



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Caribbean Community Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

In 2022, the world faced a food crisis of unprecedented proportions which was exacerbated by the Ukraine crisis. The socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 - coupled with the cost of living crisis - were severe for Caribbean countries and territories, already indebted and heavily dependent on external markets for industry and food, and other commodities to meet their populations' needs. Governments' limited fiscal space and further indebtedness continue to impact their abilities to address the compound crisis and its impacts fully. The fifth WFP/Caribbean Community (CARICOM) regional food security and livelihoods survey conducted in July-August 2022 reported an alarming rise in food insecurity, with 57 percent of the population classified as either moderately food insecure (48 percent) or severely food insecure (9 percent). Those from lower-income households experienced more negative impacts across all metrics.

In this context, the WFP Caribbean Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP) 2022-2026 outlines WFP's approach to transfer technical expertise and operational experience in the areas of social protection, disaster management and food systems. The MCSP showcases the importance of a regional approach to managing common challenges tailored to each country's needs. It highlights the continued efforts needed to strengthen institutional capacity in the region to achieve climate resilience, manage disasters and improve food security. The alignment with the 2026 United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework allows for WFP's effective contribution to the achievement of regional and national priorities.

WFP's capacity strengthening and technical assistance has increased knowledge, skills and competencies within the sub-region to improve government social protection systems to better serve their populations before, during and after a shock occurs. WFP is developing the capacities of national government counterparts in data management, digitization and data visualization so that disaggregated data and different experiences based on sex, age, disabilities and other factors can inform social protection delivery and disaster management functions. WFP's operational and technical support in developing information systems, digital tools and payment systems, assessment, monitoring and evaluation directly strengthen existing government programmes and better equip them with preparedness measures to mitigate future shocks' impacts on the most vulnerable. WFP works with governments to trial innovative solutions around disaster risk financing, the use of digital payment systems, digital data collection and other areas, helping to create more effective and responsive social protection systems and contribute to strengthening institutional capacities within supported governments.

WFP continued to work with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) as the main counterpart to strengthen sub-regional and national disaster management systems, emphasizing embedding WFP's excellence in emergencies within these frameworks. WFP and CDEMA continued to build capacities for regional emergency logistics response within the region, including further rolling out a CDEMA relief item tracking tool, training national teams on leading and using the software whilst responding to disasters in their own or neighbouring countries. WFP continued to ensure that key logistics assets are prepositioned in priority countries with associated training on their use and maintenance. WFP reached an important milestone in 2022 by signing the Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Barbados and subsequently launched the Regional Logistics Hub. The facility will be an emergency logistics hub and training center for the English and Dutch-Speaking Caribbean.

In late 2022, WFP provided cash assistance through Belize's national social protection system to meet the most vulnerable impacted households' essential needs following Hurricane Lisa. Furthermore, WFP provided food assistance to families affected by the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 in Barbados.

Expanding on the strategic direction that started with the Interim MCSP, WFP will continue to ensure that Caribbean people, communities and institutions have enhanced adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive climate and disaster risk management through the MCSP. WFP's approach to capacity strengthening was solidified in 2022, putting measures in place to enhance the sustainability of preparedness actions and strengthening sub-regional and national capacity to respond to shocks without external assistance. WFP continues to deepen relationships with national governments and explore emerging opportunities to develop innovative solutions to Caribbean challenges through partnerships with the United Nations, regional institutions, international financial institutions and others.

18,545

Total beneficiaries in 2022

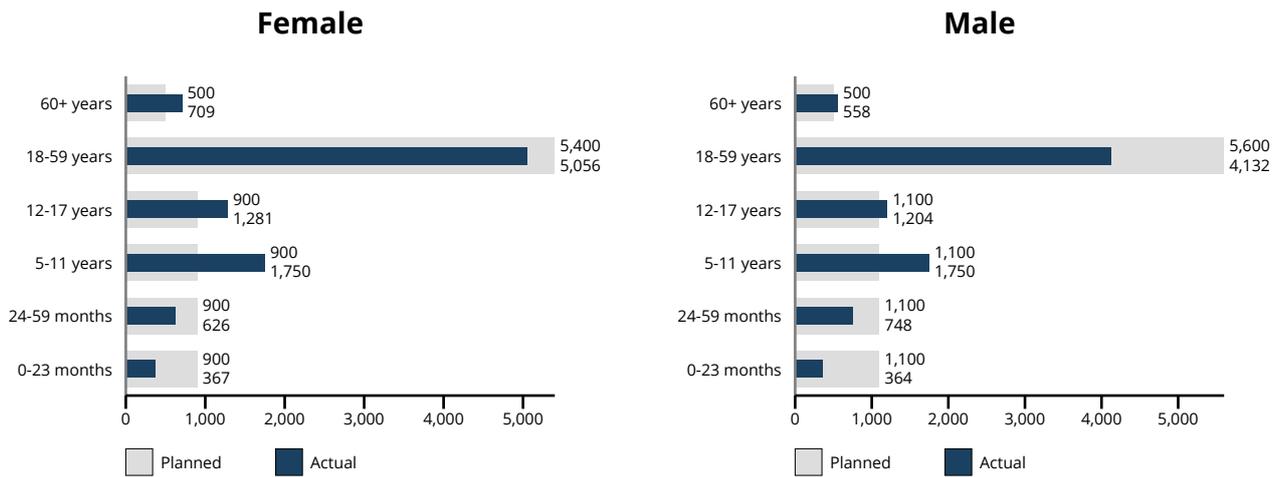


53% female

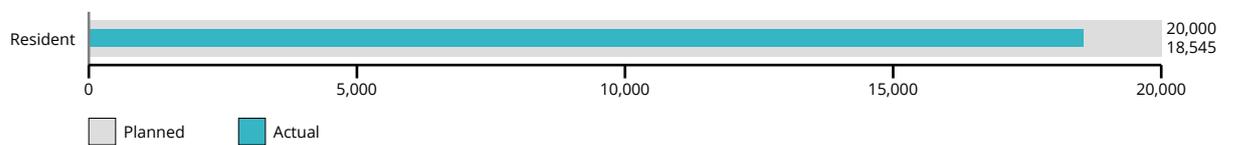


47% male

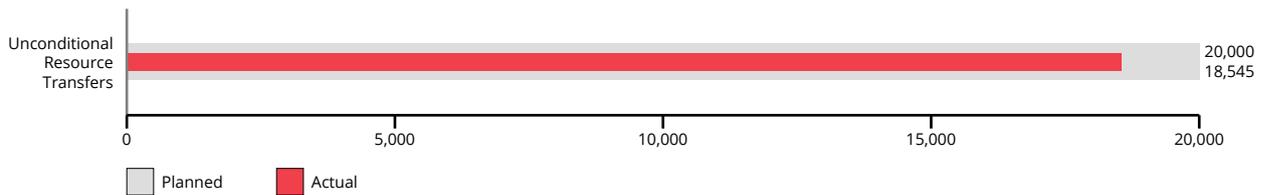
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



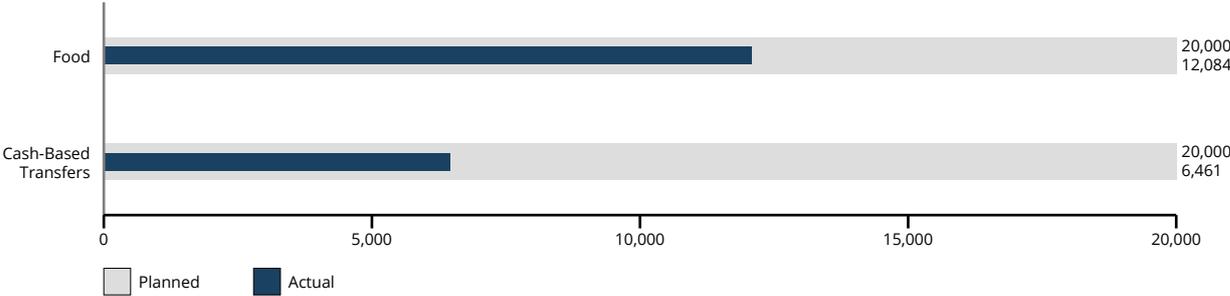
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



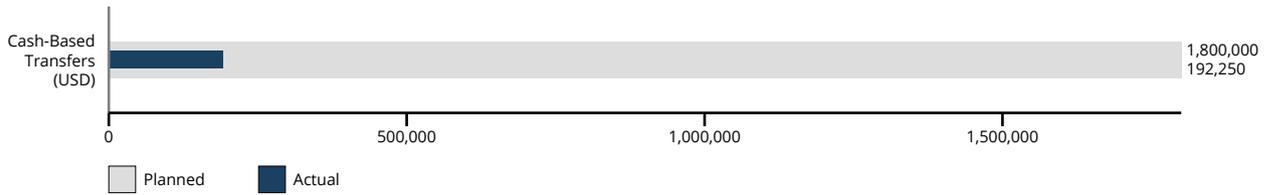
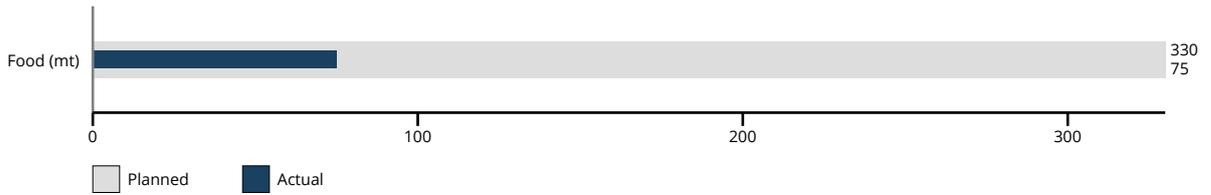
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



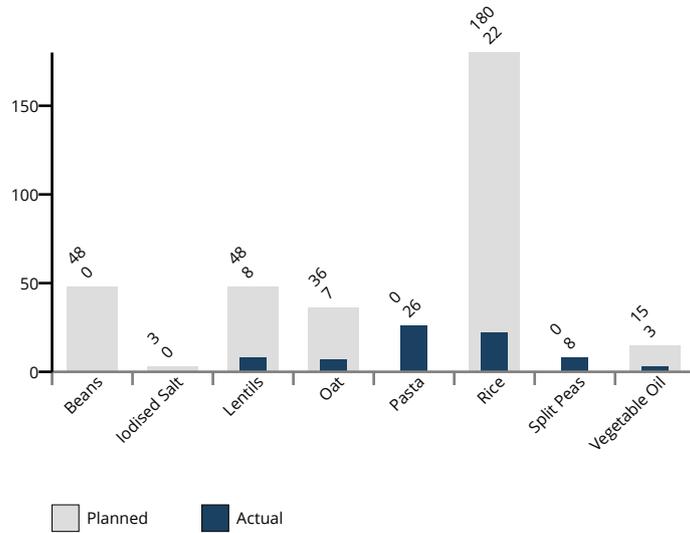
Beneficiaries by Modality



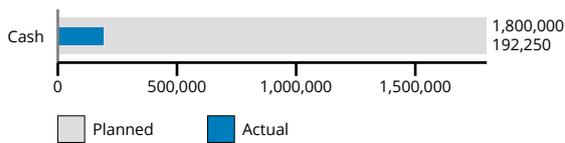
Total Transfers by Modality



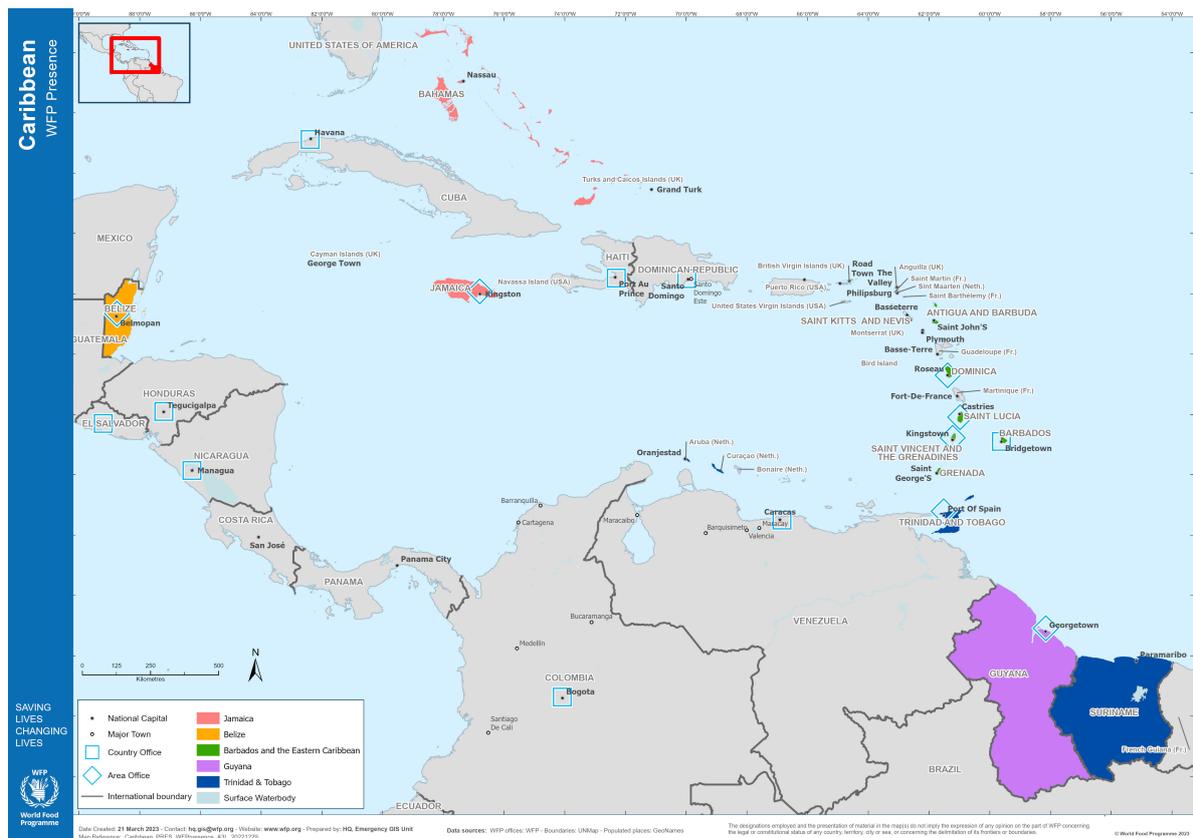
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



The repercussions of global food and input price increases that the world faced reverberated acutely through the Caribbean, since the region is heavily reliant on imports for domestic consumption and to supply the tourism industry. On average, food inflation in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean rose by 10 percent across 20 countries as of March 2022, with high energy prices exacerbating the food price crisis [1]. This underlined the already urgent need to transition to more resilient food systems.

The Caribbean region is especially susceptible to a wide range of natural hazards including droughts, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and landslides. On average, disasters affect 10 percent of the population of small island developing states compared to 1 percent in large states. With climate change increasing the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, Caribbean countries face formidable challenges in protecting people, livelihoods and infrastructure and maintaining economic, social and environmental gains.

The 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP) was approved in March 2022 and aligns with the mandate of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and their Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy (2014-2024) and Caribbean governments' priorities identified under the 2022 to 2026 United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

The latest WFP/Caribbean Community (CARICOM) food security and livelihood survey conducted in July-August 2022 highlighted that 93 percent of respondents observed a rise in food prices in the two weeks before the survey. Those from lower-income households experienced more negative impacts across all metrics measured. A growing number of people were increasingly unable to afford livelihood inputs, undermining and prolonging the recovery and stabilization of prices even as production recovered to match demand.

An estimated 4.1 million people - 57 percent of the population - were moderately or severely food-insecure in the English-speaking Caribbean, the highest number since the first WFP/CARICOM survey was conducted in April 2020. These figures have more than doubled since the start of the pandemic and increased dramatically by 1.3 million in a six-month period between January-February and July-August 2022, reflecting the impact of the Ukraine crisis. In this context, social protection played a critical role in governments' response to limiting the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19. While many of the measures deployed ended, the cost-of-living crisis again challenged people's incomes and lives.

The WFP Caribbean MCSP (2022-2026) and its three interlinked strategic outcomes aim to improve social protection, disaster management and food systems by strengthening national and regional institutional capacity. In times of crisis, WFP collaborates with international, regional and national organizations, supporting nationally-led emergency responses through cash-based, voucher or in-kind assistance and emergency logistics, telecommunications or food security coordination support and services. In addition to the support provided to various countries under the Interim MCSP in early 2022, WFP also partnered to deliver food to vulnerable households in Barbados and cash assistance to people affected by Hurricane Lisa in Belize.

Overall, WFP's technical assistance to strengthen social protection and disaster management systems benefitted 1.5 million people indirectly in priority countries. By providing a tailored technical assistance programme, WFP worked with governments and regional entities to pilot innovations or new ways of working.

During the reporting period, WFP provided more comprehensive support to governments to strengthen social protection systems through investments that both improve the management of the underlying systems and programmes to better deliver results as well as to facilitate a scale-up to respond to shocks. Areas of focus included the digitization of registration processes, payment reconciliation processes, monitoring of programmes and the use of digital payment solutions to deliver assistance.

WFP also embarked on an innovative approach to disaster risk financing, a critical component to ensure national systems can respond quickly and with adequate resources when a shock occurs. WFP supported governments to be better prepared through predictable and reliable pre-agreed financing to mitigate the impact of hazards and respond to disasters. As part of a risk-layered approach in targeted countries, WFP provided premium top-ups to macro-parametric insurance policies of the Government through the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC). These top-ups enabled finance and social protection ministries to increase coverage and investments in social protection systems, with a proportion of potential payouts dedicated to cash transfers to impacted households. Additionally, WFP worked with governments and partner organizations to set up more forward-looking approaches to managing flood, cyclone and drought risk through anticipatory action so that actions can be triggered before an event becomes a disaster, thereby reducing or mitigating the impacts of the predicted event.

WFP increasingly explored the linkages between social protection and agriculture sectors to identify synergies and opportunities to improve livelihoods due to rising food insecurity. Livelihood analyses were also conducted to inform support for shock-responsive social protection.

Disaster management is a critical area of WFP's engagement in the Caribbean. In partnership with CDEMA, WFP strengthened systems to enhance emergency preparedness, readiness and response. It identified logistics service providers and prepositioned emergency logistics assets to ensure a more rapid response. Importantly, signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Barbados for the Regional Logistics Hub was a major milestone. The facility will act as an emergency logistics hub in the English and Dutch-Speaking Caribbean, further localizing preparedness and response efforts. Finally, WFP Caribbean made important steps forward in the country-level rollout of the CDEMA Logistics System, a regional relief management system.

WFP Caribbean focused on continuing the development of a cadre of disaster management and social protection professionals in the areas of end-to-end supply chain management, social protection and vulnerability analysis through training modules and learning events. These learning packages are meant to strengthen the knowledge base and best practices with a systems-based emphasis on emergency response.

Risk Management

In 2022 Atlantic hurricane season was forecasted to be an above-average year, but it did not have a major impact on countries covered by the MCSP. Yet, Category 1 Hurricane Lisa hit Belize in November and Saint Lucia, Dominica and the Bahamas were affected by sub-tropical storm Nicole. To mitigate the risk of shocks in its operations, WFP established protocols to respond to various types of shocks including pandemic, climatic, economic crises and a combination of these.

Another strategic risk identified by WFP was that key partners' had conflicting priorities, which could hinder effective implementation. In response, WFP placed additional support in priority countries to advance work with government counterparts, to identify bottlenecks early-on and provide more hands-on support, where necessary, to advance progress. A similar approach was taken with CDEMA. Additionally, WFP engaged with other United Nations agencies through joint programmes and frequent updates, as well as international financial institutions like the World Bank, to ensure that interventions can be better streamlined and complementary.

WFP Caribbean also faced challenges in financing crisis response operations as available resources coming to the region were limited due to the global food crisis. Therefore, WFP Caribbean had to diversify its funding, by tapping into joint financing with other United Nations agencies.

Finally, COVID-19 was still present, albeit to a less extent compared to the first half of 2022, and WFP continued to follow the national protocol when designing assistance programmes for vulnerable populations, global guidance on personal protective equipment and testing for staff for safety to minimize the spread of the virus.

Partnerships

Investment in partnerships is at the heart of WFP Caribbean's strategy and operations. In 2022, WFP worked with regional organizations and national governments to deepen partnerships through tailored technical assistance. Strategic partnerships were essential and the success and sustainability of WFP's engagement depended on the involvement of multiple partners supporting the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and national governments. In this regard, WFP engaged with United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and other humanitarian and development partners to better collaborate on areas of mutual interest. WFP is considered a valuable partner in the Caribbean in the areas of disaster management, social protection and food security by providing significant thought leadership for shock-responsive social protection, including links to disaster risk financing, emergency logistics, and food security through evidence generation. As part of its overall engagement strategy, WFP opened spaces for South-South and Triangular Cooperation by bringing multiple countries together to share experiences and learn from each other.

Furthermore, the involvement of multiple stakeholders at regional and national levels was crucial to ensure the progress of the systems-strengthening work of WFP in the sub-region, including the buy-in and sustainability of investments. Therefore, WFP prioritized its partnership with CDEMA to support the agency and its participating states to strengthen disaster management in the Caribbean, ensuring the readiness of national disaster management agencies to be better equipped to deal with the significant logistical challenges faced in times of disaster in the context of small island developing states. In addition to the development of the logistics hub, WFP maintained its largest response capacity in Barbados with logistics equipment and assets coupled with emergency telecommunications equipment on standby to support emergency responses in all the countries of the 2022-2026 Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP) [1]. The hub and its logistics capacity aim to support partners during a response and therefore engage them during preparedness efforts.

Strategic engagement with international financial institutions was a priority for WFP Caribbean, particularly around shock-responsive social protection, disaster risk finance, forecast-based finance and vulnerability analysis and mapping. By the end of 2022, the engagement between WFP and the World Bank steadily increased to ensure that countries could better leverage the support of both organizations to strengthen social protection. In cases where cash-based transfers were supported by WFP in response to shocks, to explore opportunities for governments to provide longer-term assistance to vulnerable people through additional financing. Discussions with the Inter-American Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, and the Latin American Development Bank at the regional level will continue in 2023 to align efforts to streamline support to governments.

International Financial Institutions, including the World Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank, have all established programmes to address the economic impact of COVID-19 and to support the region in building resilience to shocks. Programmes to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and the affordability crisis also have a renewed focus. WFP continued to work with the World Bank to identify opportunities for collaboration around knowledge sharing and research and to strengthen the operational capacity of ministries responsible for social protection. Other regional institutions explored partnership opportunities with WFP for more innovative solutions to challenges facing disaster risk finance, like the work with Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility to link climate risk insurance to social protection, the professionalization of emergency preparedness and response personnel being elaborated with international platforms like socialprotection.org.

WFP continued to engage with United Nations agencies through the Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund and other joint efforts. WFP engagement in seven Joint SDG Fund for Small Island Developing States and the SDG Fund for Disaster and Emergency Management provided an opportunity for further multi-year contributions in Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

WFP Caribbean's traditional humanitarian and development partners, including the European Union, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States Agency for International Development's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), were vital partners in establishing emergency logistics capacity, strengthening crisis resilience and supporting the development of innovations in the region. The Government of Canada provided significant support to WFP's COVID-19 response and, along with BHA, supported the development of the Regional Logistics Hub. In addition, WFP Caribbean's operations benefited from flexible support, such as the cash assistance in Belize, which was possible thanks to funds from BHA, the European Union and the Republic of Korea.

At the sub-regional level, WFP's partnership with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) resulted in research on shock-responsive social protection and migrants in the Eastern Caribbean and led to a platform for knowledge sharing and exchange between governments of the OECS. In the second half of 2022, WFP Caribbean organized a virtual event on digital financial inclusion at the regional level, sharing different experiences and lessons

learned. Furthermore, WFP supported CARICOM in developing the food security and livelihoods surveys [2], allowing data collection on people's livelihoods, access to markets and food security and providing snapshots of these impacts over time in the context of socioeconomic effects of the pandemic. WFP joined CARICOM in the online campaign 'I am Agriculture', a short video highlighting the youth's involvement in building and operating agri-business enterprises incorporating varying degrees of modern technology.

CSP Financial Overview

In March 2022, WFP Caribbean started implementing its new Multi-Country Strategic Plan (MCSP) 2022-2026, with requirements totalling USD 69.5 million. Out of the total requirement of USD 14.9 million for 2022, WFP Caribbean achieved a funding level of 83 percent, including the transfer of USD 3.3 million in resources from the Interim MCSP. Requirements also included an annual contingency through strategic outcomes 2 and 3 to facilitate a response to shocks in any of the countries covered by the MCSP.

Strategic outcome 1 which focuses on strengthening social protection, disaster management and food systems, was fully funded. However, resources include multi-year funding. Expenditures represented 53 percent of the resources received, yet surpassed the implementation plan. In several countries, capacity-strengthening activities were carried out as WFP continued to engage in trainings and knowledge transfer initiatives on shock-responsive social protection and disaster management. Additionally, WFP built on investments by supporting disaster risk financing mechanisms to further strengthen the financial capability of national governments to manage risks and support impacted populations through national social protection programmes.

Strategic outcome 2 expenditure represented 43 percent of the available resources. The remaining resources received are multi-year and will contribute to continued support in Belize and WFP's rollout of anticipatory action activities.

Under strategic outcome 3, the expenditure represented 87 percent of the available resources and related to constructing the Regional Logistics Hub for the Government of Barbados, which started in early 2022.

While strategic outcome 1 was well funded, including several multi-year grants, strategic outcomes 2 and 3 received limited resources from donors. Their needs-based plan requirements were less than 40 percent funded. The limited resources were a result of growing global needs. To expand the funding, WFP tapped into joint funding sources with other United Nations agencies and the organization secured multi-year funding.

Most of the resources - 82 percent - came from directed multilateral funding, while the remaining 18 percent came from multilateral funding sources. The overall expenditure levels amount to 53 percent of the total available funds, again noting the multi-year nature of many contributions.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	4,404,149	4,213,312	1,635,230	709,830
SO02: Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	4,404,149	4,213,312	1,635,230	709,830
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	4,404,149	4,213,312	1,561,151	709,830
Non-activity specific	0	0	74,079	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	6,228,948	3,781,383	8,596,716	4,521,561
SO01: National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	6,228,948	3,781,383	8,596,716	4,521,561
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	6,228,948	3,781,383	8,596,716	4,521,561
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	2,708,608	1,855,734	980,120	855,120

SO03: Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	 2,708,608	 1,855,734	 980,120	 855,120
Activity 03: Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	 2,708,608	 1,855,734	 980,120	 855,120
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 241,398	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 13,341,706	 9,850,430	 11,212,067	 6,086,512
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 688,564	 605,155	 349,132	 255,505
Total Direct Costs	 14,030,271	 10,455,585	 11,561,199	 6,342,018
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 911,967	 679,613	 614,349	 614,349
Grand Total	 14,942,239	 11,135,198	 12,416,947	 6,956,367

Programme performance

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



Through the strengthening of national systems, WFP's activities indirectly benefit **1.5 million** men, women, boys and girls



WFP supported **11** governments to strengthen national social protection and/or disaster management systems



WFP contributed **USD 300,000** towards the premium for CCRIF SPC **insurance policies** for Belize and Dominica for a total sum insured of **USD 6.5 million**



WFP and **CARICOM** conducted a **fifth** COVID-19 Food Security & Livelihoods Survey



WFP contributed to **22 training events**, reaching over **380 disaster management, finance and social protection professionals**

WFP's capacity strengthening and resilience-building pillars are the cornerstones of WFP's operations in the Caribbean. The organization supports governments with tailored technical assistance that addresses specific needs identified for each context and creates space for innovation within national institutions in the areas of social protection, data management for vulnerability analysis, targeting and programme design and disaster risk finance. This is complemented by WFP's support to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and targeted countries to strengthen disaster management systems through digitalizing key processes, prepositioning supplies and equipment and training of disaster management professionals, among others. Furthermore, WFP has deepened its partnership with the CARICOM Secretariat in support of its member states to enhance data availability on food security and livelihoods and promote the role of youth in agriculture. Overall, WFP Caribbean supported 1.5 million people under technical assistance [1].

Research and advocacy complemented efforts for countries to learn from the experience of others and allowed for discussions around forecast-based financing and anticipatory actions with governments and regional partners. Disaster management systems benefited from stronger, more established emergency logistics capacities within CDEMA and selected participating states, assets that can be used in an emergency and a cadre of professionals that can be deployed to activate these assets and have improved knowledge and skills.

From March 2022 onwards, with the start of the new Multi-Country Strategic Plan 2022 to 2026, WFP worked closely with its regional partners and national governments. The organization has become known as the leader in shock-responsive social protection, evidenced by its partnership with the World Bank, United Nations agencies, CDEMA and most importantly, governments. Guided by its research agenda and accelerated by the increased use of social protection to address the needs of the most vulnerable affected by the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. Furthermore, WFP strengthened emergency response capacities in the region by providing additional support to CDEMA and national governments. The Caribbean region now benefits from access to emergency response and

coordination equipment and a cadre of trained professionals ready to be deployed. By the end of 2022, WFP emerged as a partner of choice, partnering with 11 governments [2] to deliver technical assistance in this time of crisis.

Efforts to strengthen regional and national systems need the right assets and infrastructure to ensure that measures put in place can be replicated beyond WFP's support. As such, WFP invested in response assets, including logistics supplies, equipment and machinery, as well as information technology equipment and mobile tablets to boost digital planning.

WFP worked with governments to prioritize investment areas, creating opportunities to test new modalities while strengthening existing procedures related to targeting and registration, information management systems, delivery mechanisms, communications and feedback mechanisms and monitoring processes. In 2022, WFP support focused on digitizing social protection and disaster management systems. Through the digitization of data collection processes, data visualization was more immediate and governments could make decisions on assistance faster, thus better benefiting the impacted population. By working through government-led processes and ensuring that national counterparts are part of the planning and implementation of the activities under the project, institutions were in a better position to adopt and maintain systems over time. Technical assistance was tailored to the specific country and institutional context and equipment was donated, where relevant, to ensure that partners had the tools to use new systems and procedures.

Countries also benefited from the training packages developed on shock-responsive social protection with wide access to the first-of-its-kind operational handbook on shock-responsive social protection, an online self-paced course and the provision of face-to-face training in five countries targeting existing professionals in the field. Continuing from the first half of the year, emergency response workshops took place across seven countries in total - namely in Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago - on the use and deployment of the prepositioned equipment.

Since April 2020, WFP has conducted five studies examining the impact of COVID-19 and rising food costs on food security and livelihoods. In August 2022, the fifth livelihoods and food security survey reported that almost half of all respondents (48 percent) were concerned about the inability to meet their food and other essential needs, a significant increase from February 2022, when a third of respondents had these concerns. People adopted negative coping strategies to make ends meet. More people skipped meals or ate less and chose fewer preferred foods compared to February 2022. The lowest income households were most likely to resort to negative coping strategies, with 90 percent reporting to have depleted savings to meet food needs, 67 percent reduced spending on other essential non-food needs and 63 percent selling their productive assets. The rising costs linked to the Ukraine crisis led to an increase in the number of persons not accessing markets because of their inability to afford basic goods.

These surveys helped the region to prioritize food security further and emphasized the high dependence on food imports. This included navigating the challenges of global supply chains, the increased cost of agricultural inputs and barriers to intra-regional trade. CARICOM and WFP launched the "I am Agriculture" campaign on social media as part of the efforts to increase the role of youth in agriculture. Livelihood analyses were conducted in Saint Lucia and Belize to inform support on shock-responsive social protection. Building on this, WFP and the Government of Saint Lucia developed and piloted a household vulnerability index which was tested and applied in response to Hurricane Elsa in 2021. Efforts to further strengthen this analysis and engage other countries in similar processes will continue in 2023.

In September, the Food and Agriculture Organization and WFP launched the joint programme "Resilient Livelihoods and food security through data digitization and sectoral linkages in the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines." The two-year programme will draw on the power of data, information systems and sectoral linkages to mitigate the impacts of climate change and related shocks at the household, community and national levels, promote and protect food security, livelihoods and strengthen resilience in a gender-responsive manner. Additionally, WFP will train government staff on data collection, cleaning and visualization.

Through a research-based approach, WFP explored the use of digital payments to empower women. In Jamaica, in the last quarter of 2022, WFP organized focus group discussions, key informant interviews and a user journey workshop with actors from the financial ecosystem to identify challenges and explore opportunities in the digital space. The research findings will help to shape a more gender-responsive approach to strengthening social protection in the country.

In 2022, WFP, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, UN Women and UNICEF went through an evaluation of its joint programme "Enhancing Resilience and Acceleration of the SDGs in the Eastern Caribbean," which recognized the importance of WFP to continue working in the social protection sphere and effective coordination mechanisms. The evaluation and survey recommendations stressed the importance of strengthening social protection and expanding coverage through temporary and long-term programmes, price and market monitoring systems, food systems and expanding initiatives to boost local and regional food production, transformation and consumption. Governments, regional and international financial institutions started using these reports to discuss priorities and work planning and inform regional and national responses to the crisis. As a result, the

demand for WFP's support in the region to strengthen emergency response and preparedness capacities increased.

In the area of emergency logistics, countries were in a better position to prepare for and respond to an emergency. WFP supported CDEMA's logistics capacities - WFP embedded two logistics specialists in CDEMA and one logistics associate based in Jamaica. There was a robust strategy in place for emergency logistics and efforts have focused on implementing the strategy in the sub-regional focal points and other countries that showed interest. For this reason, joint trainings were conducted in seven countries on emergency response equipment, with practical implications for using prepositioned logistics equipment in nine countries. The regional CDEMA Logistics System (CLS) was rolled out at the country level, with one country already updating information into the system and another recently receiving training to adopt the system. A CDEMA model protocol around emergency logistics started being used to facilitate the adaption of national protocols, with a user training session completed in Antigua and Barbuda. The rollout of the CLS and its adoption by national governments is a critical element to the system's sustainability, which seeks to link regional and national systems.

WFP partnered with the Governments of Belize and Dominica to link climate risk insurance through the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF SPC) to social protection programmes providing cash assistance to the most affected populations rapidly after a weather-related event to improve their financial resilience. WFP topped up the CCRIF SPC tropical cyclone and excessive rainfall policies for 2022 by USD 100,000 in Belize and USD 200,000 in Dominica. If an event triggers a payout, this topup will ensure a more robust and longer response to ensure shock-affected populations cover their immediate needs and support recovery in benefited countries with predictable financing. This predictability will also reduce the reliance on external international assistance in the event of shocks in the supported countries. WFP also commenced discussions with several governments to expand engagement through augmented macro-insurance coverage as well as an innovative solution for a multi-country anticipatory action mechanism linked to preparedness measures to influence policy.

Upon a request from Jamaica's Ministry of Education, WFP conducted a capacity needs mapping exercise of the national school feeding programme. It assessed its design, logistics, procurement, digitization, monitoring and accountability systems.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



12,084 people in Barbados received **food kits** and **6,461** people in Belize benefitted from **cash assistance** worth **USD 192,250**



WFP delivered assistance through **social protection systems** in **2** countries

Strategic outcome 2 under the WFP Caribbean Multi-Country Strategic Plan 2022-26 (MCSP) focuses on assisting shock-affected populations in the Caribbean in meeting their food and other needs by providing cash-based transfers or food assistance during emergencies.

Overall, 18,545 people benefitted from cash-based and food transfers in Belize and Barbados during the reporting period. Specifically, 6,461 people received cash assistance for a value of USD 192,250 in Belize and 12,084 people received 75 mt of food transfers in Barbados.

Continuing on the cash assistance support as part of a shock-responsive social protection approach to meet food and other needs carried out in the first months of 2022 in Barbados, Dominica, the British Virgin Islands, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Jamaica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, WFP supported the government-led response by providing critical assistance following the impact of category 1 Hurricane Lisa in Belize in partnership with the Ministry of Human Development, Families and Indigenous People's Affairs. Direct cash assistance was provided to targeted beneficiaries to meet immediate nutritional and other essential needs in the poorest areas most affected by the Hurricane. People in vulnerable conditions received cash transfers on top of in-kind support from the Government through DigiWallet, a digital payment solution in Belize.

In addition to financing the cash assistance, WFP provided technical and advisory support on verification process-related logistics; targeting, selection and notification processes; delivery mechanisms and monitoring. Additionally, WFP ensured that logistics and administrative items and human and communications resources were well positioned to ensure efficient delivery of the assistance. The response was built on previous engagement with the Government to strengthen social protection towards a more shock-responsive system. Although digital payment solutions were already used in the English-speaking Caribbean, this was the first case of a mobile money solution implemented in the aftermath of a sudden onset emergency. This solution provided greater options for cashing out or utilizing assistance and proved to be significantly faster in reaching recipients than other digital solutions utilized in the past.

Due to the lack of a regular food pipeline in the MCSP and considering that large-scale hurricanes and other climate-related events that could lead to significant market disruptions, WFP procured 154 mt of food kits to be distributed in the event of an emergency during the 2022 hurricane season. Since no emergency required the distribution of the kits, building on the existing partnership with the Government of Barbados, WFP provided the commodities in December 2022 to households at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition due to the impact of COVID-19 and the rising cost of living. Households were identified based on an existing database of individuals from the Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs, which includes persons who accessed social services. While the Government was primarily responsible for the distribution, including the identification of the assistance recipients drawing on its existing social protection targeting systems and beneficiary and registration databases, WFP provided technical assistance and guidance for targeting, verification and consolidation of the assistance recipients and outreach, as well as human resources and technical expertise on logistics through its supply chain team. The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Logistics System, developed by WFP and CDEMA to track relief items, was used to track the movement of the batches of food from the warehouses to the final distribution points. WFP also supported the Government in digitizing beneficiary management processes. A total of 2,884 food kits were distributed, with the remaining balance to be distributed in January 2023. Through WFP's support, the Government strengthened its existing capacities and systems and was better equipped to respond to shocks in the future.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



1 Regional Logistics Hub launched in Barbados



Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government of Barbados for the Regional Logistics Hub

Strategic outcome 3 was not activated under the WFP Caribbean Multi-Country Strategic Plan 2022 (MCSP) in 2022 (from March to December).

An important milestone in the second half of 2022 was the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Barbados and the subsequent launch of the Regional Logistics Hub following delays related to ensuring the adequate engagement of multiple government ministries and airport authorities in the process. The facility will act as a logistics hub for emergency preparedness and response efforts in the English and Dutch-Speaking Caribbean.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Women and girls, Indigenous people, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups face higher levels of vulnerability and are more affected by climate and other shocks. The five CARICOM food security and livelihoods surveys have shown a steady increase in food insecurity in the Caribbean. Those most impacted have been from lower income levels. One in three children (0-14 years) in the Eastern Caribbean lives in poverty and one in 25 is in extreme poverty [1]. A significant number reside in female-headed households, large households, or those with migrants.

In this context, WFP worked on how cash assistance programmes can best be designed, digitized and directed to women to ensure their inclusion in the formal economy and support their empowerment, increasing access for women to digital finance solutions linked to social protection programmes with the support of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation - particularly in Dominica and Jamaica. Further, it improved the contributions of disaster risk finance solutions to gender equality by strengthening the programme monitoring.

As part of this process, in Jamaica, WFP consulted with beneficiaries and other stakeholders to better understand factors related to supply and demand for digital finance options. These consultations allow for a better understanding of individual user journeys based on sex, age, and economic status. This information is important in shaping the future of delivery mechanisms through social protection programmes. It can also be used to inform banking sector needs, particularly as it relates to livelihoods. Outside of Dominica and Jamaica, WFP applied lessons learned and replicated various approaches to engage additional governments and communities and households vulnerable to climate change.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

WFP Caribbean remained committed to ensuring protection and accountability for affected populations. In partnership with governments, WFP's technical assistance included support to the setup community feedback mechanisms (CFM) and monitoring in the countries supported. For food distributions in Barbados, WFP and the Government established hotlines as CFM. This ensured that measures were put in place to identify any challenges facing beneficiaries allowing for changes to be made to respective programmes. Across programmes, beneficiaries were informed of CFMs through regular communication channels including through messages notifying them of the payments they were entitled to and the press highlighting crucial aspects of the project.

Government social protection programmes were designed with gender, age and disability lenses. These elements were further strengthened with the support WFP provided to governments in shock-responsive social protection. At the same time, WFP's support to social protection and disaster management actors on assessment tools, methodologies, and analysis, as well as its targeting approach, allowed for the incorporation of gender, age and vulnerabilities, such as persons with disabilities and Indigenous people.

Under Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) activities, WFP participated in the United Nations PSEA networks led by the various United Nations Resident Coordinator's Offices in the Caribbean. Moreover, WFP Caribbean appointed two PSEA focal points in the office.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Environmental and social standards were applied during the design and implementation of WFP Caribbean operations and programme activities to ensure that assets, infrastructure, and other inputs did not harm the environment.

All agreements in 2022 were discussed with specialists and national counterparts to ensure that interventions did not pose environmental or social risks. Therefore, the design and implementation of activities was aligned with WFP's environmental and social safeguards framework to prevent, avoid or mitigate any potential direct or indirect negative impact. Environmental and social plans are developed project-by-project based on mandatory safeguard screening.

All interventions, especially those under strategic outcomes 2 and 3, were complemented by solid waste collection policies. This included managing unsolicited relief items and supporting advocacy on alternative contributions through national and regional systems. Additionally, WFP designed the Regional Logistics Hub with green waste disposal, solar panels and energy-efficient cooling systems.

Beneficiaries' stories



WFP Cash Assistance brings peace of mind after Hurricane in Belize

Two months after Hurricane Lisa swept across Belize in November 2022, homes still showed the signs of its impact. Assessments conducted by the Government of Belize in Lisa's aftermath highlighted substantial property damage. Approximately 500 houses were completely destroyed. In the close-knit communities of Belize City, there were smattering of homes with tarp sheets in place to provide partial or full roof coverage. On others, there were new roof sheets intertwined with old ones, a clear indicator of recent repairs. In port Loyola, one roof showed signs of recent repair on the wooden home of Shern Moguel. A piece of tarp still covered sections of her roof.

Both Shern, 36, and Marleni Ho, 26, lost their roofs when the category one Hurricane made its way across the Central American country. Finding shelter was a major concern for both women as they wanted to provide safe and comfortable conditions for their children. Each managed to secure metal roofing sheets from neighbours, which they agreed to pay back towards a debt. Following the Hurricane, WFP partnered with the Government of Belize to roll out the Hurricane Lisa Assistance Programme (HLAP).

Both and Marleni were reassured to receive financial assistance through the HLAP, which allowed them to pay back their debt. One thousand six hundred households among those most severely affected by Hurricane Lisa received a one-time emergency cash assistance of USD 250 Belize dollars (USD 125).

"The whole roof went. I lost almost everything in my house, mainly my appliances and children's things. We did not get back our zinc (roofing sheets); It flew away, we looked, but we did not find it. The money really helped a lot." stated Shern. After the Hurricane, she and her family spent a month sharing space with her in-laws while they sought a solution to a home without a roof. While she continued to await calls for housekeeping work, her partner found a job. Now they aim to replace the essential items lost to the Hurricane for their children, including school supplies and a nebulizer for their youngest daughter.

In Camolete village, Marleni Ho had her first experience with a Hurricane. She made it through the worst of the wind and rain in her blockwork bathroom with her mother and two young children. Her mother was fearful that the rest of the structure could not be safe as it was made of wood. When the Hurricane passed, a section of the roof was gone. Immediately following the Hurricane, Marleni could not work since the school where she was employed closed. Like Both Shern, she was reassured when she received the cash assistance since she could repay the debt for the metal sheets to repair her roof. She keeps thinking about the next Atlantic hurricane season.

These two families were among the thousands impacted by the Hurricane. In addition to lost roofs, there was heavy flooding in low-lying areas in Belize City. The Hurricane left a wake of downed power lines, temporary roofing solutions and lost possessions. HLAP used cash assistance through mobile money to assist eligible people as quickly as possible and support meeting urgent needs. With mobile payments, people received cash or made payments through a mobile application, ensuring efficiency, speed and flexibility. Throughout the region, WFP has partnered with governments to explore digital payments within social protection systems to strengthen accountability, transparency and speed and provide critical assistance to people impacted by crises. The cash assistance was made possible with the financial support of the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, the Republic of Korea and USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Planned figures are higher than actual figures based on the standard estimated figures for assistance.

[2] The estimated number of people with disabilities is reported in XC01, as the only assistance under XC02 includes food in Barbados and cash in Belize. Post-distribution monitoring was conducted in early 2023. Therefore, results are not available.

Context and Operations

[1] Caribbean Food Security & Livelihoods Survey Impacts of COVID-19 and the Cost of Living Crisis Regional Summary Report | August 2022

https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142384/download/?_ga=2.241583746.1402325122.1670175306-402301761.1594047381

Partnerships

[1] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/caribbean-covid-19-food-security-and-livelihoods-impact-survey>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Of the 1.5 million people supported through technical assistance, 918,000 people were reached in the first half of 2022 under XC01.

[2] Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] For the cash and food assistance under XC02, all distributions were implemented in December 2022. As such, post distribution monitoring was conducted in early 2023. Therefore, results will be reported in the 2023 Annual Country Report.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The outcome result value under "user satisfaction rate" is 0 because strategic outcome 3 was not activated in 2022.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Fifth Caribbean Food Security and Livelihoods survey. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142384/download/>

[2] Cross-cutting indicators are not available because post-distribution monitoring for assistance in Belize and Barbados will start in January 2023.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Cross-cutting indicators are unavailable because post-distribution monitoring for assistance in Belize and Barbados will take place in January 2023.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET 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, 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 for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- 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.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	38,859	34,459	73,318	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	16,676	14,789	31,465	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	5,474,682			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	10,500	8,756	83%
	female	9,500	9,789	103%
	total	20,000	18,545	93%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,100	364	33%
	female	900	367	41%
	total	2,000	731	37%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	1,100	748	68%
	female	900	626	70%
	total	2,000	1,374	69%
5-11 years	male	1,100	1,750	159%
	female	900	1,750	194%
	total	2,000	3,500	175%
12-17 years	male	1,100	1,204	109%
	female	900	1,281	142%
	total	2,000	2,485	124%
18-59 years	male	5,600	4,132	74%
	female	5,400	5,056	94%
	total	11,000	9,188	84%
60+ years	male	500	558	112%
	female	500	709	142%
	total	1,000	1,267	127%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	20,000	18,545	93%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	20,000	18,545	92%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	48	0	0%
Iodised Salt	3	0	0%
Lentils	48	8	17%
Oat	36	7	20%
Pasta	0	26	-
Rice	180	22	12%
Split Peas	0	8	-
Vegetable Oil	15	3	20%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,800,000	192,250	11%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change			- Resilience Building	
Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: 1. Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened national and regional systems that better predict and assess the impact of shocks and plan and finance the corresponding responses.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	209	251
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10	10
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	28	30
C: 2. Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened humanitarian supply chain and logistics capacities in order to protect their access to food and livelihoods				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	250	250
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	12	12
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	7	7
C: 3. Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened social protection systems that reduce poverty and vulnerability, boost resilience and provide assistance to shock-affected people in order to protect their access to food and livelihoods.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	150	170

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20	31
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	16	16
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	18	18
C: 4. National governments in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened food systems in order to increase access to affordable and nutritious food for food-insecure populations.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	5
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	12	12
G: 1. Vulnerable populations in the Caribbean benefit from strengthened national and regional systems that better predict and assess the impact of shocks and plan and finance the corresponding responses.				
Macro-Insurance Climate Actions				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Individual	24,804	48,127
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	300,000	300,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	6,497,098	6,497,098

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Institutions - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	100	≤100	≤100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Ministries responsible for finance, social protection, disaster management - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	11	≥11	≥11	11			WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks							Crisis Response	
Output Results								
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.								
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	9,500	3,410			
			Male	10,500	3,051			
			Total	20,000	6,461			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	9,500	6,632			
			Male	10,500	5,452			
			Total	20,000	12,084			
A.2: Food transfers			MT	330	75			
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,800,000	192,250			

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: 6. Affected populations benefit from strengthened systems to deliver food, voucher and cash assistance.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	16	16
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	18	18

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Belizean Vulnerable Households - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Barbados - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CDEMA and national institutions - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 02: Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted communities - Location: Caribbean Community - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	≤100	≤100	100			Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Donnie Sandoval
Urbano's home was flooded when Hurricane Lisa hit Belize in November. He used cash assistance from WFP and the Government to cover urgent expenditures

World Food Programme

Contact info
Regis Chapman
regis.chapman@wfp.org

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/caribbean>

Financial Section

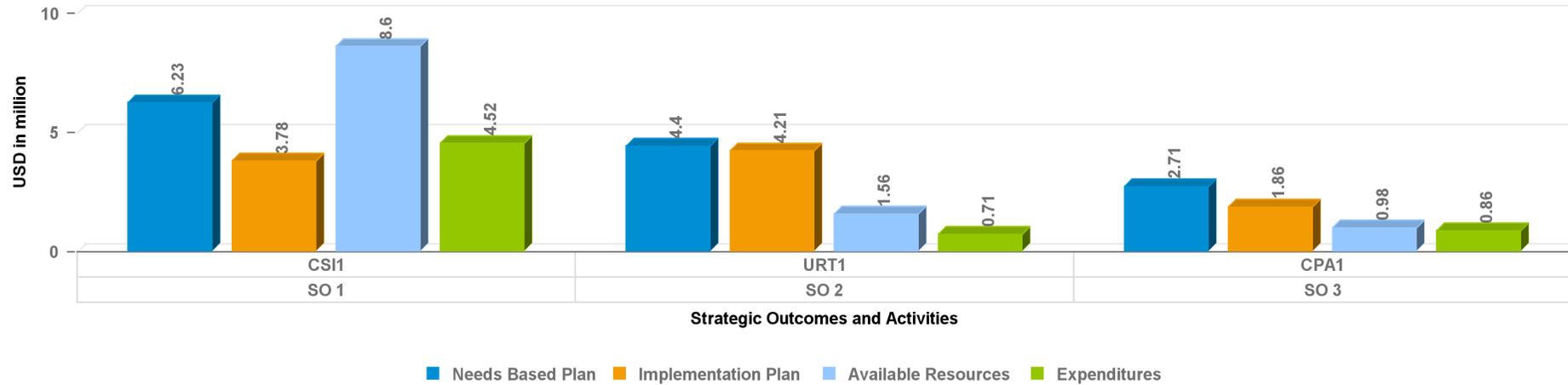
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 3	Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.
CS11	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	4,404,150	4,213,313	1,561,152	709,831
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	74,079	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,404,150	4,213,313	1,635,231	709,831
5	National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	6,228,948	3,781,384	8,596,716	4,521,562
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,228,948	3,781,384	8,596,716	4,521,562
8	Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	2,708,609	1,855,734	980,120	855,120
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,708,609	1,855,734	980,120	855,120
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	241,399	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	241,399	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			13,341,707	9,850,431	11,453,466	6,086,513

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Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		688,565	605,155	349,132	255,506
	Total Direct Costs		14,030,272	10,455,586	11,802,598	6,342,018
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		911,968	679,613	614,349	614,349
	Grand Total		14,942,239	11,135,199	12,416,948	6,956,368



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

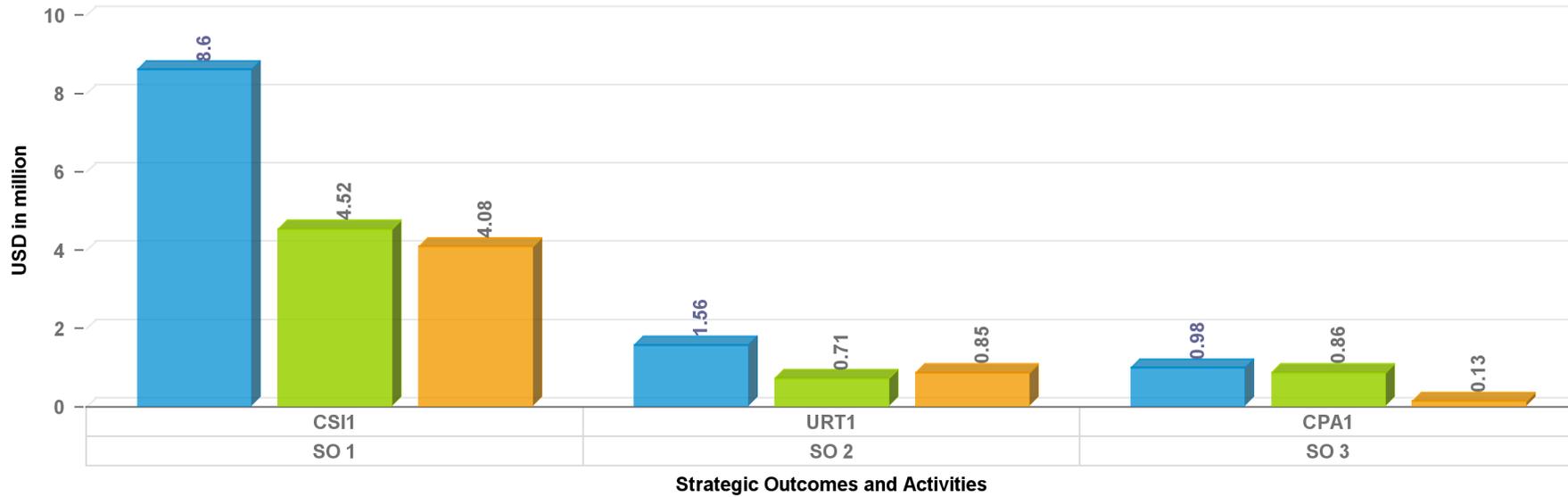
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 3	Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.
CS11	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in the Caribbean are able to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based and/or in-kind transfers to shock-affected populations.	4,404,150	1,561,152	0	1,561,152	709,831	851,321
		Non Activity Specific	0	74,079	0	74,079	0	74,079
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,404,150	1,635,231	0	1,635,231	709,831	925,400
5	National governments and regional institutions in the Caribbean have strengthened capacity to prepare for, adapt and respond to shocks and climate change	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national governments and regional institutions in areas of WFP's expertise	6,228,948	8,596,716	0	8,596,716	4,521,562	4,075,154
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,228,948	8,596,716	0	8,596,716	4,521,562	4,075,154

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Annual Country Report

Caricom Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Common services and platforms enable governments in the Caribbean to have a rapid, effective and coordinated response to shocks	Provide support to nationally or regionally-led emergency responses.	2,708,609	980,120	0	980,120	855,120	125,000
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,708,609	980,120	0	980,120	855,120	125,000
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	241,399	0	241,399	0	241,399
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	241,399	0	241,399	0	241,399
Total Direct Operational Cost			13,341,707	11,453,466	0	11,453,466	6,086,513	5,366,953
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			688,565	349,132	0	349,132	255,506	93,627
Total Direct Costs			14,030,272	11,802,598	0	11,802,598	6,342,018	5,460,580
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			911,968	614,349		614,349	614,349	0
Grand Total			14,942,239	12,416,948	0	12,416,948	6,956,368	5,460,580

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures