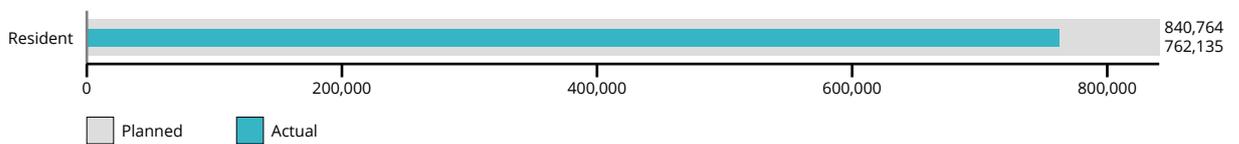
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 34,363 (39% Female, 61% Male)

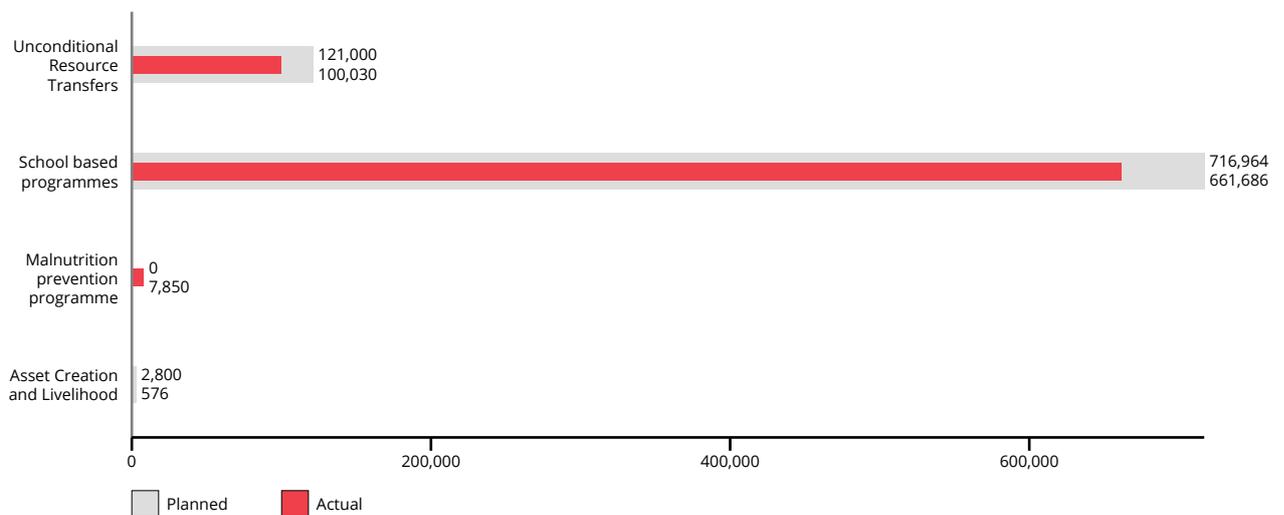
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



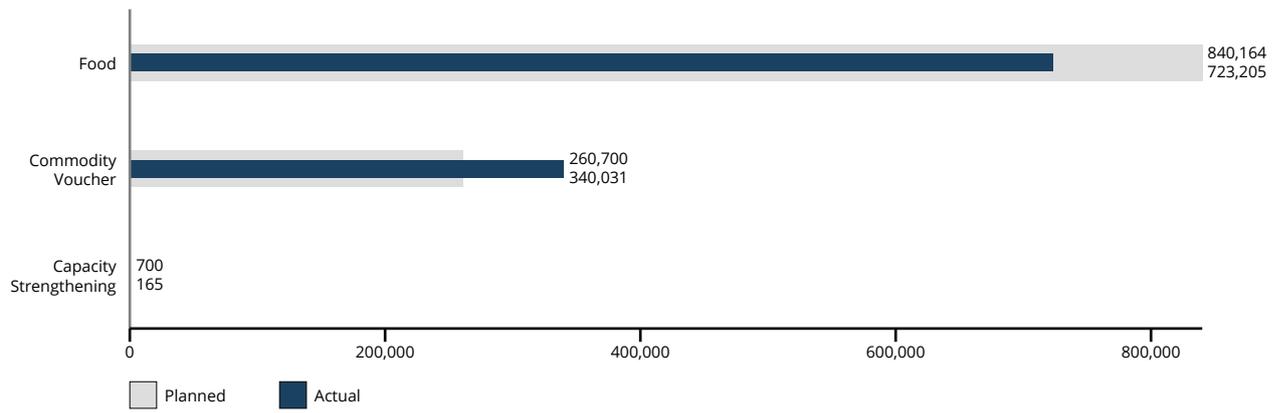
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



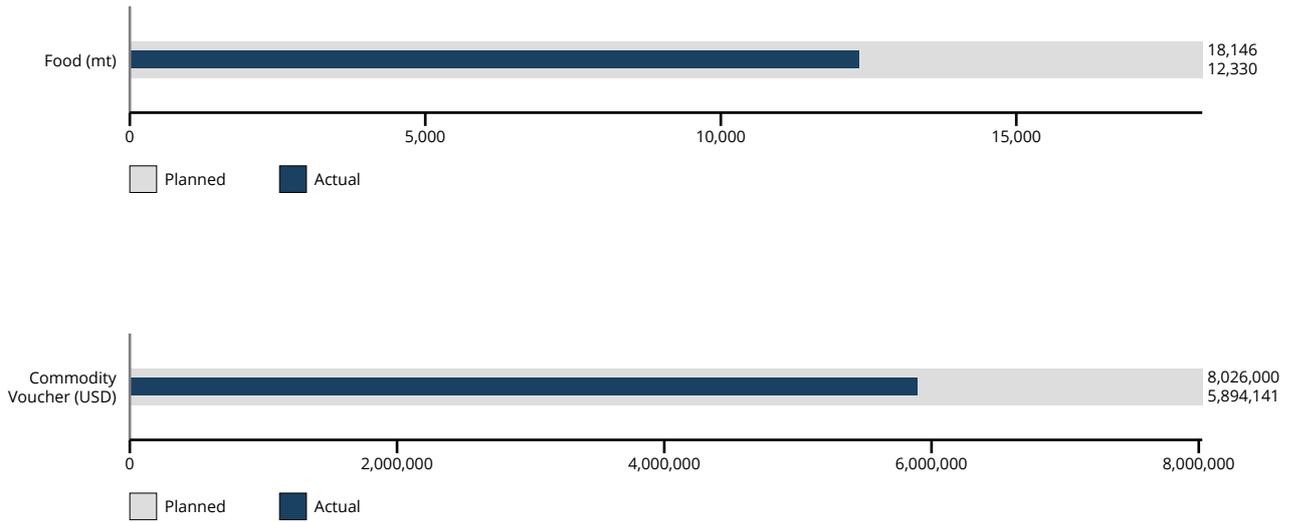
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



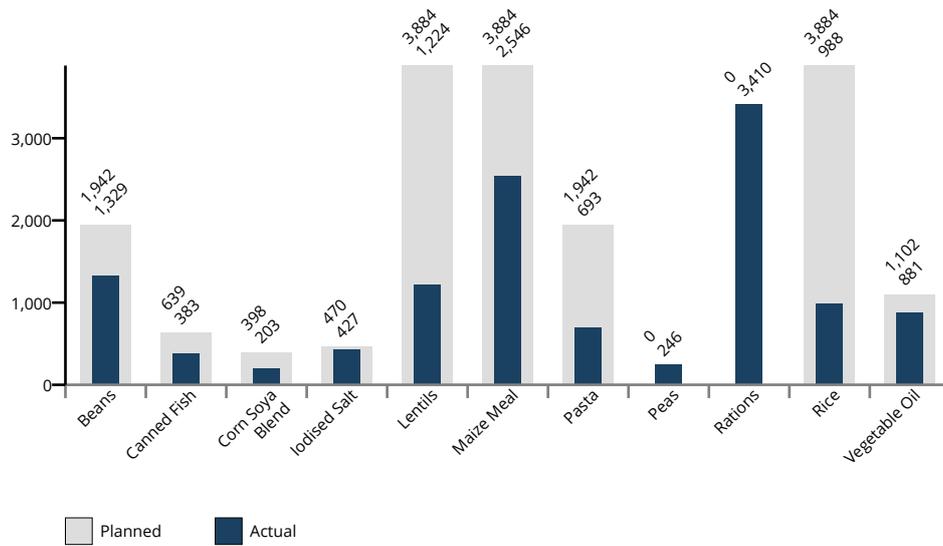
Beneficiaries by Modality



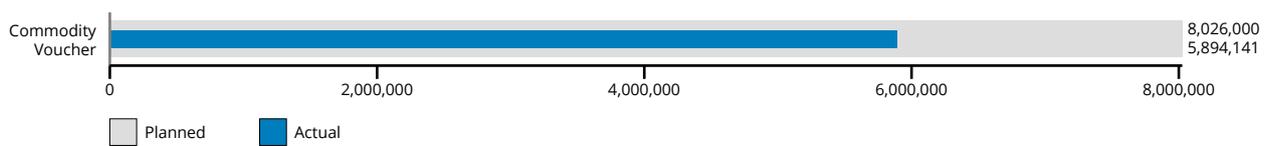
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Uncertainty amid rising inflation and extreme weather events



© WFP/Gustavo Vera

A schoolchild's father brings a WFP food basket home along the Orinoco River, Delta Amacuro, Venezuela.

In Venezuela, the country with the highest inflation in the world, **an average family -after working a whole month- can afford barely one week's worth of essential food items.** This reality became even more pronounced in 2025 as food security continued to deteriorate, driven primarily by the **combined effects of a volatile macroeconomic environment, a succession of climate-related shocks**, and limited access to essential services such as water and electricity. These pressures reduced households' economic access to food, undermined livelihoods, and intensified existing vulnerabilities which enhance the reliance on state programs and humanitarian assistance.

By December 2025, **more than 5.1 million people across Venezuela required urgent food assistance**, a 16 percent increase compared with 2024. This growing humanitarian caseload unfolded in the context of a sharp reduction in funding throughout the year, which severely limited the capacity of national and international organizations to respond at scale. As resources contracted, vulnerable households were left increasingly exposed to economic volatility and compelled to adopt harmful coping strategies to access food, further undermining their well-being.

Throughout 2025, **food insecurity continued to be mostly a matter of economic access.** As such, the macroeconomic context played a determining role in shaping households' capacity to purchase food. Although growth in the oil sector drove Gross Domestic Product (GDP) into positive territory in 2025 (ranging from 0.5 to 6.9 percent, depending on the source [1]), this expansion occurred against a backdrop of structural inequality [2], persistently high inflation, sustained currency depreciation, and very limited public income. As a result, the modest economic rebound did not translate into greater household purchasing power or improved access to basic goods.

After fifteen consecutive months of rising prices, Venezuela closed 2025 with food inflation exceeding **549 percent**, the highest in the world according to the International Monetary Fund. De facto dollarization persisted (particularly in the food sector) while the local currency continued to depreciate rapidly and consistently.

Amid the uncertainty, a public sector worker earned approximately US\$160 per month (salary plus government transfers), which covered only 23 percent of the food basket, valued at US\$693 in December 2025[3].

Such uncertainty required families across the country to make significant sacrifices to put food on the table, adopting coping strategies that ranged from reducing food consumption and diverting resources from essential needs to eroding livelihoods and, in some cases, engaging in activities that increase protection risks. Data from the Food Security Cluster showed that these strategies disproportionately affected vulnerable groups, including female headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and indigenous communities. Structural constraints (such as limited access to markets and formal employment, heavy unpaid care burdens, minimal and unstable incomes,

depleted resources, and climate events) deepened food insecurity and forced difficult trade-offs, often resulting in unequal intra household food allocation and women reducing their own intake.

In addition to one of the most challenging macroeconomic contexts globally, **2025 was marked by severe and overlapping climate shocks**, including heavy rains and flooding, drought, and unusually high temperatures that fueled wildfires and worsened water shortages. From late April onwards, the rainy and hurricane seasons triggered widespread flooding and landslides, with the Orinoco River exceeding historic levels in several states. Families already facing limited access to food, markets, and income were affected for months, with impacts persisting into the medium and long term.

Communities with limited purchasing power, eroded livelihoods, and (in the most affected areas) exposure to these extreme events increasingly depended on humanitarian assistance to cover their urgent needs and begin recovering. However, funding constraints sharply limited the capacity of the sector to respond at the required scale. WFP was particularly affected and faced some of the most severe operational impacts.

From March to July 2025, supported only by the partial funding to cover the second half of the 2025-26 school year, WFP implemented a breadth prioritization exercise to preserve programme continuity, particularly for school meals. This was followed by a depth prioritization that resulted in the discontinuation of assistance to more than half a million people across five states. Starting in August 2025, WFP reduced its operational footprint by 50 percent, closing field offices and warehouses and implementing sustained cost containment measures. **By the end 2025, only 13 percent of the Venezuela Humanitarian Response Plan had been funded—the lowest level since 2019—placing it among the most underfunded globally, according to OCHA.** Within this broader context, WFP funding reductions accounted for over 20 percent of the overall shortfall and nearly 80 percent of the food security sector.

Despite the severity of the cuts, **WFP continued to place people at the center of its response.** Teams visited each of the schools and communities that were left without assistance to explain the reasons for the reductions and to respond directly to questions from community members, families, teachers, and students. Despite the logistical challenge, this exercise **reaffirmed a renewed commitment to transparency and accountability to affected people, to ethical and rigorous targeting processes, and WFP's determination to continue mobilizing resources and sustain operations to where food assistance is most needed.**

Despite the constraints, WFP ensured the continuity of neutral and reliable assistance in some of the most remote and vulnerable communities through the School-Based Programme (SO1), Community Based Assistance (SO3), and Emergency Response (SO3). WFP's assistance continued to contribute to national sustainable social protection systems, with school meals initiatives representing both complementarity and long-term investment. In parallel, WFP continued to support local food system capacities linked to the school-based programme (SO2) and to provide critical logistics services to the wider humanitarian community across the country (SO4). Throughout the year, WFP also implemented contingency planning to ensure continuity of critical operations and duty of care in a context of increasing political and military tensions, while simultaneously expanding and deepening its partnerships with NGOs and national authorities. These efforts strengthened local access and acceptance through trust-based, respectful, and consistent engagement.

Risk management

WFP's operations in 2025 were shaped by a complex humanitarian, social, political and security context that required continuous monitoring and risk mitigation actions.

The presence of non-state armed groups, criminal networks, and illicit economies in remote and highly vulnerable areas (particularly in municipalities bordering with Colombia) continued to create volatile and unpredictable operating conditions. These dynamics heightened the risk of movement restrictions, localized insecurity, with risks for humanitarian personnel and commodities.

Supply chain disruptions also brought significant risks, driven by poor road conditions, limited transport options, reliance on river routes, extreme weather events, import constraints, and rising commodity and transport costs linked to ongoing economic instability.

These risks were compounded across the year by severe underfunding of the humanitarian response. With the Venezuela Humanitarian Response Plan among the most underfunded globally, resource constraints created significant challenges to mitigate some risks. Particularly, supporting cooperating partners to navigate new regulations, ensuring the timely delivery of imports and lowering food prices by buying at scale required significant effort.

To mitigate these risks, WFP prioritized robust preparedness and risk management measures. Close engagement with cooperating partners, including technical support to ensure compliance with national regulations, remained central to risk mitigation. Continuous access and security analysis informed operational planning and movement decisions, while

strong supply chain controls, partner due diligence, and monitoring systems safeguarded programme integrity. Community engagement and protection measures were reinforced to ensure assistance is delivered safely, neutrally, and in line with humanitarian principles.

Lessons learned

The unprecedented reduction in resources created an opportunity to strategically adapt, strengthening the sustainability and quality of WFP programmes. First, the country office focused on diversifying its funding streams. Sustained engagement with both traditional and nontraditional donors proved essential to maintain activities and reinforce the operation's resilience against future funding shocks.

Moreover, the prioritization exercise and withdrawal from five states underscored the importance of transparent and honest communication with communities. Direct engagement with affected schools, community members and local authorities (clearly explaining the rationale for programme suspension) was essential to maintaining trust and safeguarding WFP's reputation.

Reduced funding also limited WFP's ability to tailor assistance for people with differentiated needs, particularly persons with disabilities. Despite these constraints, the school-based programme strengthened inclusive approaches in specialized education schools, finding cost-effective ways to address the physical and social barriers that hinder food security for these groups.

Finally, WFP conducted three Learning and Action Review Events covering livelihood activities, the school meals approach for persons with disabilities, and joint work with national entities. These reviews generated key lessons on community participation, accessible communication, and people-centered programming. The Monitoring Committee reviews the recommendations to help embed these lessons into decision making and planning.

La Guajira, Venezuela

La Guajira : When strength is also on the table



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In Wayú Indigenous communities, women play a central role in sustaining their families and the community.

In Venezuela's La Guajira, just steps from the Colombian border, every morning is a test of resilience. The scorching sun and deserts soil, long distances, and limited access to quality, affordable food shape daily life for indigenous communities. WFP is there to support these families—most of them led by women—to better cope with food insecurity and ease the pressure faced by the most remote, border-area communities in times of uncertainty.

In the far north of Zulia state, Wayú families move with the rhythm of the desert, sustaining their lives through herding and the meticulous art of weaving. These traditions are more than livelihoods—they are the threads that bind their identity, their heritage, and their daily struggle for survival.

Today, nearly half a million Wayú people live in Venezuela, forming one of the country's largest Indigenous communities. They are families connected not only by territory and language, but by bonds that stretch across the Guajira peninsula, transcending borders and carrying centuries of history with them.

As Venezuela's social and economic crisis deepened over the past decade, the Wayú people have endured without access to the most basic public services. Many cross the border to Colombia seeking healthcare, food, or education for their children—yet they remain firmly rooted in their ancestral lands. Life in the desert adds another layer of hardship, as families confront climate extremes that threaten their livelihoods: months of scorching drought that dry out wells and grazing lands, followed by sudden, destructive floods when the rain finally arrives.

By December 2025, food prices in Venezuela had risen to nearly seven times what they were the previous year. For families in La Guajira, this meant that a full month's income could barely cover a week of food.

Here, the impact is impossible to ignore. Nine out of ten Wayú households are forced to make hard decisions to put food on their tables: shrinking portions, skipping meals, borrowing money, or selling the few assets they own—looms, thread, goats, chickens. And when food becomes scarce for too long, children begin leaving school, while caregivers face decisions that often carry serious risks.

In 2025, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided food assistance to more than three thousand families across remote Wayú communities in the Venezuelan Guajira, and continues to work alongside them today. The goal is not only to ensure food reaches families in times of greatest need, but also to reduce the desperate measures they resort to in order to get food.

Women stand at the heart of these efforts. Many serve on community committees—groups chosen by the communities themselves to ensure registration, distribution, and monitoring are carried out transparently, respectfully, and in keeping with Wayuu cultural traditions.

To adapt is to endure

The traditional Wayú diet is shaped by the desert itself. Goats—resilient and resourceful—form the backbone of their food system and economy. Families raise them, eat them, exchange them, and rely on them for rituals and community agreements. Their diet is complemented by small seasonal harvests from their gardens: corn, cassava, plantain, squash, beans.

The foundation of this food system rests largely in the hands of Wayú women. They generate and manage the income that keeps households afloat, and they stay in their territories to protect what little they own—goats, pigs, and a few chickens.

"That's what sustains us, what feeds us," says Magaly Fernández.

She, her sister Marilena, and a niece care for the children and animals while the men travel to nearby towns searching for additional income—"because we have to complement the food," she explains.

Owning animals here is a luxury—one that even those who have it know can fade out quickly. During the hardest months of the year, when food and basic services become more expensive or scarce, families often have no choice but to sell their goats, pigs, or chickens to buy medicine, school supplies, or transportation. After that, they are left with nothing.

This is why the WFP programme is designed around the seasonal calendar—the periods of the year when life becomes especially difficult: the peaks of drought or the start of the school year, for example. This calendar is built locally, with the families themselves, and draws on the memory, strategies, and resilience of women like Eneida.

Programme performance

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



More than **661,000** people reached through the **school-based programme**.



Upwards of **338,000** students were assisted in **2,612 pre-primary and primary schools** under the school-based programme.



Over **19,500** students with disabilities in **271 specialized education schools** supported through food assistance.



Nearly **90,500** school personnel took part in the School-Based Programme and received assistance.



7,850 children received extra support through a school-break intervention of **Super Cereal Plus**.



915 school kitchens improved through maintenance works and utensil kits deliveries to support daily school meals.

In Venezuela, WFP's most impactful initiative is its school-based programme, which goes beyond providing nutritious meals to children and has become a platform through which food-insecure households, schools, and communities engage to foster their resilience.

The programme provides a comprehensive package of assistance that includes food assistance (for students, school personnel, and households outside the schools), infrastructure improvements for kitchens, and capacity-strengthening activities for school staff. All this is delivered through an inclusive model that incorporates tailored nutrition and disability-inclusion services while strengthening local markets. In 2025, it reached over **661,686 people through schools** in nine states (Anzoátegui, Barinas, Delta Amacuro, Falcón, Monagas, Trujillo, Sucre, Yaracuy, and Zulia). All activities were provided through a network of **17 cooperating partners** (10 INGOs and 7 NGOs), in close coordination with national authorities and the private sector.

It did so, first, by delivering food assistance through two modalities: **(1) meals prepared and served inside 1,576 schools**, providing one nutritious meal that contributed to the diets of students and school personnel, with menus including fruits, vegetables, tubers, cereals, pulses, sardines, and vegetable oil; and **(2) take-home rations** through **1,036 schools** in remote locations or without adequate infrastructure for cooking meals, and in **271** specialized education schools for persons with disabilities. The latter rations included cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt. Both ration types were designed to cover **30-45 percent** of a child's daily energy requirements (varying by age) and were delivered to students and school personnel.

Secondly, **in 2025 WFP also leveraged schools as an entry point to support vulnerable households**. In schools specialized in serving persons with disabilities—where students and families face additional challenges and expenses to access food—and in municipalities with the highest levels of food insecurity, WFP also provided a family take-home ration. These baskets covered **50 percent** of the monthly energy requirements of a four-member household and included pulses, cereals, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt.

In total, the programme assisted **206,965 children with hot meals, 131,679 children with take-home rations, 22,091 students with disabilities, 90,534 school personnel, and 210,417 household members** across the nine states.

However, coverage fluctuated throughout the year as it was severely impacted by funding constraints. The first effects were felt between March and July 2025, when WFP—seeking to stretch resources and continue assistance until the end of the school year—applied a breadth prioritization. This reduced the number of feeding days within schools from 20 days per month to 7, and slightly reduced the variety of food commodities. **Even as the programme continued serving students, they saw the food on their plates getting smaller.**

As the funding landscape worsened in mid-June 2025, WFP was forced to reduce geographical coverage with a **depth prioritization** at the beginning of the new school year in October. The programme narrowed its scope to the states with higher levels of food insecurity and inter-sectoral needs. **After leaving five states and pausing assistance for nearly half a million people**, the programme remained in **Delta Amacuro, Falcón, Sucre, and Zulia**, maintaining WFP commitment to assist those who needed it most.

Beyond the number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance, these funding constraints deeply affected the programme's additional components, which foster social cohesion and community resilience beyond addressing urgent needs. These components aim to 1. strengthen the capacity of schools to provide high-quality services; 2. provide tailored nutrition and inclusion services; and 3. foster local market development.

The capacity strengthening of schools focuses on ensuring that school personnel have the skills to prepare nutritious meals and that institutions have the infrastructure to do so.

Following these objectives, WFP trained cooks and members of the "school meals teams"—school structures selected through participatory processes and responsible for overseeing programme quality and accountability. Participants strengthened their knowledge in nutrition, menu planning, safe food preparation, water purification, and proper food storage, with attention to the roles and responsibilities of men and women throughout the process. Furthermore, nutrition education workshops were implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the National Nutrition Institute (INN, for its acronym in Spanish), reaching **more than 500 cooks and state-level staff from these institutions.**

In 2025, WFP **improved 915 school kitchens** through a combination of maintenance works and the provision of essential kitchen equipment. These interventions included 212 kitchen maintenance activities (such as repairing or installing stoves, connecting facilities to gas systems, and installing water tanks to secure access to clean water) alongside 809 deliveries of utensil kits to strengthen food safety and storage conditions. These improvements enhanced food safety and meal quality, supported safer and more efficient meal preparation, and contributed to greater student participation, ultimately strengthening the overall effectiveness of the school-based programme. However, as funding became scarcer, this was one of the first activities to be postponed, prioritizing resources for food procurement.

Beyond improving overall programme quality, WFP identified two groups requiring tailored support: young children vulnerable to malnutrition and persons with disabilities who face social and physical barriers to accessing food.

To prevent malnutrition among children aged 6 to 35 months, WFP implemented **nutrition sensitive actions**. Super Cereal Plus complemented the food rations of more than 32,000 children to improve their nutritional value. In prioritized areas, WFP temporarily provided an additional 100 g/day of Super Cereal Plus for 90 days to **7,850 children during the school break**. This action helped to prevent malnutrition among this vulnerable group and was accompanied by systematic dialogues with caregivers on age-appropriate feeding, breastfeeding, and safe water practices, reinforced by the distribution of water purification tablets.

To foster inclusion, WFP partnered with the Organization of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) Fundación Vanessa Peretti (FUNVAPE) to **ensure that school meals considered the specific needs, potential, and realities of students with disabilities and their families**. In specialized education schools, WFP and FUNVAPE introduced cost-effective reasonable accommodations, such as information provided through Venezuelan Sign Language interpreters and other disability-inclusive communication materials. Cooperating partners also received training on how to appropriately engage with persons with disabilities across the programme cycle. In addition, two initiatives aimed at strengthening good nutrition practices reached their final development stage: *NutriPedia*, a set of methodological tools for community dialogues supporting informed decisions on nutrition, inclusion, and gender; and *DeTraje*, a disability-inclusion strategy that builds on children's literature to promote autonomy among students with disabilities. These complementary resources were designed in 2025 through a consultative process involving communities and technical areas and are set to be piloted in 2026 as part of the regular school-based programme.

Both nutrition sensitive and inclusion components required sustained effort to preserve amid funding cuts. Super Cereal Plus deliveries declined as operations withdrew from five states; reasonable accommodations were rigorously reviewed to avoid additional costs, which limited their reach; and *NutriPedia's* community dialogues were temporarily paused from March to October 2025 to contain expenditures. Despite these constraints, core activities were maintained where needs were highest, and preparatory work continued to enable scale-up when resources allow.

Finally, in 2025, the **school-based programme continued to serve as a platform to foster local market development**. WFP collaborated with local retailers to procure and deliver food to schools while strengthening their capacities in logistics, food safety, and cost-efficient distribution. This approach was especially relevant for the procurement of fresh foods from locally contracted retailers in Anzoátegui, Barinas, Falcón, Monagas, Sucre, Trujillo, and Yaracuy. WFP supported retailers in Falcón to implement a fully outsourced model for take-home rations (covering all items except Super Cereal Plus and fortified vegetable oil) and subsequently expanded this model to Sucre and Zulia. This approach reduced operational costs, injected resources into local economies, and strengthened national supply chains.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

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



Over **2,500 metric tons fresh produce** fruits and vegetables procured locally.



USD **1.4 million** invested in **local food procurement** for school meals.



300 smallholder farmers integrated into the school meals' supply chain.



Coordination with FAO and UNDP to **strengthen local food systems**.

WFP places particular emphasis on strengthening national and local capacities as a foundation for sustainable food security, starting with the local food system which is central to ensure an accessible and nutritious diet. By linking food assistance with local production, markets, and institutions, WFP seeks to go beyond immediate food assistance, by improving long term food security while supporting livelihoods, local economies, and national ownership.

In 2025, one of WFP's main achievements was **strengthening collaboration with the local agri-food sector through both direct and indirect food procurement**. By working with five national retailers, WFP **procured more than 2,500 metric tons** of fruits and vegetables sourced from over **300 smallholder farmers**. These fresh food commodities reached more than 256,392 beneficiaries (including students and school personnel) through the hot meals' modality of the school-based programme, directly linking local production with improved nutrition outcomes for children and communities.

Leveraging these partnerships, the country office developed a digital tool to trace purchases from smallholder farmers and medium-sized producers through wholesalers and intermediaries. This innovation enabled end-to-end traceability across the food value chain, strengthening transparency and accountability in procurement processes. By the third quarter of 2025, more than 70 smallholder farmers—including producers and aggregators contributing to the agri-food value chain—had been registered, with women representing approximately 10 percent of participants.

This traceability is critical to demonstrate the positive impact of local procurement on economic development. In 2025, **more than USD 1.4 million were invested directly** in the procurement of fruits and vegetables from small-scale producers. This investment contributed to increased incomes for smallholder farmers, expanded sales volumes, greater employment opportunities within the private sector, and the strengthening of local economies. The registry also provides an evidence base for future capacity strengthening interventions aimed at improving productivity and market access for mapped smallholder farmers.

In parallel, WFP participated in technical panels with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to explore new partnerships to promote local food systems and strengthen producer organizations.

In 2026, marking its fifth year of presence in the country, WFP will increasingly build on the access, trust, and operational experience generated through its current programmes to scale up interventions that strengthen local food systems and value chains linked to social protection programs. This growing area of engagement will place a strong gender lens at its core, promoting women's empowerment, leadership, and awareness of rights—including land access, prevention of gender-based violence, and negotiation skills—complemented by the establishment of safe spaces and support networks to enable collective action and longer-term impact.

As these activities were implemented under the School-Based Programme, no funds were allocated or utilized under this Strategic Result.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	0 - Does not integrate gender or age

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



41,700 people affected by floodings received food assistance from WFP.



More than **58,900 people** in high food insecure communities received food assistance from WFP.



Over **4,600 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and elderly persons** received assistance in coordination with National Institute of Nutrition.



Livelihood portfolio continued to expand and diversify, including in **indigenous communities**.



70 humanitarian actors are part of the Food Security Cluster, co-led by WFP, informing and better coordinating the food security response.

In 2025, WFP leveraged its unprecedented access to food-insecure communities and its strong partnerships with local governments to address urgent needs, while also fostering the resilience and recovery of vulnerable populations affected by extreme weather events and by one of the most volatile economic contexts of the world. WFP applied an evidence-based approach that adapts assistance according to the severity of needs in each community and leveraged a wide range of partnerships (and its leadership of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster) to foster a coordinated, timely, and effective response.

In order to achieve this, WFP implemented two complementary programmes in 2025. **The first focused on addressing urgent needs through Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR)**, supporting locations affected by climate shocks where livelihoods and physical access to essential goods and services were severely disrupted. **The second was the community-based programme, designed to tackle both severe and moderate food insecurity with context-relevant support.** For communities facing severe food insecurity (those with limited purchasing power, restricted access to markets, low food consumption, and resorting to harmful coping strategies) the programme provided targeted food assistance. In areas identified with moderate food insecurity, the programme provided tailored nutritional assistance for vulnerable groups and activities aimed at strengthening livelihoods and resilience.

In 2025, WFP Venezuela was required to scale up its Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) programme, as the country experienced **40 tropical waves** and **two hurricanes—Jerry and Melissa**. Between May and November, homes, farmland, and critical infrastructure suffered widespread damage. Flooding caused by the overflow of the Orinoco River in Anzoátegui and Guárico, the Apure and Meta rivers in Apure, and Lake Maracaibo in Zulia affected thousands of families.

In this context, WFP reached **41,700 people** living in the most affected communities. The food assistance covered **50 percent** of a four-person household's energy needs for **60 days** (aligned with Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster guidelines), delivered through distributions of cereals, pulses, and fortified foods such as oil, maize meal, and salt. Families also received water purification tablets and guidance on safe water practices, while households in Apure (the most heavily impacted state) additionally received **two hygiene kits** adapted to gender-specific needs. In parallel, WFP began reviewing the nutritional adequacy of its emergency food baskets to align them with WFP standards, which resulted in the development of a **72-hour ready-to-eat basket** tailored for rapid-onset emergencies. The country office

will continue reviewing and adjusting the remaining emergency food baskets next year to strengthen the quality and relevance of its emergency response.

WFP also contributed to preparedness and risk-reduction efforts by donating **12,320 polypropylene bags** to Civil Protection in Apure and Amazonas. These materials were used to build retaining walls that reduced the impact of river flooding and helped protect critical infrastructure (such as a water-treatment plant) and livelihood assets, benefiting nearly **184,343 people**. This work was carried out in partnership with local authorities, Civil Protection, and community organizations.

To ensure accountability and protect these vulnerable communities, implementation teams briefed households on the objectives, content, and appropriate use of the assistance, as well as on the available feedback mechanisms and key nutrition messages. Community leaders and suppliers were also sensitized on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and on core humanitarian principles.

In parallel, WFP launched a community-based programme to address the urgent needs of households without economic access to food and to bolster the resilience of those at risk of sliding into food insecurity. The intervention sought to improve food consumption, curb harmful coping strategies, and strengthen livelihoods in geographically targeted communities across Amazonas, Apure, Sucre, and Zulia, reaching more than **58,906 people**.

To assess the levels of food insecurity, **WFP applied a rigorous targeting and prioritization process** combining geographic analysis, secondary data, community perspectives, and quantitative verification. First, states and municipalities with the highest levels of food insecurity (IPC/CIF 3 and 4) were prioritized, followed by a review of demographic, socioeconomic, protection, and food-security data to understand local vulnerabilities. In each prioritized area, WFP conducted inclusive community consultations—engaging women heads of households, elderly people, persons with disabilities and their caregivers, Indigenous Peoples, and local leaders—to identify the most affected zones. Based on these qualitative insights, WFP carried out door-to-door quantitative targeting using the CARI methodology. Finally, the results were validated through community assemblies, confirming accuracy and addressing any coverage gaps before assistance began.

In communities facing severe levels of food insecurity, assistance consisted of a food basket containing pulses, cereals, and fortified foods such as maize meal, vegetable oil, and salt. The basket was designed to provide two balanced meals per day for a family of four over 30 days, covering 50 percent of their daily energy needs, in line with Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster guidelines and adapted to each community's food-security conditions. Moreover, distributions were held between 4 and 6 months and were scheduled according to seasonal calendars to ensure support during periods of low productivity, when household food access typically decreases. **Across 2025 these general food distributions reached over 53,672 people.**

Such service at the community level requires a deliberate effort to preserve social cohesion and foster accountability to affected people. Only when communities feel respected and perceive humanitarian assistance as fair and transparent can programmes evolve without causing harm. To ensure this, WFP's community-based programme piloted **Community Support Teams**—volunteer groups of local residents who support programme management and implementation. These teams promote equitable participation among women, men, youth, elderly people, and Indigenous Peoples, while respecting traditional community structures. The pilot engaged 90 participants (90 percent of them women) in Zulia, strengthening women's leadership and broadening participation and decision-making across diverse groups.

In line with this commitment, WFP also carried out **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** processes in 11 Indigenous communities belonging to the Jivi, Wayú, and Kariña peoples. These processes ensured that communities clearly understood the intervention, participated voluntarily, exercised their collective rights, and enabled women to take on central roles in communication and decision-making.

To expand the reach of crisis-response food assistance, WFP also leveraged the school platform to reach those in higher needs in areas where access was more challenging. As such, at the beginning of school year 2025-26, WFP assisted 92,380 beneficiaries with take-home emergency school meals in Delta Amacuro and Zulia states, which later continued being assisted through the regular school-based programme.

Even though in 2025 addressing immediate food needs remained WFP's top priority, the deterioration of economic conditions made evident the need to enhance resilience and foster sustainable livelihoods. Therefore, the community-based programme expanded its scope to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and help communities experiencing borderline food security reduce their risk of falling behind.

Seeking to connect immediate relief with longer-term development, WFP worked to strengthen household livelihoods in communities facing moderate food insecurity. To this end, WFP implemented **Food Assistance for Training (FFT)** activities in Sucre state, where **165 participants** received training in fishing, bakery, pastry, and gastronomy. After successfully completing the trainings and developing a business plan, they received conditional household food assistance reaching **411 additional people** (amounting a total of 576 beneficiaries). Participants also received

entrepreneurship kits tailored to their respective trades. Through a partnership with UNFPA, they also benefited from complementary sessions on gender-based violence, safe referrals, and prevention. In response to lessons learned in 2024—specifically that many women dropped out of FFT activities due to childcare responsibilities—WFP established **child-safe spaces**, enabling caregivers to attend training sessions while ensuring the safety of their children.

As livelihood interventions remain critical for long-term recovery after years of economic hardship, WFP also focused on strengthening the design of these activities to ensure they are context-appropriate and effective. To this end, WFP conducted **labour market assessments** to identify the most relevant vocational skills, developed a **seasonal calendar** to understand harvest and production cycles, targeted communities with the greatest potential to benefit, carried out **gender and protection analyses** to identify risks, and conducted community consultations to understand how climate-related events affect local livelihoods.

Findings from these assessments showed that the work in the **Amazonas state**, particularly the collaboration with Indigenous communities, presents both significant potential and important challenges. To strengthen future interventions, WFP mapped key actors in the region to better understand existing capacities, coordination opportunities, and the type of support required to advance livelihood efforts effectively.

WFP community-based programme further partnered with the **INN** to improve nutrition outcomes for the elderly and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). Implemented in **Falcón and Zulia**, the initiative provided food assistance to **4,658 people**, of whom **79 percent were elderly** and **21 percent were PBWG**. Participants received an individual monthly food basket for **three months**, covering **50 percent of daily energy requirements**. The ration, composed of cereal, pulses, and fortified foods such as maize meal and vegetable oil; complemented social protection programmes to help address malnutrition. PBWG received an additional **100g daily ration of Super Cereal Plus** to meet increased nutritional needs, while the elderly received a complementary fortified cereal provided by INN. Water purification tablets were also distributed to improve access to safe drinking water. The intervention was reinforced with tailored information sessions on healthy diets, breastfeeding, and safe water practices, ensuring cultural relevance and responsiveness to the needs of each group.

Beyond these programmes, in 2025 WFP also tackled food insecurity by strengthening national institutions' long-term capacities to better address the needs of Venezuelans. In particular, WFP supported the national risk-management system. WFP provided training to **35 staff from national institutions** on emergency preparedness and response, and trained **30 staff from 24 partner organizations** on humanitarian negotiation, with support from the Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiation. In coordination with the Ministry of Ecosocialism, WFP also **identified flood-prone areas and precipitation thresholds**, conducted community consultations, and contributed to the 2025 country-office contingency planning workshop.

Finally, **WFP continued co-leading the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster with FAO**, which remained a key coordination platform for **70 humanitarian actors**, 62 full members—implementing 54 food security and livelihoods projects, including 34 local organizations, and 8 observer members. WFP sustained its role as the main food assistance provider under the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The food security sector reached 830,258 people out of the two million targeted, with 762,000 individuals (81 percent) assisted through WFP's school based, community-based, livelihoods, and emergency programmes.

The Cluster facilitated the exchange of best practices and provided technical guidance through national and subnational platforms, in coordination with OCHA's Local Coordination Forums. The Food Basket Working Group advanced the development of a Food Basket and Food Safety Guide, as well as a Guide for Community Kitchens to be used during rain-related emergencies. The Livelihoods Discussion Group initiated a set of recommendations for nonagricultural livelihoods in rural and urban contexts. Additionally, a guidance document for food security projects was drafted, and—with support from a consultancy with FUNVAPE—the Cluster developed a guide promoting the inclusion of persons with disabilities in food security and livelihoods programming.

During the most acute months of funding constraints, the FSC played a pivotal role in developing a prioritization strategy for the humanitarian community. The Cluster conducted 16 field missions across 11 states and organized needs and gap analysis workshops using food assistance criteria to identify populations in need. **These efforts generated quantitative and qualitative analyses that informed resource prioritization.** The Cluster also supported the review of the 2025 HRP and contributed to the Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2026.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



Emergency logistics support, temporary warehouse and delivery of **15.5** metric tons of relief items.



Indirectly reaching over **175,000** people through service provision to partner programmes.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP provides coordination and management services that enable national and international humanitarian actors to access standardized logistics services. This outcome covers activities implemented through the Logistics Cluster mechanism as well as on-demand logistics and management services delivered by WFP upon formal request from partners.

In May 2025, following the recommendations of the 2024 Gap and Needs Assessment (GNA), the Logistics Cluster in Venezuela formally transitioned into the Logistics Working Group (LWG). This shift aimed to enhance the sustainability of coordination efforts and adopt a model better aligned with Venezuela's evolving operational context. While acknowledging persistent access constraints and a fragile humanitarian environment, the assessment concluded that the LWG would strengthen follow-up on existing initiatives, improve resource optimization, and reinforce resilience in humanitarian logistics.

Led by WFP, the LWG continued to serve as a critical national coordination platform, **engaging 47 humanitarian organizations**, including 25 international NGOs, 11 national NGOs, 8 UN agencies, 2 International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement organizations, and 1 search-and-rescue federation. Partners collectively addressed key operational challenges, such as limited storage capacity, restricted access to remote areas, and complex import procedures, all of which significantly affect delivery timelines and costs.

To strengthen coordination and efficiency, the LWG convened 17 national meetings, activated 10 subnational networks, and consolidated three thematic working groups focused on import procedures, river transport operations, and good logistics practices. These platforms facilitate experiencesharing, harmonization of approaches, and identification of practical solutions. Notably, in collaboration with the Health Cluster, the LWG conducted a Medicines Supply Assessment, which informed strategies to reduce supply delays, including leveraging private-sector partnerships. River transport operations were also strengthened through standardized security protocols and an online training session consolidating best practices. In parallel, the LWG promoted environmentally responsible logistics, leading four partners to commit to integrating recycling activities into their operations.

Capacity strengthening remained a core pillar of LWG engagement. Four two-day workshops held in Sucre, Anzoátegui, Táchira, and Zulia reached 55 participants—33 percent from national NGOs—enhancing emergency logistics coordination and fostering collaboration at the local level. These efforts contributed to greater preparedness and operational resilience for sudden-onset emergencies.

The LWG played a particularly critical role during the floods affecting Apure state between June and September 2025. In coordination with OCHA, deployments to Páez and San Fernando municipalities enabled the rapid establishment of a temporary warehouse and the coordinated transport of more than 15.5 metric tons of relief items, including medicines, nutrition supplies, and kitchen equipment. To support operational decision-making, the LWG compiled and disseminated information on road conditions, alternative routes, and urgent logistics needs through infographics and the LogIE platform, which was actively used by OCHA's Situation Room.

In parallel, the growth trajectory of WFP's on-demand Service Provision portfolio observed in 2023-24 slowed in 2025 due to significant funding reductions. Across partners, logistics requirements declined by an estimated 50 percent. Despite these constraints, WFP maintained core logistics services through December 2025 for key partners, including PAHO, UNHCR, and IOM. Services included dry and cold storage, logistics staffing support, and nationwide transport. Through economies of scale, WFP continued to generate average cost savings of approximately 50 percent compared to private providers, helping partners sustain operations in a constrained funding environment.

WFP continued to use the LWG coordination platform to present and offer on-demand logistics services to all NGOs operating in Venezuela, highlighting the value proposition and national-level support that WFP Service Provision can offer. This outreach contributed to building partner confidence, particularly demonstrated by Comitato Internazionale

per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), which signed an LSA for warehousing services at the El Consejo Hub.

During the period, WFP also worked on the development and inclusion of new services in the logistics portfolio, including the option for consolidated transport in cases where WFP’s regular NFI transport operations did not achieve full-truck loads. While several partners expressed interest, most NGOs continued to face funding constraints throughout the year. As a result, uptake of consolidated transport services is expected to increase in 2026, once partners have greater operational capacity to engage.

According to reports from our partners, **175,411 people were reached in 2025 thanks to the logistical support** provided through WFP Service Provision, with an estimated USD 300,000 in services delivered and a total of 702 metric tons of cargo handled to support beneficiaries, sustain logistical operations, and strengthen the capacities of implementing partners.

Complementing transport and warehousing, WFP—through its Management Services unit—strengthened partnerships with OCHA, UNHCR, the Resident Coordinator’s Office, and OHCHR by providing office space within WFP premises in San Fernando de Apure, Carúpano, and Caracas. This support aligns with the UN common premises approach, generating efficiencies in space and costs while fostering inter-agency collaboration.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Cross-cutting programme activities underpin all WFP interventions and are designed to enhance quality, relevance, and impact across core programme areas. Grounded in strong evidence, WFP systematically integrates gender equality, inclusion, and communication with communities through regular qualitative and quantitative monitoring, beneficiary management, and robust Accountability to Affected People (AAP) mechanisms. These processes ensure that programme design and adaptations are informed by intersectional gender and age analysis, as well as disability and ethnicity considerations, so that activities are meaningful, accessible, and responsive to the realities and priorities of the people they are intended to serve.

In Venezuela, women continue to face a double burden of unpaid care responsibilities for children and elderly people while also seeking income-earning opportunities, a challenge compounded in households caring for persons with disabilities and among Indigenous women, who face additional barriers to financial autonomy. In emergency contexts, female-headed households are also more exposed to gender-based violence (GBV) due to increased economic pressures. The 2025 Integrated Crosscutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) for the WFP School-Based Programme showed that women aged 18-54 rely heavily on unpaid domestic work and informal activities, while older women are more likely to have technical training. Low education levels, unstable incomes, and caregiving roles heighten vulnerability and limit personal development. Indigenous women and women with disabilities face intersecting risks, also due to expanded unpaid workloads, cultural and geographic barriers, and higher exposure to GBV, increasing social and economic dependency.

Difficulties in meeting basic needs often force women to reduce their own food consumption and adopt negative coping strategies, including engagement in survival activities that increase their exposure to GBV. Indigenous women may also face labour exploitation, discrimination, and heightened risks of physical and sexual violence when undertaking work traditionally assigned to men.

In 2025, to better understand the distinct needs and risks faced by women and men, WFP conducted focus group discussions with communities participating in different programmes, with findings systematically integrated across Strategic Objectives, particularly Strategic Outcome 1 and 3.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, recognizing that most school personnel are women and several are also heads of household in food insecure communities, the School-Based Programme promoted men's participation in roles traditionally held by women and strengthened the knowledge on nutrition of school cooks through a gender mainstreaming approach. In 2025, WFP supported equitable participation of men and women in "school meals teams"—responsible for the proper use of food in schools preparing meals. In 2025-26 school year, men represented 8 percent of membership in the teams established in 488 schools. WFP also trained 10,260 school cooks and team members (9,485 of them women) in nutrition while emphasizing equal rations for schoolgirls and schoolboys. Communication materials and socializations during take-home ration distributions included messages on gender equality, shared household responsibilities, and disability inclusion.

In 2025, WFP carried out qualitative analysis with caregivers of persons with disabilities to understand perceptions, barriers, changes in the environment, and structural aspects of households of persons with disabilities. Of the 73 participants, women represented 86 percent, reinforcing that caregiving remains heavily a woman's role. This also provided information on food consumption patterns and the effects of WFP's food assistance on their households.

In collaboration with communities and partners, WFP finalized the design of *NutriPedia*, a toolkit for community dialogues on nutrition, inclusion, and gender, and *DeTraje*, a strategy to promote social and behavioral change around autonomy for persons with disabilities. Both initiatives integrate gender mainstreaming through shared responsibility and will be implemented through the different programme portfolio in 2026.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, focus group discussions were conducted to guide livelihood activities in Zulia, Sucre, and Amazonas to analyze the working routines and commitments of men and women, as well as their preferences for

trainings (skills and schedule) and food security context. Of the 789 participants, 74 percent were women. Also, the preparation for emergency response in Zulia included an intersectional gender and age analysis to consider the different needs of men and women (e.g., receiving emergency kits), children and elderly.

Consultations with women and men further informed adjustments to food distribution schedules, ensuring safer and accessible times and venues, considering caregiving responsibilities, which often fall on women. WFP promoted equitable participation of women and men of different ages and encouraged the inclusion of vulnerable groups (including Indigenous people and persons with disabilities) in the "Community Support Teams", helping communities prioritize and adapt food assistance focusing on the most vulnerable. Furthermore, socializations included culturally relevant messages promoting shared responsibilities in household food practices.

Livelihood activities through vocational trainings and provision of entrepreneurship kits tailored to participants' interests in Sucre (Jan-Feb), integrated gender sensitive adaptations such as safe spaces for children and flexible schedules, facilitating the enrollment of over 90 women (55 percent of participants). WFP codeveloped an entrepreneurship manual with women participants and prioritized women's participation in networking events, where women presented 80 percent of the 165 business plans. Joint actions with UNFPA complemented these efforts through sessions on GBV, protection, and referral pathways.

Recognizing the high vulnerability of elderly people and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) in Venezuela, WFP piloted a complementary food support to elderly and PBWG jointly the National Nutrition Institute in Zulia and Falcón. Most elderly participants enrolled were women (67 percent), revealing their increased level of vulnerability, often living alone or being responsible for young children, and prioritizing food for those under their care. The pilot reached 4,658 people and integrated gender and age considerations through a tailored food basket with specialized nutritious foods, and adapted nutrition education.

To support this approach, WFP strengthened the capacities of staff and partners through training on gender equality, protection, AAP, and inclusion, reaching nearly 2,216 participants, and maintained active engagement in the national Gender Equality Network. These efforts will remain a core pillar of WFP programming, ensuring that all interventions are grounded in strong protection and inclusion standards and deliver meaningful, high-quality, and lasting impact for the people WFP serves across the country.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In Venezuela, WFP operates in a context where affected people are exposed to protection risks—especially children, women, indigenous communities, persons with disabilities, and elderly people—primarily gender-based violence, discrimination, denial of access to resources and services, psychological abuse and prolonged stress, and barriers to accessing legal identity.

WFP uses multiple channels to ensure an accessible and high-quality Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), including suggestion boxes, phone calls, WhatsApp, SMS and, in 2025, help desks in communities with linguistic diversity and connectivity challenges. Throughout the year, WFP **received over 3,000 contacts**, 90 percent of which were closed with an average two-day response time. In the second semester, 34 percent of cases came through help desks—including from non-beneficiaries—reflecting their community wide reach and trust. Community learning consultations with 48 participants (67 percent women) highlighted their effectiveness due to direct interaction and immediate response.

In Venezuela, WFP's CFM operates in integration with the Inter-Agency Contact Line, which manages requests for assistance, information, complaints, and referrals to specialized services (protection, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, human rights, and PSEA) following specific protocols. Case management can be supported by the coordination of the Inter-Agency PSEA Network, and it relies on a mapping of specialized services and national governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide appropriate information to everyone.

Although WFP's operational contraction reduced the number of cases, the CFM was strengthened through trainings of cooperating partners and WFP staff. Additionally, these staff, also attended to People-Centered Programming sessions, reaching 185 participants (60 percent women), covering key topics such as gender, protection, AAP, inclusion, and conflict sensitivity. These efforts reinforced staff and partner's capacity to integrate People-Centered Programming across the programme cycle, ensuring safer and context-appropriate interventions.

WFP's regular monitoring includes focus group discussions and key informant interviews to better understand beneficiary experiences and strengthen accountability. In general food assistance activities, post-distribution monitoring—mainly with women heads of household—guided programme adjustments. In response to community preferences and connectivity challenges, help desks and suggestion boxes were added to CFM channels, registration is now validated by community leaders to address exclusion errors, and distribution dates are communicated earlier.

For livelihood activities, community learning consultations reflected a positive perception of the programme, noting that it helped participants acquire essential knowledge to start or expand small enterprises. These findings were presented during a Learning and Action Review Event (LARE) for the country office Livelihoods Strategy, where all results from monitoring and evaluation was shared to support evidence-based decision-making.

Across all activities, **100 percent of participants reported satisfaction**, noting that the Food Assistance for Training programme improved their knowledge, technical skills, personal development, income opportunities, and ability to meet basic food needs.

WFP conducted nine participatory consultations in Zulia to establish "Community Support Teams"—community volunteer groups that assist with programme management, identify challenges and opportunities, and strengthen community engagement. A total of 108 people participated (85 percent women), including single mothers, Indigenous leaders, persons with disabilities, and elderly people. Community social maps were also developed to better understand community composition.

In Zulia and Apure, WFP carried out a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process with Indigenous communities to inform and consult them on programmatic activities. WFP prioritized beneficiary protection, and monitoring showed positive results: 99 percent reported no incidents or safety concerns, 99 percent faced no barriers to accessing assistance, and 99 percent stated they were treated with respect.

The Integrated Crosscutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA), carried out in 2025, analyzed the School-Based Programme, using secondary socio-economic data and qualitative consultations. The analysis aimed to understand participants' experiences and contextual risks.

New protection guidelines were developed to better integrate mainstream child protection into WFP programmes. They outline actions to embed child protection throughout the programme cycle, in line with national legislation and WFP's Protection and Accountability Policy, and provide recommendations for creating safe spaces for children and adolescents. These guidelines give teams clear, context-specific steps to address protection risks—including for Unaccompanied and Separated Children—strengthening people-centered programming and reinforcing the "do no harm" principle.

WFP strengthened PSEA by training 148 partner staff and 56 WFP staff through refresher sessions. The country office also assessed and supported partners' PSEA capacities using the UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment tool in the UNPP, completing nine assessments in 2025. PSEA materials were developed for the School-Based Programme, with plans to expand in 2026. Additionally, together with IOM and AC Tinta Violeta (a local women-led NGO and member of the PSEAH Championship Advisory Group), WFP led the country-level adaptation and launch of "PSEA at the Frontline Phase II," producing tailored PSEA communication materials with a Wayú Indigenous community in La Guajira, Zulia.

Monitoring results showed that 89 percent of beneficiaries received clear information about the programmes, 80 percent knew how to report misconduct, and 59 percent received accessible information on eligibility criteria, their rights regarding the assistance received, how to report misconduct—including PSEA—and other general information presented in an easy-to-understand format. This lower percentage is expected, as key PSEA messages were introduced in the second half of 2025; therefore, it will be essential to reinforce communication on eligibility criteria and PSEA-related information.

WFP collaborated with the Organization of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) Fundación Vanessa Peretti to document barriers faced by persons with disabilities enrolled in specialized education schools, and their caregivers. Based on these findings, WFP developed cost-effective recommendations and training sessions for inclusive food distributions and communications, enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities across programmes. These efforts were complemented by training sessions for cooperating partners and WFP staff on inclusive interactions.

In Venezuela, WFP implemented its Communication with Communities strategy to strengthen accountability and transparency through clear, accessible dialogue. Tailored actions in areas such as nutrition and disability inclusion supported programme impact and WFP's technical positioning. During the 2025 scale-down, WFP activated a targeted communication approach to prevent misinformation and support social cohesion, visiting more than 1,400 schools across five states with cooperating partners to explain programme adjustments and address concerns. These efforts helped maintain trust, ensure transparency, and mitigate reputational risks.

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)

Throughout 2025, Venezuela faced severe environmental and social challenges that undermined food security and local food systems. Heavy rains, droughts and flooding worsened water scarcity, damaged agricultural land and limited market access. These shocks -compounded by weak essential services, lack of access to a sufficient, safe and nutritious diet and poor livelihoods- further affected communities already experiencing heightened vulnerability.

In response, WFP reinforced the application of environmental and social safeguards across all programmes, ensuring full alignment with the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF). All cooperating partners supporting major programme areas underwent ESSF risk screening, and WFP strengthened monitoring systems to identify, mitigate and document environmental and social risks throughout implementation. By the end of 2025, 75 percent of FLAs under the iCSP had been screened for ESS, with category C evaluations.

As part of the Adaptation Fund proposal formulation, WFP conducted environmental and social assessments in 30 communities across Anzoátegui and Sucre states. These included community interviews, technical observations, and consultations with local authorities and the Ministry of Ecosocialism, enabling the identification of potential risks and informing mitigation strategies. This analysis contributed to a preliminary Social and Environmental Monitoring Plan aligned with national environmental regulations. These activities do not represent WFP's or the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), rather, they constitute preparatory and risk-identification actions carried out in alignment with ESMP requirements and contributing to the design of mitigation measures under those frameworks.

Throughout 2025, WFP made strong progress on environmental and social safeguards. Socio-environmental analyses supported the approval of an Adaptation Fund proposal on priority watershed management and the launch of a proposal for anticipatory actions in high-risk areas. To strengthen food systems, WFP purchased 2,500 metric tons of fresh produce from more than 300 smallholder farmers in seven states. Additionally, WFP advanced eco-efficient infrastructure through the rehabilitation of 915 school kitchens, including repairs to gas-powered stoves, improvements to water storage and the repair of sinks and drainage systems.

In disaster mitigation, WFP donated 12,000 polypropylene retaining walls to protect 184,343 people from recurrent flooding in Apure and Amazonas. WFP also contributed to food security through the provision of food assistance to more than 762,000 people, including a school-based programme that covered 45 percent of the daily energy requirements of children and school personnel.

Social inclusion was strengthened through partnerships with specialized organizations, including FUNVAPE, supporting sign language interpretation and reasonable accommodations in specialized education schools, alongside inclusion guidelines for livelihood programmes. Gender empowerment advanced through increased participation of women, who represented 90 percent of community teams and 80 percent of those involved in business planning, complemented by strengthened GBV awareness efforts with UNFPA. WFP also ensured respect for Indigenous Peoples' rights through free, prior and informed consent processes with the Kariña, Jivi and Wayú communities, guaranteeing voluntary and informed participation in territorial activities. Capacity strengthening efforts focused on training local NGOs in emergency logistics and supporting communities in acquiring livelihood skills such as fishing and gastronomy to increase income generation and resilience.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP Venezuela strengthened its environmental sustainability efforts, aligning operations with WFP's Environmental Policy and advancing continuous improvements to the Environmental Management System (EMS), which was launched in March 2023. Progress across waste management, energy efficiency, sustainable procurement and staff awareness positioned the country office as a strong regional performer.

WFP expanded its responsible waste management initiatives, including its first workshop on SDG aligned partnerships. The internal recycling programme scaled up: in Torre Parque Ávila, WFP managed 18 tons of recyclables for UN agencies in the building, while WFP wide initiatives processed 2,400 kg of recyclables, recovered 11,200 liters of water and ensured compliant disposal of specialized waste—including 300 kg of used tires, 320 kg of spare parts and 200 kg of electrical and electronic waste. A technical inspection confirmed full compliance with environmental standards at the vehicle workshop.

Energy efficiency measures advanced with the installation of real time electricity meters—provided by the HQ Sustainability Unit—at the Caracas Office and the El Consejo Hub, enabling monitoring and quantification of energy saving impacts. WFP Venezuela shared best practices globally through the WREC Procurement & Waste Management Global Info Session and LACRO's Driving Sustainability workshop. The Greening the Blue initiative also recognized WFP Venezuela's AC based water harvesting system, which has recovered 20,000 liters of water to date. WFP Venezuela led HQ's global mapping of environmental initiatives with 64 implementations, the highest worldwide.

A major achievement was the consolidation of the Reverse Logistics System, jointly implemented by Supply Chain, Programme and Environmental Sustainability & Facilities units. The system expanded to transport service providers and cooperating partners following the introduction of environmental clauses in RFQs and FLAs, enabling the return transport of solid waste from secondary warehouses and delivery points to the El Consejo Hub at no cost. In 2025, the system recovered 73 metric tons of solid waste, generating USD 11,800 in revenue and preventing an estimated 60 metric tons of CO₂ emissions.

The Reverse Logistics System also supported other UN agencies (including PAHO, UNHCR, and IOM) through Service Provision for the recycling of their operational waste. In 2025, the system was also deployed for the first time in an emergency response, during the severe flooding in Boscan, Zulia. Through this intervention, it enabled the recovery of 110 kg of cardboard and 11 kg of plastic generated during assistance to 284 affected families.

To strengthen environmental data management, WFP developed the Solid Waste Recycling Prediction Tool using Tableau and DOTS, enabling real-time monitoring of waste generation and recycling capacity, improving reverse-logistics planning and reporting against environmental sustainability indicators. In parallel, the logistics optimization tool—stabilized in 2024 after its pilot feedback—became operationally reliable and ready for national scale-up, reducing lead times, costs and CO₂ emissions through more efficient and environmentally responsible distribution planning.

Overall, WFP Venezuela's progress in 2025 demonstrated strong institutional commitment to integrating circular economy principles into humanitarian logistics, reducing emissions, minimizing waste and reinforcing partnerships for environmental stewardship.

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

The continuous economic shifts with high food costs, the frequent climate events, the challenges in consistency of services, and various geographical barriers, maintain nutrition as a priority in Venezuela. The lack of official nutritional data, however, makes it difficult to accurately map needs and identify the most vulnerable populations

As part of its strategy, WFP continued working towards full nutrition integration, with a higher focus on activities under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 3. Through its School-Based Programme (SO1), WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive package that included diversifying food baskets, distributing Specialized Nutritious Food (Super Cereal Plus) to children under three to ensure adequate complementary feeding, nutrition education for school community to promote food safety and healthier eating habits, and infrastructure improvements to enhance food safety, improve access to clean water, and ensure proper food storage. As such, WFP maintains diverse food rations in hot meals modality that include fruits, vegetables and tubers procured from locally contracted retailers; and the distribution of Super Cereal Plus in eight states—Anzoátegui, Barinas, Falcón, Monagas, Trujillo, Sucre, Zulia, and Yaracuy—reaching over 32,000 children aged 6-35 months.

At the beginning of school year 2025-26, 7,850 children (6-35 months) in Sucre and Zulia received an additional top-up of Super Cereal Plus (100g/day) as a preventive intervention for malnutrition. These distributions were complemented with messages on nutrition and safe water practices, with promotion of breastfeeding for children under six months, and the provision of water purification tablets. WFP also improved kitchen conditions in 915 schools to ensure food safety, access to clean water, and proper food storage.

In schools where take-home rations are distributed, WFP and its cooperating partners provided nutrition sessions for caregivers on water purification to ensure better food utilization. In schools with hot meals, more than 10,200 school cooks and school meals' team members received training on nutrition, menu planning, safe food preparation, and water purification. These efforts strengthened food safety, community engagement, and programme management. Due to funding constraints and geographic prioritization, nutrition education sessions planned for later in the school year 2024-25 were suspended from March 2025. In the new school year, WFP re-launched these activities in December 2025 starting dialogue spaces with students that integrate nutrition and gender perspectives.

In specialized education schools, WFP maintained a differentiated approach to address the needs of persons with disabilities and their caregivers. In Monagas, tailored nutrition messages were incorporated into socialization sessions, reaching more than 2,200 caregivers and 1,000 school personnel. These efforts aimed to improve nutritional practices among this group.

As part of the SO1, WFP organized technical meetings with the National Nutrition Institute (INN) and the Ministry of Education to advance discussions on key initiatives, including nutrition education. Building on these efforts, WFP supported a nutrition education workshop across eight states, reaching more than 500 cooks and state level staff from these institutions. The workshop covered topics such as anthropometric measurements, food storage and preservation, school meal planning, and safe water practices, complementing WFP's nutrition-sensitive activities.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP provided food baskets with cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt to households facing food insecurity or affected by shocks. To ensure timely access to nutritious food and the baskets nutritional value, WFP worked with the private sector on procurement strategist to include fortified products such as maize meal and salt. Food distributions were complemented by nutrition education sessions to promote the proper use of food assistance and increase knowledge about healthy practices. All socializations session were adapted to the local context and incorporated a gender sensitive approach. By the end of 2025, WFP improved the nutritional adequacy of the 72-hour GFA food ration. The revised basket, composed of six ready-to-eat commodities, reflects population needs, preferences, and market availability to promote food security and support household resilience during emergencies.

As part of SO3, and in collaboration with INN, WFP implemented a pilot intervention targeting PBWG and elderly people to support national efforts to address malnutrition. This pilot reached 4,658 people in the states of Zulia and Falcón over a three-month period, of whom 79 percent were elderly people and 21 percent were PBWG. All beneficiaries received an individual monthly food basket (50 percent of nutritional needs), and PBWG received an additional top-up

of 100g/day of Super Cereal Plus to support their increased nutritional requirements. INN provided comprehensive nutrition education sessions and WFP complemented with water purification tablets and socialization on safe water practices.

To ensure nutrition is fully integrated across all programmes, WFP advanced the design of two communication strategies to improve access to and utilization of food, while also addressing social and cultural barriers relating to nutrition, inclusion and gender. Two key initiatives, *NutriPedia* (a toolkit for community dialogues on nutrition, inclusion, and gender), and *DeTraje* (a strategy to promote change around autonomy for persons with disabilities) are in their final development stage and will be implemented in 2026. Both integrate gender mainstreaming through shared responsibility. Insights gathered through co-creation activities on knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs related to nutrition, inclusion, and gender informed the development of a methodological roadmap aligned with WFP's objectives in Venezuela.

With the objective of creating strategic partnerships in nutrition, WFP strengthened its collaboration with UNICEF through the design of a joint framework that identifies opportunities for programmatic and geographic complementarity, developing joint recommendations and promoting information exchange. WFP also actively participates in the National Nutrition Cluster and maintains strategic partnerships with key stakeholders in the country, including World Vision and the INN, to identify nutrition complementarities. Additionally, WFP delivered technical workshops to strengthen nutrition knowledge among partners, training 234 members from 18 cooperating partners.

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

Partnerships

Strengthening alliances amid funding uncertainty

In 2025, WFP Venezuela faced a combination of acute challenges and emerging opportunities that required the Country Office to rethink its approach to partnerships and resource mobilization. The most significant was the sharp reduction in funding, which forced a 50 percent contraction of operations. While the Country Office secured USD 77 million in 2024, in 2025 it received only USD 29.2 million—a 62 percent decrease. It is also important to highlight that USD 18.5 million (63 percent) of the 2025 funding arrived only from late September onward.

Such reality forced a reassessment of priorities and pushed the operation to rely more strategically on collaboration to preserve programme continuity and sustain impact. This process of adaptation allowed the Country Office not only to maintain essential activities but also to reposition itself by broadening its donor base and reinforcing institutional alliances.

Funding diversification quickly emerged as a central priority. WFP intensified engagement with partners such as Canada, the United States of America, Switzerland, Sweden, the European Union (ECHO), Spain, France, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), securing enough resources to maintain the contracted operation. At the same time, the Country Office expanded its outreach to partners from other regions and with the private sector, notably through continued engagement with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Throughout the year, the Country Office conducted sustained advocacy with embassies and other partners inside and outside Venezuela—through regular and ad hoc briefings, high-level meetings led by the Country Director, regional outreach, and tailored information-sharing on the Venezuelan situation. To guide this work, WFP undertook a strategic reflection exercise to identify gaps and opportunities to engage not only with donors, but also with national organizations and public institutions, clarifying WFP's added value for each stakeholder. **These efforts aimed not only at mobilizing resources, but also at positioning WFP in Venezuela as a partner of choice for advancing food security and nutrition from multiple angles.**

Additionally, coordination with government counterparts remained essential in ensuring that reduced resources were prioritized in an orderly, transparent, and context appropriate manner. WFP continued to coordinate closely with the Ministry of Education, which remained the primary governmental counterpart for operational implementation. At the same time, WFP deepened its collaboration with the Ministry of Ecosocialism to advance climate adaptation programming. A joint proposal to the Adaptation Fund was approved, and subsequently WFP and the Ministry led consultations with state institutions, local organizations, and communities (including Indigenous peoples) in Anzoátegui and Sucre. The final documentation will be submitted to the Fund for review in 2026, marking an important step in expanding climate resilience initiatives.

Finally, within the framework of the School-Based Programme, WFP facilitated high-level technical consultations with the National Nutrition Institute and the Ministry of Education to advance nutrition priorities.

Focus on localization

Localization remained a central focus for WFP in Venezuela, ensuring programme delivery met high standards while strengthening local capacities. However, these efforts were significantly affected by funding constraints. At the start of the year, WFP worked with 23 cooperating partners (12 international NGOs and 11 national NGOs) but by the end of 2025 this had decreased to 11 partners (6 national and 5 international NGOs).

Despite reduced resources, WFP sought to preserve a strong localized approach by fostering the participation of national organizations. This included ensuring the proper use of the UN Partner Portal, running competitive selection processes that promoted equitable NGO participation, and upholding corporate standards for partner due diligence, including reviews and spot checks of financial processes and reporting.

To further strengthen local NGOs' contributions to food security and resilience-building efforts, WFP delivered targeted training on programme management, finance, human resources, data collection, monitoring, and data protection,

aligned with WFP corporate guidance. WFP also supported partners to conduct risk analyses and implement mitigation measures across financial, operational, and programmatic areas. Collectively, these measures strengthened partner capacities and improved the quality and effectiveness of their programmes.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Throughout 2025, WFP took an intentional approach to fostering inter-agency collaboration by engaging with UN agencies such as UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA, and UNDP. Through this engagement, WFP and partner agencies explored opportunities for programmatic and geographic convergence and promoted complementarity across their respective interventions.

One of the key examples of this collaboration was WFP's participation in an ECHO-funded joint programme with UNICEF, PAHO, and OCHA aimed at strengthening education in schools and UNICEF-led temporary learning centres in Delta Amacuro and Sucre. The initiative combines quality learning, child protection, GBV prevention, and improved WASH services led by UNICEF, together with school feeding provided by WFP to support enrolment and attendance. PAHO reinforces health-cluster functions, while OCHA strengthens subnational coordination and humanitarian access through the Local Coordination Forums. By aligning monitoring and communication strategies and complementing education with food-security assistance, the programme increases impact in a cost-efficient and coherent manner.

Additionally, under CERF, WFP—together with UNICEF and FAO—received funding to assist communities affected by heavy rains in Apure state. As of this report, the intervention remains in its preparatory phase: needs assessments identified Muñoz, Achaguas, and Pedro Camejo as the municipalities requiring food assistance, which will be delivered in 2026. This combined work supports a multisectoral response across the three agencies while also fostering early recovery in the affected areas.

Finally, to advance disability-inclusive practices across the UN system, WFP and UNDP co-organized the workshop "*Appropriate Interaction with Persons with Disabilities*" in Caracas, aimed at institutionalizing inclusive approaches among UN personnel.

Financial Overview

At the beginning of the year, WFP Venezuela estimated requirements of USD 166 million, based on what would be needed to address the most acute food security needs in the country's most vulnerable areas. Based on its donor forecast and activity portfolio, WFP had planned to implement a USD 87 million portfolio over the course of the year. To this end, the year began with a USD 35 million carryover, aimed at covering part of the first quarter of operations for school feeding and community-based food assistance, reaching a caseload of more than 800,000 beneficiaries.

Way before the end of the first quarter, however, it became clear that funding projections would fall far short of expectations, and exercises around opportunities, timing, and volume, entered into a period of unprecedented uncertainty. Although some funding did materialize during the first three quarters—amounting to USD 9 million—these contributions were tied to highly specific portfolios, geographic earmarking, and multi-year commitments. For comparison, by the same point in 2024, the Country Office had already mobilized USD 75 million. In practical terms, the 2024 carryover became the only resource enabling the office to sustain regular operations until a slight stabilization of funding occurred in the final quarter of 2025. This timeline illustrates the operational and programmatic decisions made throughout this period.

Thanks to the contributions received during the first six months of the year and the 2024 carryover, the country office was able to complete the 2024-25 school year for children in all targeted schools, without abrupt cuts that would have affected both meals and school attendance. Achieving this, however, required a complex prioritization exercise: stretching available funds, reducing food portions, reducing the procurement plan, slashing travel, and freezing new hires. Despite these efforts, by August (once the school year had concluded) cutbacks had become unavoidable. During the final four months of the year, when funding began to stabilize, WFP Venezuela had already exited five states, reduced staffing by 35 percent, closed five field offices and four warehouses, decreasing WFP's reach by half a million people.

The year's most significant contributions (USD 18.5 million that represented 63 percent of the total contributions in 2025) started to confirm in late September 2025, with a final tranche of USD 12 million in December. With operations already scaled down, the bulk of these contributions would be implemented beginning in January 2026.

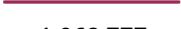
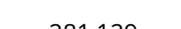
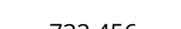
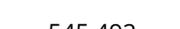
This contraction required lowering the implementation plan from 87 million USD to 50 million USD. It is important to underscore that, for half of 2025, the Venezuela Country Office operated at a scale nearly twice the size reflected in this revised plan. However, thanks to the prioritization efforts and operational contraction described above, WFP was ultimately able to almost fully execute the reduced implementation plan (93 percent execution).

Moreover, a budget revision in October 2025, reduced the Country Portfolio Needs from the initial 166 million USD to 67 million USD.

The 2025 financial performance demonstrates WFP Venezuela's ability to recalibrate its operational scale, prioritize resources, and maintain essential deliveries despite a sharp funding decline and the concentration of new contributions in the fourth quarter of 2025. The revision of the Country Portfolio Needs, the extension of activities into 2026, and strict cost containment measures enabled strong execution of the 2025 plan while safeguarding resources to sustain continuity into 2026, fully aligned with strategic priorities and ready to scale back up if the funding allows.

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	57,902,309	42,483,176	63,617,665	40,958,223
SO01: By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	46,272,248	35,509,124	50,454,362	33,451,250
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.	46,272,248	35,509,124	50,454,362	33,451,250
SO03: By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	11,630,061	6,974,053	13,163,302	7,506,973
Activity 03: Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.	11,630,061	6,974,053	13,163,302	7,506,973
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	16,500	0	0	0

SO02: By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.	 16,500	 0	 0	 0
Activity 02: Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	 16,500	 0	 0	 0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 842,167	 430,919	 1,068,777	 753,477
SO04: National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	 842,167	 430,919	 1,068,777	 753,477
Activity 04: Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.	 206,655	 149,790	 336,321	 207,984
Activity 05: Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.	 635,512	 281,129	 732,456	 545,492
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 4,513,168	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 58,760,976	 42,914,096	 69,199,610	 41,711,700
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 4,293,153	 4,010,590	 4,988,912	 2,858,824

Total Direct Costs	 63,054,129	 46,924,686	 74,188,522	 44,570,523
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 4,054,192	 3,030,123	 2,011,305	 2,011,305
Grand Total	 67,108,321	 49,954,809	 76,199,826	 46,581,828

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) reported GDP growth at 6,5 percent, positioning Venezuela as the fastest-growing economy in the region; while the International Monetary Fund (IMF) referred to a near-stagnation scenario, with growth of 0.5 percent. Meanwhile, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Venezuela estimated GDP growth at 6.9 percent in 2025, reflecting a deceleration from the 8.5 percent growth recorded in 2024.

[2] The National Survey of Living Conditions (ENCOVI) published in 2025, found that Venezuela had ended 2024 with largely unchanged levels of social vulnerability. These vulnerabilities span key dimensions of quality of life, including income, education, health and food security, employment, social protection, housing, public services, and household composition. ENCOVI also showed that inequality widened between 2014 and 2024, with the Gini index rising from 40.7 to 53.9.

[3] Center for Social Documentation and Analysis of the Venezuelan Federation of Teachers (CENDAS, as per Spanish acronym).

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Indicator A.1.1: There are 4,658 beneficiaries corresponding to a pilot intervention implemented in coordination with the National Nutrition Institute (INN) for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and elderly people, as planned under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3). There was available stock of fortified vegetable oil and Super Cereal Plus under this activity (SO1), and due to the lead time required for new procurement, these commodities were used to complement the food basket provided during the three-month intervention.

[2] Indicator A.1.3: The beneficiary figure reported under the School feeding (alternative take-home rations) activity tag, includes one additional household member per student and school staff in schools located in Delta Amacuro and Zulia states.

[3] Indicator A.1.3: (Activity supporters / School feeding (take-home rations)): Within the Country Portfolio Needs (CPN), there was no plan to differentiate between students and school personnel in the specialized education schools under the School feeding (take-home rations) activity tag, reporting all beneficiaries under the Beneficiary Group (ALL). Starting in October 2025, reporting began to distinguish students from school personnel (activity supporters). Therefore, no planned figure is available.

[4] Indicators A.2.7, A.8 and B.1.5: These rations corresponded to the pilot intervention implemented in coordination with the INN planned under the SO3.

[5] Indicator A.8 (Prevention of acute malnutrition): These rations corresponded to a top-up distribution of Super Cereal Plus within the School-Based Programme. This distribution served as a malnutrition prevention intervention implemented in October, targeting children aged 6–35 months in Zulia and Sucre. The intervention aligned with the start of the school year.

[6] Indicator A.6.2.1 (School feeding (alternative take-home rations)): There is an overlap of 34 specialized education schools under activity tags aTHR and THR. The total number of schools assisted by WFP, without overlap, is 2,883.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Indicator A.1.4 (Activity supporters / School feeding (take-home rations)): Within the CPN, there was no plan to differentiate between students and school staff in the specialized education schools under the THR activity tag. Therefore, no planned figure is available.

[2] Indicator A.1.7: The reported figure includes an overlap of 157 individuals in Sucre State who participated in both the School-Based Programme and the Community Based Programme.

[3] Outcomes: for this SO, until last year we reported values at the national level. Due to the contraction of operations, this year we began reporting at the state level, in this case Apure and Sucre.

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	422,046	347,753	82%
	female	418,718	414,382	99%
	total	840,764	762,135	91%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	25,987	27,760	107%
	female	24,895	26,796	108%
	total	50,882	54,556	107%
24-59 months	male	124,888	101,678	81%
	female	118,976	96,590	81%
	total	243,864	198,268	81%
5-11 years	male	119,492	105,113	88%
	female	101,847	95,008	93%
	total	221,339	200,121	90%
12-17 years	male	43,880	33,639	77%
	female	30,876	25,386	82%
	total	74,756	59,025	79%
18-59 years	male	101,080	65,127	64%
	female	134,243	151,725	113%
	total	235,323	216,852	92%
60+ years	male	6,719	14,436	215%
	female	7,881	18,877	240%
	total	14,600	33,313	228%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	840,764	762,135	91%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	2,800	576	20%
Malnutrition prevention programme	0	7,850	-
School based programmes	716,964	661,686	92%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	121,000	100,030	82%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,453	1,189	82%
Canned Fish	639	383	60%
Corn Soya Blend	398	203	51%
Iodised Salt	348	326	94%
Lentils	2,906	1,217	42%
Maize Meal	2,906	2,494	86%
Pasta	1,453	492	34%
Peas	0	126	-
Rations	0	1,098	-
Rice	2,906	838	29%
Vegetable Oil	877	750	86%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	489	140	29%
Canned Fish	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	122	101	82%
Lentils	978	7	1%
Maize Meal	978	53	5%
Pasta	489	201	41%
Peas	0	119	-
Rations	0	2,312	-
Rice	978	150	15%
Vegetable Oil	225	130	58%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	8,004,400	5,894,141	74%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	21,600	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 01: Boys and girls in early education and special education and other school-age groups prioritized with the State, their families and other prioritized groups receive a comprehensive food package that includes school meals, take-home rations, access to more diverse diets and training to improve nutrition habits, with a gender focus, and benefit from school infrastructure that is equipped to improve their food and nutrition security.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children (pre-primary); Students (primary schools); Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations);	Female	362,421	366,638
		School feeding (on-site);	Male	354,543	299,706
		School feeding (take-home rations); General Distribution; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Total	716,964	666,344
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	28,052 14,548 42,600	43,007 9,505 52,512
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	39,200 8,200 47,400	40,410 9,017 49,427
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total		2,602 1,366 3,968
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	1,574 1,226 2,800	1,807 1,768 3,575
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	141,988 165,012 307,000	126,463 115,889 242,352
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	38,476 40,224 78,700	47,195 49,516 96,711

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	62,221 65,279 127,500	65,120 67,238 132,358
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	57,043 59,857 116,900	51,558 56,758 108,316
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	34,779 36,621 71,400	36,367 38,240 74,607
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	13,886	9,117.31
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	13,886	9,025.42
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT		21.23
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	8,004,400	5,894,141
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	8,004,400	5,894,141
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number		415,260
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number		612,600
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Number	24,788,000	23,516,864
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	38,366,000	29,771,796
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	20,400,000	11,291,750
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,225	3,569.94
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,225	3,557.34
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT		12.6

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Number	5	5
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	school	1,070	1,070
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,576	1,576
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (take-home rations)	school	271	271
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHS receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	64,099	60,552
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	15,617	15,620
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,570	1,897
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	14	13
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	80	76

N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Number	20	20
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	Number	20	11
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	30	18
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.1: Number of schools constructed / rehabilitated with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	school	915	915

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	School feeding (on-site)	Number	156,652	156,652

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All, Suport, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18.94	<18	<18	13	9.5	WFP survey
	Male	15.22	<14	<14	10	9.5	WFP survey
	Overall	17.36	<16	<16	10	9.5	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	48.11	<47	<47	40	47.7	WFP survey
	Male	46.37	<46	<46	45	47.7	WFP survey
	Overall	47.37	<46.5	<46.5	45	47.7	WFP survey

1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19.87	<18	<18	40	30	WFP survey
	Male	23.15	<21	<21	35	30	WFP survey
	Overall	21.26	<19.5	<19.5	35	30	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13.08	≥17	≥17	7	12.8	WFP survey
	Male	15.26	≥19	≥19	10	12.8	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥18	≥18	10	12.8	WFP survey
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	89.16	≥91	≥91	71	74.4	WFP survey
	Male	89.98	≥92	≥92	67	74.4	WFP survey
	Overall	89.5	≥91.7	≥91.7	71	74.4	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.86	<6.8	<6.8	19	17.1	WFP survey
	Male	7.28	<6.2	<6.2	21	17.1	WFP survey
	Overall	7.59	<6.5	<6.5	19	17.1	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.98	<1.9	<1.9	10	8.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.75	<1.7	<1.7	12	8.5	WFP survey
	Overall	2.87	<1.8	<1.8	10	8.5	WFP survey
1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.85	<10	<10	9	10	WFP survey
	Male	10.27	<9	<9	8	10	WFP survey
	Overall	11.13	<9.5	<9.5	9	10	WFP survey
Target Group: Children - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	34	>36	>36			WFP survey
	Male	35	>37	>37			WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	>36.5	>36.5			WFP survey
1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	34	>36	>36			WFP survey
	Male	35	>37	>37			WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	>36.5	>36.5			WFP survey
1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	20	>22	>22			WFP survey
	Male	20.5	>22.5	>22.5			WFP survey
	Overall	20.25	>22.25	>22.25			WFP survey
1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	21	>23	>23			WFP survey
	Male	21	>23	>23			WFP survey
	Overall	21	>23	>23			WFP survey
Target Group: Children - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	0	≥60	≥50	59.58	60.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥50	57.27	58.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	58.4	59.31	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							

1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥20	≥20	21	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥20	≥20	21	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	21	30	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: pre all - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)							
1.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=1	=1	0	0	WFP survey
1.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=3	=3	3	3	WFP survey
1.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=1.8	=1.8	1.6	1.8	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and other adverse factors and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 04: Women, men, girls and boys affected by adverse events linked to climate change receive assistance aimed at meeting their food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	8,022	4,578	
			Male	1,678	1,013	
			Total	9,700	5,591	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female		433	
			Male		96	
			Total		529	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	2,742	18,703	
			Male	3,258	17,431	
			Total	6,000	36,134	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	8,833	9,761	
			Male	9,267	10,276	
			Total	18,100	20,037	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	13,249	14,655	
			Male	13,951	15,434	
			Total	27,200	30,089	
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	1,295	360	
			Male	1,505	216	
			Total	2,800	576	
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	55,297	50,835	
			Male	65,703	49,195	
			Total	121,000	100,030	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	743	613.44	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	51	5.01	

A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	3,467	2,594.47
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	21,600	

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	100,000	184,343

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	160	165

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	12
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	25	11
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	20	41
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	40	38

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	430	319
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	1	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	14	17
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	21	17
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.3: Number of organizations engaged with the Food Security Clusters (FSC)	Coordination	Number	70	
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.3: Number of organizations engaged with the Food Security Clusters (FSC)	Service Delivery	Number	0	70
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Coordination	Yes/No		Yes
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Apure - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31	≥76	≥76	66		WFP survey
	Male	27	≥78	≥78	63		WFP survey
	Overall	29	≥77	≥77	65		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27	<18	<18	27		WFP survey
	Male	28	<16	<16	30		WFP survey
	Overall	28	<17	<17	28		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42	<5	<5	7		WFP survey
	Male	45	<7	<7	7		WFP survey
	Overall	43	<6	<6	7		WFP survey

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14	<19	<19	5	WFP survey
	Male	13	<20	<20	5	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<19.5	<19.5	5	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17	<10	<10	6	WFP survey
	Male	11	<10	<10	8	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<10	<10	7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	55	<35	<35	35	WFP survey
	Male	50	<45	<45	42	WFP survey
	Overall	53	<40	<40	37	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20	<35	<35	34	WFP survey
	Male	26	<25	<25	25	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<30	<30	32	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8	≥20	≥20	24	WFP survey
	Male	13	≥20	≥20	25	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥20	≥20	24	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Sucre - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86	≥76	≥76	67	WFP survey
	Male	75	≥78	≥78	82	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥77	≥77	70	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	<18	<18	23	WFP survey
	Male	18	<16	<16	13	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<17	<17	21	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	<5	<5	10	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	5	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<6	<6	9	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13	<19	<19	7	WFP survey
	Male	14	<20	<20	6	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<19.5	<19.5	7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22	<10	<10	6	WFP survey
	Male	23	<10	<10	7	WFP survey
	Overall	22	<10	<10	7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	49	<34	<34	34	WFP survey
	Male	38	<34	<34	30	WFP survey
	Overall	47	<34	<34	33	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<40	<40	39	WFP survey
	Male	30	<40	<40	38	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<40	<40	39	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	7	≥16	≥16	21	WFP survey
	Male	9	≥16	≥16	25	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≥16	≥16	22	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71.33	≥76	≥76		75.5
	Male	71.26	≥78	≥78		75.5
	Overall	71.29	≥77	≥77		75.5

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.67	<18	<18		18.2	WFP survey
	Male	18.56	<16	<16		18.2	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	<17	<17		18.2	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	<5	<5		6.2	WFP survey
	Male	10.18	<7	<7		6.2	WFP survey
	Overall	8.2	<6	<6		6.2	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.98	<19	<19		10.6	WFP survey
	Male	22.43	<20	<20		10.6	WFP survey
	Overall	22.22	<19.5	<19.5	Not collected	10.6	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.34	<9	<9		9.8	WFP survey
	Male	19.05	<17	<17		9.8	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<13	<13		9.8	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.72	<50	<50		47.6	WFP survey
	Male	47.62	<46	<46		47.6	WFP survey
	Overall	50	<48	<48		47.6	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.59	<25	<25		28.8	WFP survey
	Male	23.81	<23	<23		28.8	WFP survey
	Overall	26	<24	<24		28.8	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.34	≥14	≥14		13.9	WFP survey
	Male	9.52	≥16	≥16		13.9	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥15	≥15		13.9	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71.33	≥76	≥76	67		WFP survey
	Male	71.26	≥78	≥78	71		WFP survey
	Overall	71.29	≥77	≥77	68		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.67	<18	<18	25		WFP survey
	Male	18.56	<16	<16	23		WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	<17	<17	24		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	<5	<5	8		WFP survey
	Male	10.18	<7	<7	6		WFP survey
	Overall	8.2	<6	<6	8		WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.98	<19	<19	6		WFP survey
	Male	22.43	<20	<20	5		WFP survey
	Overall	22.22	<19.5	<19.5	6		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.34	<9	<9	6		WFP survey
	Male	19.05	<17	<17	8		WFP survey
	Overall	14	<13	<13	6		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.72	<50	<50	35		WFP survey
	Male	47.62	<46	<46	37		WFP survey
	Overall	50	<48	<48	35		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.59	<25	<25	37		WFP survey
	Male	23.81	<23	<23	30		WFP survey
	Overall	26	<24	<24	36		WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.34	≥14	≥14	22	WFP survey
	Male	9.52	≥16	≥16	25	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥15	≥15	23	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 08: Populations affected by adverse effects of natural disasters benefit from more coordinated, efficient and effective responses through the provision of common logistics services.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	Coordination	Number	60	47	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Coordination	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
Activity 05: Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 01: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision (country-specific)						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	SC/Logistics Services	Number	175,411	175,411	

Cross-cutting Indicators

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	0	=16,200	=16,200	16,609	6,239	WFP survey
	Male	0	=16,800	=16,800	17,754	10,846	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=33,000	=33,000	34,363	17,085	WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	99.15	96.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.17	96.27	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.15	96.13	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	99.5	99.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.38	99.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.48	99.55	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	99.98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	99.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.99	99.9	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Apure - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=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	0	=100	=100	99.62		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.71		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	99.62		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.71		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ALL - Location: Sucre - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	99.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.48		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	99.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.51		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.23		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	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.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching		WFP survey
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	0	=220,588	=220,588		220,588	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=43,127	=43,127		43,127	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=263,715	=263,715		263,715	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	59.93	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	56.61	89.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	59.47	89.71	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and other adverse factors and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Apure - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	34.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	43.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	36.42	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ALL - Location: Sucre - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	29.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	26.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	29.12	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
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	=100	73.91	100	WFP survey
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
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	=100	100	100	WFP survey

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.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	=100	=100	73.48		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	64.42		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	69.31		WFP survey
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	6	=9.5	=6.5	8.75		WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	50	≥90	≥90	75.27	92.01	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥90	≥90	64.96	92.01	WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥90	≥90	70.53	92.01	WFP survey
Target Group: All, Support, Pre - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	50	≥90	≥90	75.27	92.01	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥90	≥90	64.96	92.01	WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥90	≥90	70.53	92.01	WFP survey
Activity 03: Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and other adverse factors and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	61.72	≥90	≥90	61.72		WFP survey
	Male	60.8	≥90	≥90	60.8		WFP survey
	Overall	61.3	≥90	≥90	61.3		WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP Venezuela/Gustavo Vera

With the support of women leaders from the Wayuu community, WFP distributes monthly food baskets to families.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

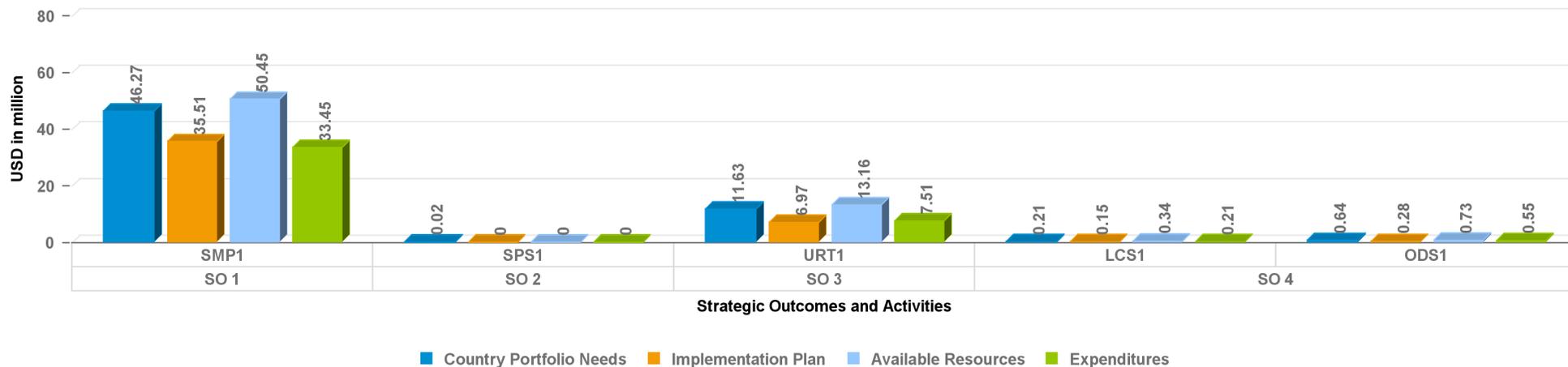
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

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

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

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	By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and other adverse factors and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.	11,630,061	6,974,053	13,163,302	7,506,973
	By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.	46,272,248	35,509,124	50,454,362	33,451,250
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			57,902,309	42,483,176	63,617,665	40,958,223
17.9	By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.	Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	16,500	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			16,500	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

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
17.16	National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.	206,655	149,790	336,321	207,984
		Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.	635,512	281,129	732,456	545,492
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			842,167	430,919	1,068,777	753,477
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,513,168	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	4,513,168	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			58,760,976	42,914,096	69,199,610	41,711,700
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,293,153	4,010,590	4,988,912	2,858,824
Total Direct Costs			63,054,129	46,924,686	74,188,522	44,570,523
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,054,192	3,030,123	2,224,247	2,224,247
Grand Total			67,108,321	49,954,809	76,412,769	46,794,771



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFO/RC

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

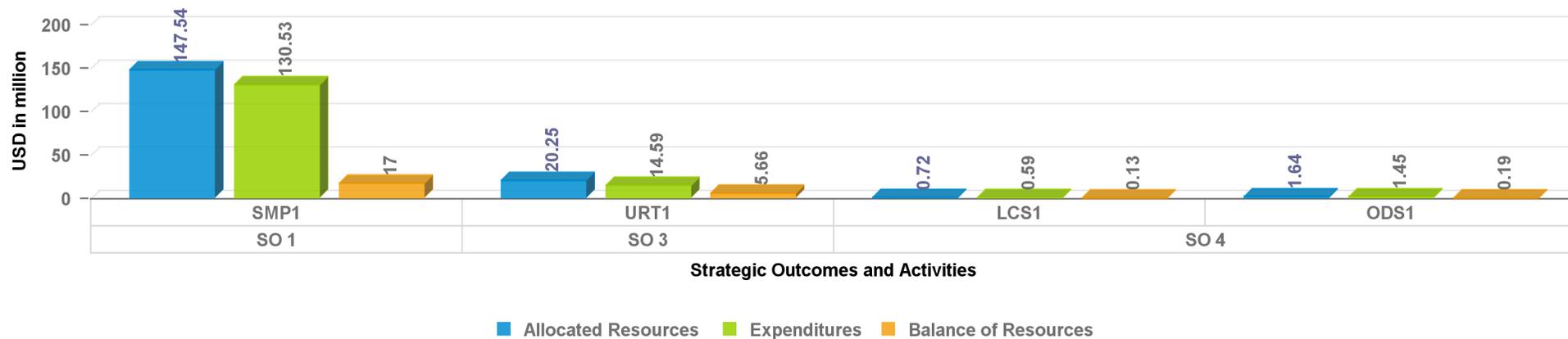
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

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

Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

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	By 2025 people affected by natural disasters are better able to meet their food needs in the face of the effects of climate change.	Improve food security and nutrition for women, men, boys and girls affected by natural disasters and other adverse factors and strengthen national capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and climate change.	44,170,805	18,788,741	1,456,395	20,245,136	14,588,806	5,656,329
	By 2025 girls and boys in early and special education and other prioritized groups in the school system, school staff, pregnant and lactating women and other prioritized groups are better able to meet their food needs.	Improve the food security and nutrition of priority groups, children in early education, boys and girls in special education and other priority school-age groups and their families, pregnant and lactating women and other priority populations through a comprehensive package that includes diversified school meals, adequate complementary food, take-home rations, communication to improve eating habits, infrastructure strengthening and capacity strengthening for the school community.	256,348,757	147,536,504	0	147,536,504	130,533,391	17,003,112
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			300,519,562	166,325,244	1,456,395	167,781,639	145,122,197	22,659,442

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Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

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
17.9	By 2025 national actors and institutions have strengthened capacity in prioritized strategic areas.	Provide cooperation, support and technical assistance to national institutions to strengthen components of production chains, institutional procurement and climate-resilient agri-food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change.	9,267,633	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			9,267,633	0	0	0	0	0
17.16	National and institutional actors in Venezuela are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services.	Provide coordination and management services to state institutions and national actors and allow access to common logistical services when warranted.	855,468	721,445	0	721,445	593,109	128,337
		Provide support for the strengthening of the supply chain and logistics to support activities related to food and nutrition security.	4,159,151	1,637,804	0	1,637,804	1,450,840	186,964
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			5,014,619	2,359,249	0	2,359,249	2,043,949	315,300
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,513,168	0	4,513,168	0	4,513,168
Subtotal SDG Target			0	4,513,168	0	4,513,168	0	4,513,168
Total Direct Operational Cost			314,801,814	173,197,661	1,456,395	174,654,056	147,166,146	27,487,910
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			19,707,147	11,962,660	112,465	12,075,125	9,945,037	2,130,088

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Annual Country Report

Venezuela Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

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
			334,508,962	185,160,321	1,568,860	186,729,181	157,111,183	29,617,998
			21,456,578	11,403,934		11,403,934	11,403,934	0
			355,965,540	196,564,256	1,568,860	198,133,115	168,515,117	29,617,998

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Henning^{FORC}
 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