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**Further Information**

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**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme in Haiti**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Haiti, Republic of (HT)



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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Haiti is the only low-income country in the Americas. It ranks 163rd of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index. Chronic poverty is widespread throughout the country and has major implications on food security and nutrition. More than 50 percent of the population is undernourished according to the Global Hunger Index, and 24 percent of children are chronically malnourished according to the latest government mortality, morbidity and service utilization survey (Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services - EMMUS-V 2012). Haiti also faces serious challenges in the education sector with 37 percent of the population without a formal schooling (EMMUS-V 2012).

Underlying drivers of food insecurity include frequent natural disasters and environmental degradation, exacerbated by the fact that a large part of the population relies on subsistence farming for a living. On the 2016 Climate Risk Index, Haiti is third among the countries most affected by extreme weather events. In 2016, Haiti experienced its third consecutive year of drought, which severely affected food production, and was hit by a category 4 hurricane, the worst registered in the last 10 years. Hurricane Matthew caused wide scale destruction and, as the rapid EFSA in October 2016 showed, severely affected the food security of 800,000 people as well as the food production in the Grande-Anse, Sud and Nippes departments.

Haiti currently does not produce enough food for its population. More than 50 percent of the country's needs and 80 percent of its main staple, rice, are imported (The State of Food Insecurity in the World, SOFI, 2014). This makes the country vulnerable to inflation and price volatility in international markets.

The Government started putting in place social safety net programmes to ensure the poorest populations can meet their basic needs in terms of food security and nutrition. Due to natural disasters, chronic underfunding and political instability, marked by frequent changes in leadership, staff and responsibilities, implementation of social safety net programmes relies on the support of donors and implementing partners.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA) is the state entity responsible for guiding public policies to sustainably improve the food security of the Haitian people. Specifically, CNSA undertakes the following tasks: defines, directs and harmonizes interventions by actors in the food security sector in Haiti; monitors and evaluates the national food security situation and the results of field programs and projects; and, disseminates information. In 2016, several food security assessments and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses undertaken by CNSA with the support of WFP and other UN agencies, national authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGO) and key food security stakeholders, were key to inform humanitarian food security interventions. The IPC is a set of standardized tools to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity based on international standards using consensus-building processes to provide decision makers with an analysis of food insecurity along with objectives for response in both emergency and development contexts.

The Government set up and leads a national school meals working group (Table Sectorielle de l'Alimentation Scolaire), which includes representatives of the Government, donors, NGOs, international organisations and local communities, and coordinates the support to the national school feeding program to avoid duplication of efforts. The Government considers school meals to be a crucial investment in human capital, as it contributes simultaneously to improve access to education, health and nutrition, and in the long-term to the reduction of extreme poverty and vulnerability. The Government aims to build a strong public school system and a nationally owned, funded and managed school meals program linked to local agriculture by 2030. This vision is embodied in the National School Feeding Policy approved in 2016 which was drafted by a team led by a WFP consultant. In line with the government view of supporting local economies and agriculture, WFP is supporting the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MENFP) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARNDR) to link school meals with local markets and producers.

WFP is part of the Kore Lavi consortium: a joint implementation team of WFP, the Cooperative For American Relief Every Where (CARE) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) to create a food safety net and nutrition program. Kore Lavi, kreol for 'Supporting Life', covers 5 departments in Haiti. Through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST), in partnership with WFP under the Kore Lavi consortium, a database to identify, target and register vulnerable households was developed. The goal is to set up a national information system to enable the Government to collect and analyze information on vulnerable households, centralize data management, facilitate the creation of a single registry of beneficiaries and reinforce coordination mechanisms. This information system will support the implementation and management of social safety net programmes.

To strengthen national disaster management and preparedness, the Government participates in the forecast-based financing initiative led by WFP which involves the Governments of Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba. The initiative aims to improve South-South collaboration in disaster management, particularly in developing early warning systems to trigger early action to mitigate the impact of disasters and save lives.

In 2016, the Government led the Hurricane Matthew response through several entities, such as the National Emergency Operation Center (COUN), the Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC), the Departmental Emergency Operation Center (COUD) in Les Cayes and Jeremie, MAST and the CNSA. These governmental institutions co-chaired with WFP the Logistics and the Food Security (also with FAO) working groups, which were established to support and coordinate a large-scale response to Hurricane Matthew.

WFP actively participates in the work on the UN Integrated Strategic Framework for Haiti (ISF) and the establishment of a common set of indicators across UN actors (UNDAF). Several WFP experts attended workshops and retreats organized in 2016 providing inputs to address poverty reduction, food security and social services.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Working with donors, UN agencies and NGOs, WFP supports the Haitian Government in developing sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition. The main pillars of the country strategy are food and nutrition safety nets, emergency preparedness and response, and strengthening national capacity. In 2016, WFP reached more than 1.5 million food insecure Haitians in all ten departments through school meals, general food assistance in response to natural disasters, food assistance for assets, and nutrition interventions.

**Development project: DEV 200150 (2012 – 2017), Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme in Haiti**, with an approved budget of USD 124 million, aimed to distribute mid-day hot meals to 485,000 school aged children in the Haitian public school system. This was complemented by a home-grown school meals pilot project (funded by a trust fund) which provided schools with foods produced locally by small holder farmers. Both the DEV project and the trust fund supported the Government towards its vision of a national school meals program linked to local agriculture by 2030, with the DEV providing significant support for policy development. In line with WFP Strategic Objective (SO) 4, this project aimed to increase access to education and give greater priority to human capital in schools, to improve the nutritional status of the targeted children, to increase government capacities to pursue and expand a sustainable school meals programme and to identify and incorporate solutions to combating hunger into national policies. By providing school meals, school attendance as well as learning are expected to improve and a safety net is provided for vulnerable populations.

**Protracted relief and recovery operation: PRRO 200618 (2014 – 2017), Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Haiti**, approved budget USD 155 million. This operation was designed to support government efforts to respond to the needs of at-risk and affected populations and facilitate their recovery. It focused on nutrition activities to reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4) and on improving access to assets and basic services, through resilience-building activities that facilitated recovery from natural disasters and mitigated their impact (SO2). However, as the Hurricane Matthew hit the country, most of the interventions focused on saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies (SO1) to stabilize and improve the food consumption of targeted households. WFP aimed to provide lifesaving assistance to more than 800,000 affected people, and to distribute monthly nutritious rations to 40,000 pregnant and lactating women and to 95,000 children aged 6 to 59 months to treat and prevent acute and chronic malnutrition in hurricane affected areas, in treatment centres and as part of Kore Lavi. This operation also supported the setting up of the country's first vulnerability database hosted and managed by the Government and accessible to all humanitarian partners, and it strengthened the government institution responsible for social safety nets.

**Emergency Operation: EMOP 200949 (2016), Emergency Response to Drought**, approved budget USD 85 million, aimed at providing emergency assistance to vulnerable households whose food and nutrition security had been adversely affected by the third consecutive year of drought and the El Niño phenomenon. The operation addressed the most critical and immediate needs of the people affected by three consecutive years of drought, providing cash transfers through mobile phone technology and distributing specialized nutritious foods, in line with Strategic Objective 1 ("Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies"). The operation also aimed at improving access to assets and basic services, by supporting soil conservation and improving resilience to drought, in line with Strategic Objective 2 ("Restoring food security and nutrition and rebuilding livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies").

**Special Operation: SO 201033 (2016 – 2017), Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination in Response to the Hurricane Matthew in Haiti**, approved budget USD 10 million, supported the Hurricane Matthew relief efforts of the humanitarian community and the Government of Haiti through logistics and emergency telecommunications coordination and augmentation, thus contributing to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1).

**Two emergency preparedness projects** supported the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA) in conducting an Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) to assess the need of an intervention as a response to the ongoing drought and provided funds to prepare for the first days of immediate response to the Hurricane Matthew. Both operations contributed to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1).

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

At the beginning of the year, the WFP Haiti portfolio was planned at USD 59 million. However, by the end of the year, the needs for 2016 had increased by USD 127 million to USD 186 million, as follows:

- PRRO 200618 - budget revision 1: decrease by USD 8 million, to eliminate overlap of food assistance for populations affected by the drought and covered under EMOP 200949 and remove discontinued activities.
- PRRO 200618 - budget revisions 2 and 3: net increase of USD 44 million to provide food assistance to 800,000 people affected by Hurricane Matthew.
- New EMOP 200949 and budget revision 1: USD 85 million to provide food assistance to 1 million people affected by the drought.
- New IR-EMOP 201031: USD 0.3 million to prepare for the response to Hurricane Matthew.
- New Special Operation 201033: USD 7 million to provide logistics and emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to support their response to Hurricane Matthew.

Following the increasing needs caused by the drought and hurricane Matthew, contributions to Haiti's projects reached USD 80 million, which was nearly twice the annual average contributions from 2013-2015. Nevertheless, the contributions represented only 43 percent of the USD 186 million resourcing requirements. The funding gap negatively impacted WFP's ability to reach the number of people in need and to fully meet all planned objectives, most notably in the EMOP.

The EMOP was set up to support one million drought affected people. Given the limited contributions received at the beginning of the intervention (only 14 percent of the requirements had been confirmed by May 2016), WFP started the operation with a reduced geographical coverage, a reduced number of beneficiaries, and a reduced transfer value. However, an in-depth household targeting exercise ensured the most vulnerable were reached in the most drought affected areas. By project end, only 25 percent of the resourcing requirements had been met. Nearly all of the contributions came from three funding sources: ECHO, USA and multilateral contributions.

Predictable annual funding to the PRRO from CARE, Canada, Switzerland and Germany allowed WFP to plan for and implement emergency preparedness, nutrition and food assistance for assets activities, design the vulnerability database and institutionalize the social safety net. Thanks to Canadian and multilateral contributions which provided funding for contingency food stocks, WFP could begin food distributions to hurricane affected populations within a week of the hurricane hitting Haiti. Immediate and strong donor interest to support the hurricane response allowed WFP headquarters to approve internal advance financing of USD 19 million, to fund purchases of locally available cereals and call forward stocks from the Global Commodity Management Facility. In-kind contributions from US government prepositioned stock were also critical for timely filling of the food pipeline. By the end of the year, three months after the hurricane hit, contributions for the hurricane response had reached approximately 60 percent of the funding requirements. Overall, more than half of the contributions for the hurricane response came from the USA; additional significant resources came from UN CERF, Canada, Switzerland, Japan and multilateral contributions, and there was a robust response from the private sector.

For the school meals program, Haiti's reinstatement as a priority country under the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) led to a contribution for the 2016/17 school year. The USDA contribution, as well as the continued strong financial support from Canada and Brazil (under a trust fund) and the private sector, allowed WFP to reach more than 490,000 children in 2016. Despite these contributions, as overall resources for the school meals program declined, and WFP had to reduce the number of children targeted by 20 percent for the 2016/17 school year.

Contributions and pledges to Special Operation 201033 were immediate and generous, especially from the US. This was critical as it enabled WFP to commit to the provision of cargo and passenger air services and coastal shipping to the humanitarian community, when poor infrastructure and heightening security risks constrained transport by road.

The hurricane response, both food assistance under the PRRO and logistics and emergency telecommunications services under the Special Operation, received invaluable support from the deployment of staff and equipment under Standby Partnership agreements. Complementing the large scale deployment of WFP staff from other offices, thirteen stand-by partner staff were deployed to Haiti for the hurricane response as well as a team from the International Humanitarian Partnership who constructed a base camp in Jeremie.

In an overall difficult funding situation WFP focused on targeting the most vulnerable populations and areas. WFP has been continuously working together with donors to use available funding more efficiently, while striving to

identify new funding sources. Donors showed great flexibility to shift food from other operations, namely from school meals to the emergency response. Additionally, donors approved the re-allocation of cash resources from the EMOP to the PRRO when drought activities had to be suspended under the EMOP due to the hurricane and these were transferred to the PRRO.

In 2016, the WFP Country Office in Port-au-Prince moved to new office facilities. The Country Office had been housed in prefabricated offices on the MINUSTAH Logistics Base (Log Base) since the 2010 earthquake. This led to difficult work conditions, challenges for internal communication and long commutes to meet with government counterparts, donors and cooperating partners. The new and more modern facilities were a step forward for staff wellness and productivity.

## Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, Haiti faced two major natural disasters: a third consecutive year of drought and Hurricane Matthew. In order to provide an effective response, WFP worked alongside the Government and partners to implement activities aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1 ("Saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies") through general food distribution, cash transfers, nutrition activities as well as prevention of moderate acute malnutrition; and Strategic Objective 2 ("Support food and nutrition security and (re)building livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies"). WFP reached approximately 1.2 million beneficiaries under Strategic Objective 1 and assisted 123,000 beneficiaries under Strategic Objective 2 to rebuild their livelihoods after the drought and hurricane emergency.

In addition to scaling up activities to respond to shocks, WFP continued its nutrition activities for the prevention of stunting, MAM treatment and the school meals programme under Strategic Objective 4 ("Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger"), reaching over half a million people. The school meals programme increased enrollment and retention rates and also supported the local economy through local purchases.

Under a complementary trust fund, WFP continued its Home Grown School Feeding pilot project in Nippes department launched in October 2015. Thanks to its operational success and to the support by the Government, the number of students reached increased from 3,500 to approximately 7,000, receiving nutritious and diversified seasonal menus including cereals, pulses, fresh vegetables, root tubers and milk. This pilot project worked towards scaling up the provision of fresh food by local farmers to school meals.

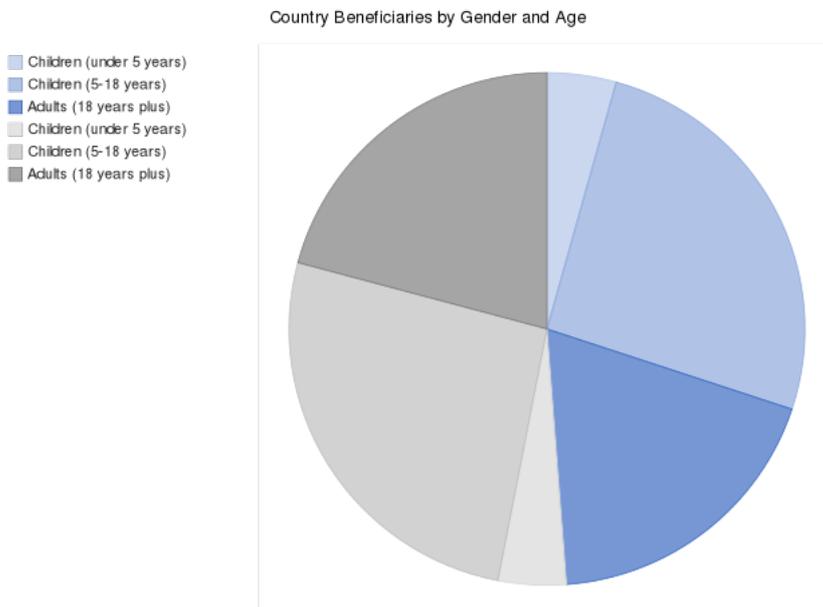
Thanks to food assistance for assets activities under the EMOP and PRRO, that supported the rehabilitation of rural feeder roads, the transport of agricultural products to markets became possible in areas previously inaccessible and some beneficiaries could start or resume small-scale business. In addition, land conservation and reforestation activities improved communities' ability to face recurrent droughts, frequent hurricanes and tropical storms. Interventions improved the food consumption of participants and their families, and made them more resilient against shocks, such as hurricanes.

WFP provided technical assistance and training on food security data analysis and reporting to the Government, notably to the National Food Security Coordination Unit (CNSA). As a result, CNSA technicians elaborated five national food security reports. These efforts helped national institutions prepare rapid comprehensive assessments, facilitate timely decision-making by government and humanitarian actors in their response to emergencies. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in establishing and implementing its first school meals policy, helped the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor maintain the largest social protection database in the country, worked with the Directorate for Civil Protection in developing its contingency plan and improve forecasting of natural disasters, and set up the first cash working group with OCHA to coordinate the largest intervention using cash-based transfer (CBT) in Haiti ever to take place.

The WFP Hurricane Matthew response was complemented by a Special Operation that provided coordination as well as logistics and telecommunications services to the humanitarian community. Operational support included road, sea and air cargo transport, storage service in Port-au-Prince and hurricane affected areas as well as logistics information management and coordination, and GIS products. In addition, passenger transport by helicopter and plane was provided to hurricane affected areas. Emergency telecommunication services included internet connectivity, and the refurbishment of four community radio stations.

## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	70,539	69,552	140,091
Children (5-18 years)	419,545	425,698	845,243
Adults (18 years plus)	305,120	339,475	644,595
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>795,204</b>	<b>834,725</b>	<b>1,629,929</b>





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	6,394	529	1,549	-	162	8,634
Single Country EMOP	-	-	-	92	-	92
Single Country PRRO	13,042	1,369	1,551	1,850	130	17,942
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>19,436</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>26,669</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	11,524,184	-	-
Single Country PRRO	931,429	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>12,455,613</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

WFP significantly scaled up its supply chain and delivery capacity to respond to the emergency needs in its response to Hurricane Matthew. This scale-up was implemented through multi-modal delivery by road, air and sea, and an increase in the warehousing capacities. It was also supported by the logistics augmentation services put in place under Special Operation (SO) 201033. Warehousing facilities were established in Les Cayes and Jeremie and warehouse capacity was increased in Port-au-Prince.

WFP relied on air transport of urgently needed goods because torrential rains and flooding had severed road access to most affected areas. In the first week after the hurricane, WFP food commodities were transported to hard-to-reach areas by US military helicopters, and later by WFP contracted helicopters. In addition, coastal deliveries were carried out using a WFP chartered landing craft boat and locally contracted boats. This allowed WFP to serve coastal communities with a higher amount of goods than helicopters could have delivered, while at the same time reducing costs as compared to airlifts.

WFP used commercial transporters, its own fleet of all terrain trucks and cooperating partners vehicles for the transportation of food and non-food items. Good primary road transport networks between the ports and WFP warehouses allowed for transportation of commodities in any type of truck. However, WFP's all-terrain truck fleet was often the only reliable transportation on poor secondary and tertiary routes from warehouses to distribution sites.

For the school meals project costs for land transport, handling and storage could be reduced through several saving initiatives, including using a combination of WFP and commercial transporters, an enhancement of warehouses and repair and maintenance workshop networks.

A combination of local, regional and international purchases ensured timely and appropriate deliveries of assistance. To meet the large and immediate demands of the hurricane response large quantities of imported cereals were purchased from major traders in Port-au-Prince, with smaller quantities of locally produced Plumpy'Sup and salt being procured; rice, pulses, oil and Super Cereal Plus were received from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) hub in Las Palmas; in-kind commodities were received from US

prepositioned stocks. US in-kind commodities were also received for the PRRO nutrition programme and the school meals programme. Continuing the collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNRD) to support purchases from local small holder farmers for the school meals program, the number of approved suppliers increased from 13 to 17.

A special two-years trust fund pilot programme for home grown school feeding complemented the development project in the Nippes department. This model encompassed the provision of staple commodities, fresh fruits and vegetables from farmers from areas near the schools, thereby strengthening farmers' organizations, stimulating the local economy, providing seasonal variation in the school menu, and reducing storage and transport costs. In 2016, this project worked with 38 schools and procured 93 mt of commodities locally, representing up to 90 percent of monthly needs.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	-	461	461
Iodised Salt	275	-	275
Maize Meal	1,021	-	1,021
Peas	-	1,481	1,481
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	40	1	41
Rice	9,479	3,881	13,360
Vegetable Oil	-	465	465
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,815</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>17,104</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>63.2%</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	454
Split Peas	1,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,604</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An independent mid-term evaluation of Haiti's PRRO 200618 commissioned by WFP's Office of Evaluation was conducted by TANGO International from 18 April to 10 May 2016. One of the key findings was that the objectives of the PRRO and related activities were relevant given Haiti's chronic exposure to recurrent natural hazards and continuing food insecurity and malnutrition. The evaluation noted however that geographic coverage of the operation and the scope of activities lacked a clear prioritization. Budget revision 1 approved in July 2016 addressed this concern, while also taking into consideration internal assessments, oversight and audit missions. The annual number of beneficiaries of food assistance for assets activities was reduced, following a review of the list of partners for resilience-oriented activities, and due to an adjustment in WFP targeting approaches. Targeting

approaches were modified based on lessons learnt from the implementation of the EMOP and Kore Lavi activities, as well as through improved beneficiary registration using SCOPE, the WFP system to manage beneficiaries and ensure follow-up on cash transfers made. The evaluation also showed that the PRRO's transfer modalities were overall adequate, with the exception of Super Cereal Plus for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Based on this recommendation, the budget revision also proposed a change in the specialised nutritious foods provided, from fortified blended food (Super Cereal Plus) to lipid-based nutrient supplements (Plumpy'Sup). This change aligned the operation with WFP nutrition policy, which strongly recommends lipid-based nutrient supplements instead of fortified blended food for the prevention of MAM.

The major lesson learned from the emergency response to Hurricane Matthew was that partners need to be further trained in emergency response, in particular in scaling-up to support a large response and in ensuring protection of beneficiaries.

Under the EMOP two lessons learned exercises were planned: one was conducted in December 2016 and the other was scheduled for February 2017. With the support of an external facilitator WFP, its implementing partners as well as the financial service provider came together to reflect on the operation and jointly update and improve the existing standard operating procedures. The workshop planned for 2017 will also include sessions with external government stakeholders. The lessons learned exercise was well received by all participants and significantly helped improve especially the cash assistance provided under the PRRO in 2017.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

For the Government of Haiti, school feeding is at the intersection of three fundamental constitutional human rights: food, education and social security. In the national context, school meals are an important social safety net in fighting malnutrition and it complements government efforts to guarantee basic education for all children, increase enrolment and retention rates, as well as preempt short-term hunger that negatively impacts children's learning abilities.

Aligned with national policies, this development project responded to the government request for support in establishing a viable, nationally owned school meals programme by 2030 that primarily uses domestically grown produce from local farmers to provide balanced and nutritious meals.

Contributing to WFP Strategic Objective 4, the specific objectives of the project were to help ensure that primary school children remain in school, to improve education and nutrition levels, and to enhance government capacity for the sustainable management of its national school meals programme. In addition, WFP aims to scale-up the autonomous implementation of locally-sourced school meals in Haiti.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,676,900
Direct Support Costs	21,667,848
Food and Related Costs	92,199,517
Indirect Support Costs	8,149,911
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	883,033
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,577,209</b>

## Project Activities

This WFP development project had three main pillars. Provision of school meals, linking of school meals to local agriculture and national capacity development.

### **Strategic Objective: Reduce under nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)**

**Outcome 1: Increased access to education and greater priority given to human capital in schools receiving WFP assistance**

**Outcome 2: Nutritional status of the targeted boys and girls improved**

**Activity: Nutrition-sensitive school meals programmes in nine out of ten departments**

In accordance with the Government, WFP targeted nine out of ten departments in Haiti with an emphasis on primary public schools in rural areas. To complement the coverage of public schools, some private and community schools were selected to be included in the programme based on levels of vulnerability and food insecurity of their communities. The overall targeting of the project was deemed appropriate in the project's mid-term evaluation conducted in December 2014. Therefore, with limited exceptions, the same schools were targeted for a third consecutive school year, leading to continuity of assistance and facilitating evidence-based reporting to measure impact.

The criteria approved by the Government for the selection of schools have not changed since 2013. Schools must be recognized by the Government and have adequate infrastructure in place (canteens, storage, and proper kitchens), access to water and sanitation as well as functioning school committees.

School children received hot meals based on a daily ration of 165 grams composed of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt. The daily school meals ration represented approximately 40 percent of the recommended daily intake for school children (585 kcal/meal). WFP planned to distribute cereals and pulses, specifically rice and peas. In some cases, due to in-kind donations, limited availability and high prices these items were substituted with bulgur wheat or maize meal and beans.

While micronutrient powders were also planned as part of the food basket to address high levels of anemia and other nutritional deficiencies among children, their distribution was agreed to start early 2017, allowing for the finalization of government agreements.

In many schools, parents provided complementary items and condiments (such as tomato paste, garlic, dried fish and cloves), while cooperating partners introduced the moringa plant through school gardens, as prioritized in the national school meals policy. Parents also provided small financial contributions for fuel purchases, participated in school committees and prepared the meals.

### **Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)**

#### **Outcome 3: Increase in government capacities to pursue and expand a sustainable school meals programme**

##### **Activity: Linking school meals purchases to local agriculture in line with current efforts and the strategy supported by the Ministries of Agriculture and of Education**

In line with the government priority of supporting local economies and agriculture, WFP further linked school meals with local markets. In 2016, WFP purchased 1,528 mt of rice from smallholder farmers' associations and 125 mt of local salt for its school meals programme.

WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture's Unit for Local Purchases to establish and update the lists of national producers of staple food, primarily rice, beans and corn. The lists of potential suppliers included smallholder farmers' organizations from various departments in the country, and detailed their technical capacity and productivity. WFP supported the training of farmers and small-scale farmer organizations in post-harvest management, quality control, stock handling and financial management.

Under a complementary trust fund, WFP continued its home-grown school feeding pilot project in Nippes department launched in October 2015. Due to its operational successes and support by the government, it was possible to increase its coverage from 3,500 to approximately 7,000 students receiving nutritious and diversified seasonal menus including cereals, pulses, fresh vegetables, root tubers and milk. This pilot worked towards the scale-up of autonomous implementation of locally sourced school meals in Haiti.

Planned cash transfers to schools for local procurement was postponed. Feasibility tests with this modality in the Nippes pilot project showed that cash transfers require extensive preparation and capacity building of schools as they usually do not deal with large scale procurement. WFP will therefore evaluate all available options, and use the Nippes pilot project as a testfield, before a general roll-out.

### **Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)**

#### **Outcome 3: Increase in Government capacities to pursue and expand a sustainable school meal programme**

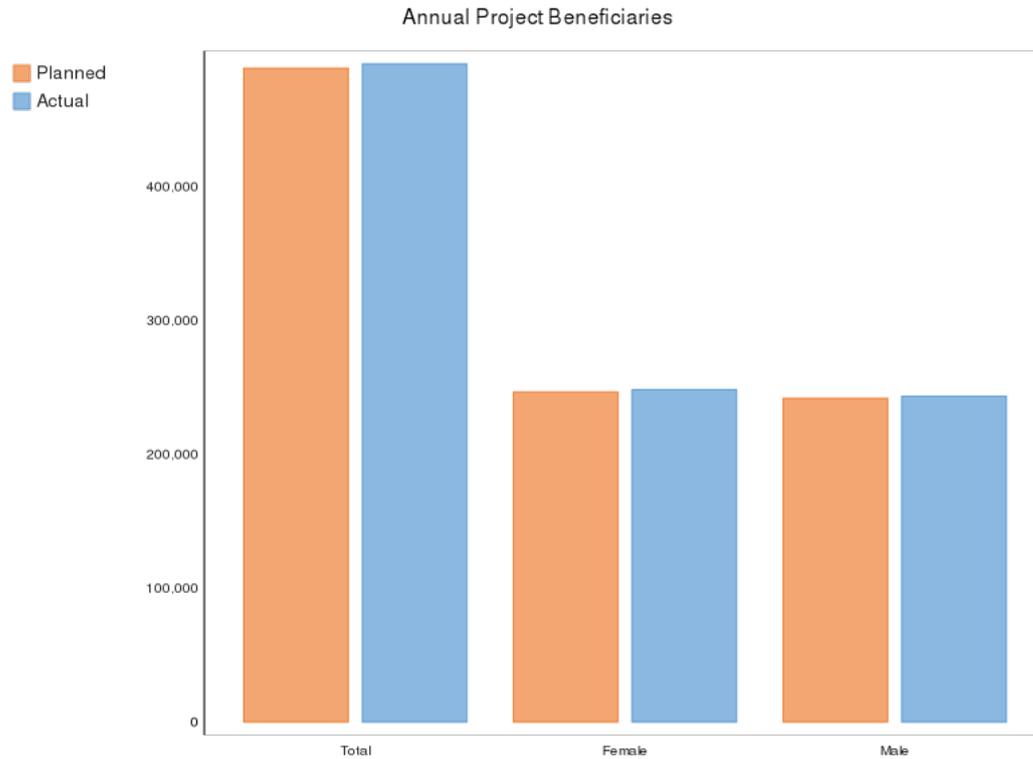
##### **Outcome 4: Solutions to combating hunger identified and incorporated in national policies**

##### **Activity: Capacity development and strengthening national capacities**

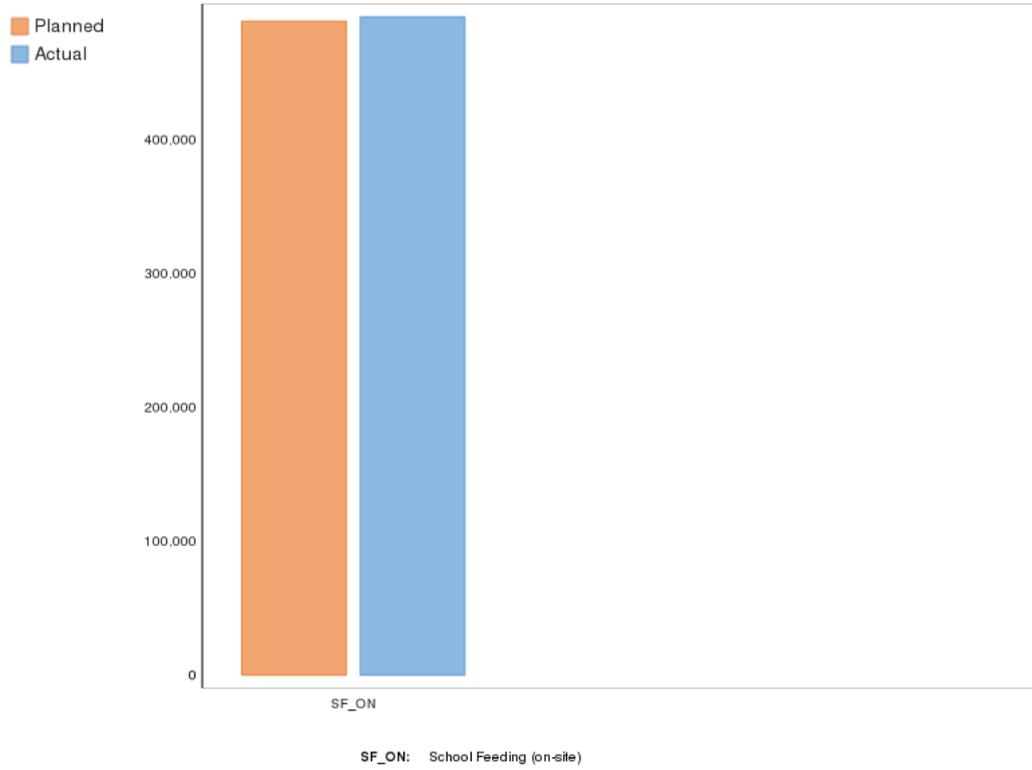
In 2016, WFP pursued its capacity strengthening strategy encompassing the five pillars of SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) which puts an emphasis on policy frameworks, financial capacity, institutional capacity and coordination, design and implementation, and community participation. In line with this strategy, WFP continued providing senior technical support, and assumed a leading role in facilitating the formulation and drafting of the National School Meals Policy and Strategy through a task force established in June 2015. The task force was composed of members from the National School Canteens Programme, the ministries of Education, of Social Affairs and Labor, of Agriculture, and of Health, as well as technical and financial partners, NGOs and the private sector. Under the government vision and leadership, WFP coordinated the consultative process and helped build consensus among different stakeholders. As a direct result, in January 2016, the national

policy on school feeding was finalized and approved and the task force was formalized and became the working group on School Meals Policy and Strategy (Table Sectorielle Alimentation Scolaire). The working group is a national governance body and coordination mechanism for school feeding. It aims primarily at ensuring alignment of school feeding operators with the national policy.

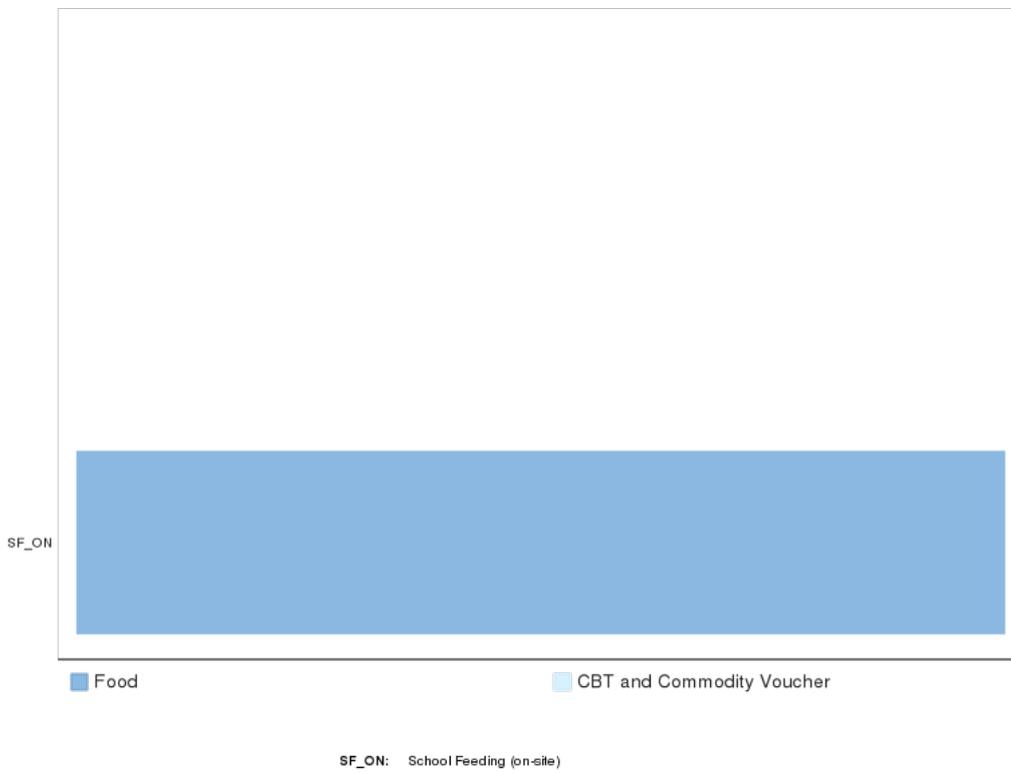
The WFP Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Bureau organized a seminar on rice fortification to promote and raise awareness on the role of fortified rice in reducing micronutrient deficiencies in high-risk groups. This topic aligns with the priority given to food fortification in the national school meals policy, which advocates adherence to established national nutritional norms. Representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture and of Health attended this seminar hosted in the Dominican Republic in August 2016.



### Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



### Modality of Transfer by Activity





## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	780	-
Bulgur Wheat	-	1,269	-
Iodised Salt	401	162	40.5%
Maize Meal	-	41	-
Micronutrition Powder	32	-	-
Peas	2,386	769	32.2%
Rice	9,545	5,084	53.3%
Vegetable Oil	801	529	66.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,164</b>	<b>8,634</b>	<b>65.6%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	96,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Operational Partnerships

A total of nine local partner NGOs were responsible for food deliveries, monitoring and training of school canteen management committees and kitchen staff. This allowed WFP to focus on more programmatic matters, monitoring and evaluations, implementation of innovations and support to national institutions.

Partners' performance was regularly reviewed by WFP through structured multi-dimensional assessments to ensure strong technical, administrative and oversight capacities for the sustainability and accountability of the school meals programme. To capitalize on partners' capacity developed in previous years, WFP maintained agreements with all partners that demonstrated satisfactory performance in the previous year. In cases where partners did not provide satisfactory performance, WFP launched open call for proposals to select and contract other organizations.

In the selection of new partners as well as the extensions of agreements for 2016, WFP prioritized organizations with proposals and experience in initiatives complementary to the schools meals programme, namely in the areas of nutrition and health, education, water and sanitation, deworming, fuel efficient stoves, school gardens, gender equality and community engagement. This effort also contributed to ensuring the programme's alignment with the national policy. Cooperating partners were encouraged to provide or increase their own contributions to the programme. In 2016, NGOs funded from 15 to 47 percent of the field-level agreement budgets, which represented an increase compared to 2015, when NGOs funded 10 to 30 percent of similar budgets.

In an effort to reduce deforestation and decrease costs shouldered by the community, WFP reviewed its energy strategy for the preparation of school meals, which typically rely on wood and charcoal burning stoves. To find alternatives to reduce cooking time and create a healthier environment for food preparation, WFP reached out to the private sector and local organizations. With their inputs, and based on a cost-benefit analysis and previous experiences with fuel-efficient stoves and briquettes, WFP will pilot the use of natural gas stoves in school canteens in 2017. Applying a gradual approach, WFP will start by supplying 200 schools in three departments

(Nord, Artibonite, Centre) with natural gas stoves and gas for 10 months.

In April 2016, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between WFP and the NGO Micronutrient Initiative to define the scope and responsibilities of the enriched school meals project. A study was conducted by the Micronutrient Initiative to inform the project implementation and awareness campaigns, and, more specifically, the behavior change strategy. A phased approach was adopted and WFP cooperating partners were mobilized and trained by the NGO. In partnership with the University of Montreal, the NGO will coordinate and conduct a baseline (before the addition of micronutrients powders to school meals) as well as a follow-up (after at least 6 months of intervention) in 2017. A study on the prevalence of anemia will be conducted to estimate nutritional impact comparing beneficiaries of school meals with and without micronutrients. While negotiations with the Government took place in 2016, an agreement on the distribution of micronutrient powders to targeted schools was reached early 2017.

In addition to a long-term partnership with the ministries of Education, of Agriculture and of Health, WFP formalized its first official agreement with the National School Canteens Programme in December 2015,. This was operationalized by means of an agreed workplan for 2016. It included joint visits to schools, and reinforcement of capacity at central and local levels with regards to monitoring and evaluation, maintenance of databases, data analysis, budgeting, and food quality control.

## Performance Monitoring

Performance Monitoring was an important element to ensure assistance reached the people it was meant for and to assess the impact of WFP interventions. This ensured accountability to all stakeholders, inputs for programmatic decision making and evidence of lessons learned for partners and other operations.

The overall monitoring plan, that included the collection, analysis and reporting on outcome and process monitoring, was adjusted to the specific context of the ongoing school meals intervention. Data was collected at the beginning and the end of the school year, and on a monthly basis.

To enhance the performance management of school meals, a dedicated school meals database was designed by WFP and made available to cooperating partners to facilitate data entry. This database was linked to a second internal database where WFP staff consolidated school visits reports. In addition to the database, data was collected on school attendance, pass-rate and enrollment on a regular basis as well as other outcome and output indicators, such as training of teachers and school management committees, assistance days, and the use of fuel efficient stoves and appropriate water sources. In 2016, a school meals baseline study was carried out using a representative sample of schools benefiting from WFP assistance and other entities in the same area. Results are expected in early 2017.

WFP introduced the use of tablets for data collection in the field to reduce the time spent on data entry by food assistance monitors. Given the high amount of data sets with over 25 food monitors, covering all departments except one, this will significantly speed up availability of data for enhanced reporting. Photographic functionality of the tablets will also improve monitoring by providing visual evidence of oversight visits and actual conditions at schools. New WFP corporate systems, such as COMET and LESS were rolled-out in Haiti in 2016, facilitating data consolidation between logistics, programme and cooperating partners. This has enhanced data accuracy and improved the efficiency of the data flow.

WFP and its cooperating partners conducted monitoring visits to all schools, with WFP visiting 90 percent of them. 10 percent of WFP missions were carried out in collaboration with cooperating partners and the government body in charge of school meals (PNCS). While this is real progress compared to previous years, it is still insufficient to enhance the monitoring capacities of government institutions and increase the involvement of communities. In all visits, beneficiary children were interviewed through standard questionnaires, as well as members of school management committees.

WFP is exploring options to increase community and school participation, using in- and out-bound phone calls and mobile surveys, to increase the coverage and get more in-depth feedback. WFP is also looking into possibilities of having two-way communication via smartphones, that would enable schools to send pictures of the stocks and state of the kitchen, and WFP to share tutorial videos, training materials, etc.

## Results/Outcomes

**Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)**

## **Outcome 1: Increased access to education and greater priority given to human capital in schools receiving WFP assistance**

### **Outcome 2: Nutritional status of the targeted boys and girls improved**

#### **Activity: Nutrition-sensitive school meals programmes in nine out of ten departments**

In 2016, WFP assisted almost half a million children in almost 1,800 schools all across Haiti, making the school meals programme the single largest safety net in Haiti. For many families, school meals are the greatest incentive to keep their children in school.

Due to a lack of funding, WFP reduced the number of school children assisted for the school year 2016/17, which started September 2016, by 26 percent to 363,000 children in 1,403 schools. To maximize the effect of the limited resources, the schools maintained in the program were schools whose assessments showed satisfactory day-to-day functioning and governance of the school's canteen.

The food basket provided by WFP was adapted to local dietary habits and covered basic nutritional needs. Hot meals were based on a daily ration composed of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt. Although 97 percent of children appreciated the meal, they asked for its better preparation, good seasoning and more variety. WFP is looking into lessons learned from its ongoing home-grown school meals pilot project in Nippes department to inform scalable models of incorporating local fresh foods into the daily meals.

The category 4 hurricane Matthew had a significant impact on school meals activities in late 2016, especially in the departments of Grand Anse, Nippes and North West. Many schools closed due to hurricane damage or were used to provide shelter for people who had lost their homes. Schools gradually re-opened before year-end, except in Grande-Anse where the security situation and scale of destruction prevented the schools from resuming operations. In hurricane affected areas where schools were operational, attendance was lower than normal due to collapsed infrastructure that made access difficult, and bad weather which prevented many children from going back to school for weeks, even months. In this limiting context, WFP coordinated with the broader humanitarian response efforts for the educational sector, namely by providing information on the coverage of its school meals programme as well as damage assessments of schools infrastructure.

Thanks to the hurricane response under the PRRO 200618 children in the most affected areas, although not receiving school meals, were assisted through the general food assistance.

A number of external conditions negatively affected the school meals operation throughout the year: water and fuel shortages, strikes and school closures due to unpaid salaries and natural disasters, insecurity and disruptions during electoral periods, absence of cooks, and inaccessible roads due to weather conditions. Securing parents' contributions remains an important challenge to programme implementation. The government policy on free education led to a decrease in parents' contributions, which has not been offset by subsidies or alternatives ways of funding.

As a result of constraints mentioned above, school meals could only be provided on 75 percent of planned school days. Schools distributed on average only four meals a week instead of the planned five. These disruptions also had a negative impact on retention rates and led to a slight decrease compared to last year.

In 2016 enrollment rates both for boys and girls increased, as some improvements were made to school infrastructures that encouraged more children to attend schools. Another positive result was that almost 80 percent of students passed their year, well above the set target of 60 percent. Girls performed slightly better than boys.

WFP provided schools with eating and cooking utensils to enable them to cook and serve meals under hygienic conditions. While a high number of school committees were found to be functional, food management and preparation still need improvements. The infrastructure of schools remains an issue, with water supply, hygiene and sanitation well below international standards.

WFP cooperating partners sensitized communities and schools on best practices to implement school meals programmes. 65 percent of cooks and parents were informed about the programme, its design and implementation. 42 percent of cooks were trained as planned on nutrition and healthy cooking, and by end of school year 2016/17 all cooks will have received training.

More than 80 percent of planned teachers and school meals committee members were trained in the school meal programme implementation, as well as on the use of local food to enrich the diet based on local production, hygiene principles, etc. Over 77 percent of headmasters received school meals management training. In total over 1000 people were trained.

Deworming activities were undertaken in two departments by cooperating partners for almost 18,000 children, with 85 percent of targeted girls and 91 percent of targeted boys receiving treatment. This complementary activity was supported by UNICEF, WHO, the Ministry of Education (MENFP), the National School Canteens Programme

(PNCS) and the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP). This was part of an effort to scale-up coverage of deworming for all school meals beneficiaries in the next years.

To contribute to improving diet diversity, cooperating partners created 30 school gardens in collaboration with communities. This complementary activity focused on the distribution of moringa plants, in alignment with the national policy for school meals.

In preparation for the introduction of micronutrient supplements in the school meals programme, WFP food assistance monitors and school meals partners received a two-day training on the use of micronutrients in schools.

The joint implementation of diet diversification, deworming and micronutrient supplementation created an integrated strategy to achieve enhanced nutritional status of children.

### **Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)**

#### **Outcome 3: Increase in Government capacities to pursue and expand a sustainable school meals programme**

##### **Activity: Linking school meals purchases to local agriculture in line with current efforts and the strategy supported by the Ministries of Agriculture and of Education**

WFP purchased 1683mt of locally grown rice and locally produced salt for its school meals programme. This was just short of the quantities planned to be purchased locally. Hurricane Matthew caused some delays to deliveries of local commodities, but throughout the year there were significantly fewer supplier defaults and delays than in previous years.

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP established and updated its lists of national producers of staple food - primarily rice, beans and corn. These lists of potential suppliers included smallholder farmers' organizations from different departments in the country, and detailed their technical capacity and productivity. WFP supported the training of farmers and small-scale farmer organizations in post-harvest management, quality control, stock handling and financial management.

All these efforts were complemented by the Home Grown School Meals pilot project, which introduced locally produced seasonal foods into school menus. Around 7,000 students received nutritious and diversified seasonal menus including cereals, pulses, fresh vegetables, root tubers and milk. This pilot project worked towards the scale-up of autonomous implementation of locally-sourced school meals in Haiti, including proposals for complementing DEV activities.

### **Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)**

#### **Outcome 3: Increase in Government capacities to pursue and expand a sustainable school meal programme**

#### **Outcome 4: Solutions to combating hunger identified and incorporated in national policies**

##### **Activity: Capacity development and strengthening national capacities**

WFP supported the finalization and approval of the national policy on school feeding for Haiti in January 2016, through a senior technical advisor placed in the Ministry of Education. The working group on School Meals Policy and Strategy (Table Sectorielle Alimentation Scolaire), an integral part of this policy, was formalized and had its first meeting in July 2016. The working group is a national governance body and coordination mechanism for school meals, aiming primarily at ensuring alignment of school meals operators with the national policy. It met twice following hurricane Matthew to coordinate response in affected areas.

WFP formalized its first official agreement with the National School Canteens Programme in December 2015. The two organizations worked together to implement a workplan which included joint visits to schools, and reinforcement of capacity at central and local levels with regards to monitoring and evaluation, maintenance of databases, data analysis, budgeting, and food quality control.

Technical assistance was provided to the Government of Haiti in various areas. In addition to the formulation of the national school meals policy and strategy document, an action plan until 2030, a draft decree for the creation of a national commission on school meals and an operations manual for the National School Canteens Programme were prepared.

A SABER exercise was conducted in 2015 to assess the capacity of the Government in handling and taking over school meals programmes. A new assessment was planned for 2017.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

As evidenced in the Education For All Initiative, the government of Haiti has made efforts in recent years to provide equal opportunities for boys and girls to acquire basic education. Unlike many countries where WFP works, the gender gap in Haitian primary schools is not wide. Education is highly valued by Haitians for boys and girls alike. This explains why the ratio of boys and girls is almost 50 percent.

WFP supported government efforts and, in line with its own internal policy, promoted gender parity in the enrollment in, and attendance of primary school. The National School Feeding Policy, the development of which WFP played an essential role in, included gender equality as a guiding principle.

Joint efforts undertaken with the Ministry of Agriculture to link school meals with local purchases incorporated a gender equality component in developing the capacity of both men and women farmers to provide commodities to the programme.

WFP and its cooperating partners advocated for a gender-balanced membership and the active participation of women in school committees. In 2016, 45 percent of school committee members in leadership positions were women; through awareness sessions WFP and its partners are aiming to increase this number even further and have more women heading school management committees. With the aim to increase gender parity in all school meals activities, WFP selected its cooperating partners based on their previous experience involving women in decision-making.

All monitoring tools of the school meals programme were designed to allow WFP to put an emphasis on data analysis geared at informing gender sensitive programmes. Data collection was disaggregated by gender, gender specific reasons for school drop-outs were monitored, and e.g. the state of school latrines (very important for girls) was monitored to identify any potential issues or gaps early on.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

To ensure systematic and meaningful engagement of all beneficiaries, WFP surveyed their satisfaction and preferences vis-à-vis the school meals programme during every school visit. In 2016, 97 percent of the students interviewed indicated being satisfied with the meals provided. Such direct feedback offered valuable input and allows for cross-reference of information collected from directors, school committees, communities and partners. Students were also given the opportunity to make suggestions for improvement.

Only 10 percent of the children assisted by the programme were well informed about the programme in 2016, for example on the number of school meals a week or the food sources. This finding corresponded to the 2014 (13 percent) and 2015 (12 percent) results. WFP undertook considerable efforts together with partners to address this issue. Partners asked schools to make sure the information is displayed and available but given the large amount of schools it was not always easy to ensure this is done and that the message also gets conveyed to the communities and parents. Also for smaller children it is important the school offers oral messaging, which is difficult to standardize and monitor. WFP is therefore seeking more innovative ways to inform children and communities about their rights and entitlements in 2017.

To encourage communities, beneficiaries, committees and parents to voice concerns and report irregularities experienced in the school meals programme, WFP is preparing to establish a complaint and feedback mechanism. Discussions with partners and beneficiaries revealed the importance of an easily accessible system. Presently WFP is working with the government's National School Meals Program on setting up a hotline system, relying on the experiences gained by other school meals operators in Haiti, as well as the hotline established for the Hurricane Matthew response. The complaint and feedback mechanism will also be designed to strengthen two way communication and open up a dialogue with schools and local communities.

In 2015, because of social unrest during the extended electoral period, 16 percent of beneficiaries surveyed experienced security problems on their way to school. Albeit continued instability due to elections this figure reduced to 2 percent in 2016. Isolated, temporary school closures due to civil demonstrations generated a feeling of insecurity; however, no serious incidents were reported.

WFP insisted with its cooperating partners to increase protection and accountability in all school meals activities. More specifically, WFP ensured that cooperating partners were transparent with beneficiaries regarding what quantity and what food they will receive and at what frequency. Partners' previous experience in these areas became one of the selection and evaluation criteria for cooperating partners. In addition, all monitoring tools were enriched with questions regarding beneficiaries' perception of security.

## Capacity Strengthening

With dedicated support and resources from WFP and renewed government and partners' commitment to work together, 2016 marked unprecedented progress and concrete achievements towards the goal of transitioning the school meals programme to national ownership. The development and adoption of Haiti's first National School Feeding Policy, was followed by the establishment of a working group (Table Sectoriel) as the formal governance body and coordination mechanism for developments in that direction.

WFP continued to conduct cost assessments of all school meals programmes implemented in the country, as essential evidence to inform the new policy and strategy. This provided a first overview on procedures and supply chain aspects, cost drivers of different school meals models and the financial impact of different modalities costs. One of the first priorities for the phased implementation of the policy was the development of management and coordination tools for the National School Meals Programme by WFP together with the government. These tools include a comprehensive School Feeding Operations Manual, as requested by the government, and a manual on administrative and financial procedures.

WFP continued strengthening different modalities of local purchases, agricultural and agro-business services, beyond the current engagements with smallholder farmers, by defining quality control standards of food and establishing contacts with key services suppliers in Haiti.

As a key partner in Haiti's school meals programme, WFP is in a unique position to continue supporting the government of Haiti. WFP will continue to build on this momentum by strengthening institutional capacities and developing the tools needed to move towards an effective nationally-owned school meals programme founded on local production.

# Figures and Indicators

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	241,856	246,644	488,500	243,450	248,269	491,719	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	241,856	246,644	488,500	243,450	248,269	491,719	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	241,856	246,644	488,500	243,450	248,269	491,719	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	488,500	10,000	488,500	491,719	-	491,719	100.7%	-	100.7%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	488,500	10,000	488,500	491,719	-	491,719	100.7%	-	100.7%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	241,856	246,644	488,500	243,450	248,269	491,719	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
Total participants	241,856	246,644	488,500	243,450	248,269	491,719	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%
Total beneficiaries	241,856	246,644	488,500	243,450	248,269	491,719	100.7%	100.7%	100.7%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=16.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>95.50	95.50	92.50	92.20
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>95.00	95.00	92.00	92.00
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>96.00	96.00	93.00	92.40
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>6.00	9.00	-0.70	5.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>6.00	8.00	-1.10	5.40
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>6.00	10.00	0.30	4.80
<b>Pass rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>60.00	50.00	77.85	80.20
<b>Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=60.00	50.00	78.85	81.10
<b>Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>60.00	50.00	77.77	79.20
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.08, Joint survey</i>	>2.00	1.40	-	-
<b>Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=2.00	1.00	-	1.00
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	=20.00	10.00	18.00	19.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	40	33	82.5%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	5	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO4: Local Purchases</b>				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	13	13	100.0%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local purchases	metric ton	1,700	1,653	97.2%
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	585	572	97.8%
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	10,000	9,085	90.8%
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	3,500	3,306	94.5%
Number of feeding days	instance	162	121	74.7%
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	10,000	8,490	84.9%
Number of headmasters trained in school feeding management	individual	600	463	77.2%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,781	1,785	100.2%
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	800	554	69.3%
Number of schools with revitalised school gardens	school	200	30	15.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	5	83.3%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	1,500	1,560	104.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	47.00	46.00	44.76
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01</i>	>60.00	42.52	42.43	42.13

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	13.00	11.00	10.67
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	99.70	75.00	97.78
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	13.00	13.00	9.24
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	99.70	88.00	97.67
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	13.00	12.00	9.94
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	99.70	84.00	97.72

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=1,500,000.00	602,618.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=15.00	9.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>HAITI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	23.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

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Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00434-01	Peas	-	416
Canada	CAN-C-00514-01	Iodised Salt	-	47
Canada	CAN-C-00514-01	Rice	-	1,628
Canada	CAN-C-00514-02	Peas	-	725
Canada	CAN-C-00514-02	Rice	-	600
Canada	CAN-C-00514-02	Vegetable Oil	-	242
Private Donors	WPD-C-03438-01	Rice	-	100
USA	USA-C-01182-01	Bulgur Wheat	89	-
USA	USA-C-01201-01	Nuts	500	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>3,758</b>