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SPR Reading Guidance



Emergency Response to Drought

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Haiti, Republic of (HT)



World Food Programme

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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.

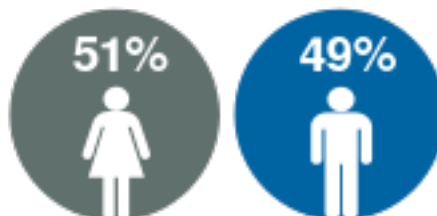
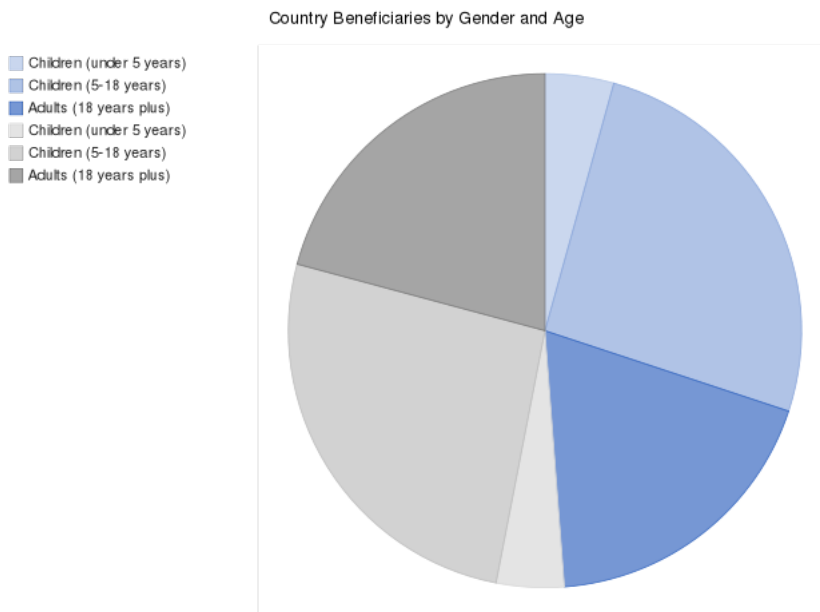
Thanks to food assistance for assets activities under the EMOP and PRRO, that supported the rehabilitation of rural feeder roads, the transport of agricultural products to markets became possible in areas previously inaccessible and some beneficiaries could start or resume small-scale business. In addition, 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
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	795,204	834,725	1,629,929





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
Total Food Distributed in 2016	19,436	1,899	3,100	1,942	292	26,669



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	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	12,455,613	-	-

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
Total	10,815	6,289	17,104
Percentage	63.2%	36.8%	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	454
Split Peas	1,150
Total	1,604

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

In 2016, Haiti endured its third consecutive year of drought aggravated by the global El Niño weather phenomenon. The results of an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) conducted by the Government and WFP in December 2015 showed that an estimated 3.6 million Haitians, or one third of the population, were facing food insecurity, with 1.5 million people identified as severely food insecure.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, a multi-sectoral government team developed a Drought Emergency Response and Recovery plan. This plan, which targeted 1,000,000 people, included in a first phase of general food assistance and a second phase food assistance-for-assets activities. As a complement to the Government Response Plan, WFP implemented an Emergency Operation covering the period March to December 2016.

Based on assessments and in close coordination with the Government, the objectives of the operation were to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable households whose food and nutrition security had been adversely affected by the drought and the El Niño phenomenon in line with WFP Strategic Objectives:

- Saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies (SO1); and
- Restoring food security and nutrition and rebuilding livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2).

This operation contributed to the Zero Hunger Challenge and Sustainable Development Goal 2 to end hunger, eliminate the worst forms of malnutrition and build inclusive and sustainable food systems in our lifetime.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	176,910
Direct Support Costs	11,214,681
Food and Related Costs	9,340,535
Indirect Support Costs	5,543,449
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	58,460,000
Total	84,735,574

Project Activities

General Food Assistance

- **Strategic Objectives: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1), Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)**
- **Outcome SO1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals**
- **Outcome SO2.2: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households**
- **Activity: General Food Assistance through cash transfer**

WFP provided general food assistance through cash transfers in communes where food security programmes were not already being implemented by the government or other humanitarian actors or through WFP PRRO. Originally planned in-kind food distributions were not carried out as cash was deemed a more appropriate modality for the

response by all actors (WFP, the Government of Haiti and donors) and local markets could meet the demand.

The targeting and selection of beneficiaries used an innovative approach giving communities the possibility to play a key role in the response. First, WFP used the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), which classifies livelihood zones by level of food insecurity to prioritise which communities should receive assistance. Zones facing crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC 3) were given priority.

Second, WFP implementing partners within the identified areas engaged with local stakeholders (e.g. health center managers and trusted community leaders) to establish a list of potential beneficiaries through the application of a simplified frequency list methodology. Community members were asked to name trusted community representatives and the most frequently named were asked to join the verification and validation of beneficiaries lists. This process guaranteed a high acceptance of the targeting within the communities. Finally, household level assessments based on the Household Economic Analysis (HEA) approach were carried out. Assessments used a vulnerability scorecard that took into account individual household's food gap to determine household's level of access to food, coping strategies and overall exposure to risk and household demography. Based on local knowledge these indicators were weighed differently in each municipality.

Due to funding constraints, initially beneficiaries were not credited the full amount foreseen of USD 75. This value represented the value of a monthly food basket for a five person household as per Government recommendation. Households received USD 50 in April and May and USD 60 in June, but starting from July until the end of the project the full amount was credited.

Taking advantage of the relatively well functioning cell phone infrastructure in Haiti, WFP distributed cash through a Financial Service Provider (FSP), Digicel, using eMobile phone technology. Lists of beneficiaries provided by the cooperating partners, were verified and formatted by WFP and communicated to Digicel. In parallel, beneficiaries were provided with a SIM card and allocated an e-wallet which was credited remotely by Digicel. Verification and controls were conducted through the correlation of a PIN, a phone number and an ID. Beneficiaries had the option to redeem their entitlements either during collective/mass distributions organised in remote areas or from fixed Digicel MonCash agents. Mass distributions were the most common delivery system as most of the communities targeted were living in rural areas with limited access to the network of mostly urban Digicel MonCash agents. During mass distributions, specific protection considerations for women and elderly were put in place such as dedicated waiting areas, prioritization of these groups and adapted protection messages.

Prevention of acute malnutrition

- **Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)**
- **Outcome SO1.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.**
- **Activity: Nutrition activities to prevent acute malnutrition**

Assessments from the Government and UNICEF showed that acute malnutrition levels in some areas affected by the drought were near crisis levels. WFP provided nutrition assistance in five departments through its PRRO 200618. Therefore to avoid overlap the EMOP only targeted the West department through nutrition prevention activities. Nutrition beneficiaries were selected amongst the households receiving general food assistance. Priority was given to children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women, although children 24-59 were originally targeted. The plan was to assist 27,000 children and 15,000 pregnant and lactating women with special nutritious products.

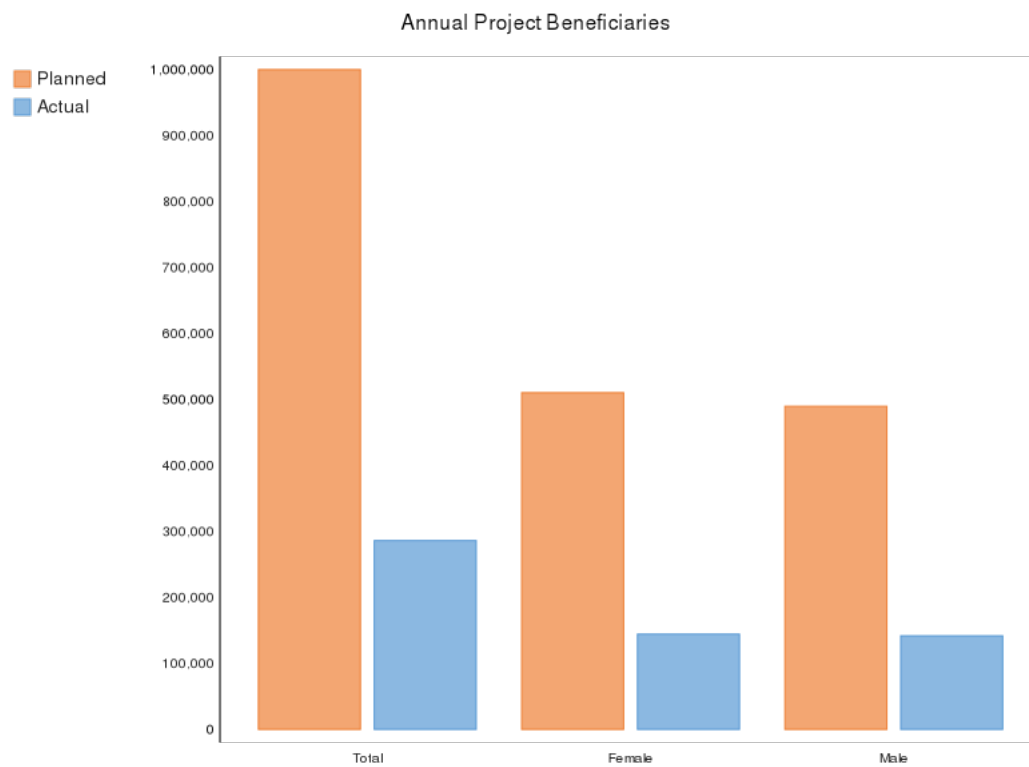
Beneficiaries' nutritional needs were identified through nutritional screenings and monitored for a period of three months. WFP coordinated and implemented its activities with UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and NGOs with nutritional expertise.

Food Assistance for Assets

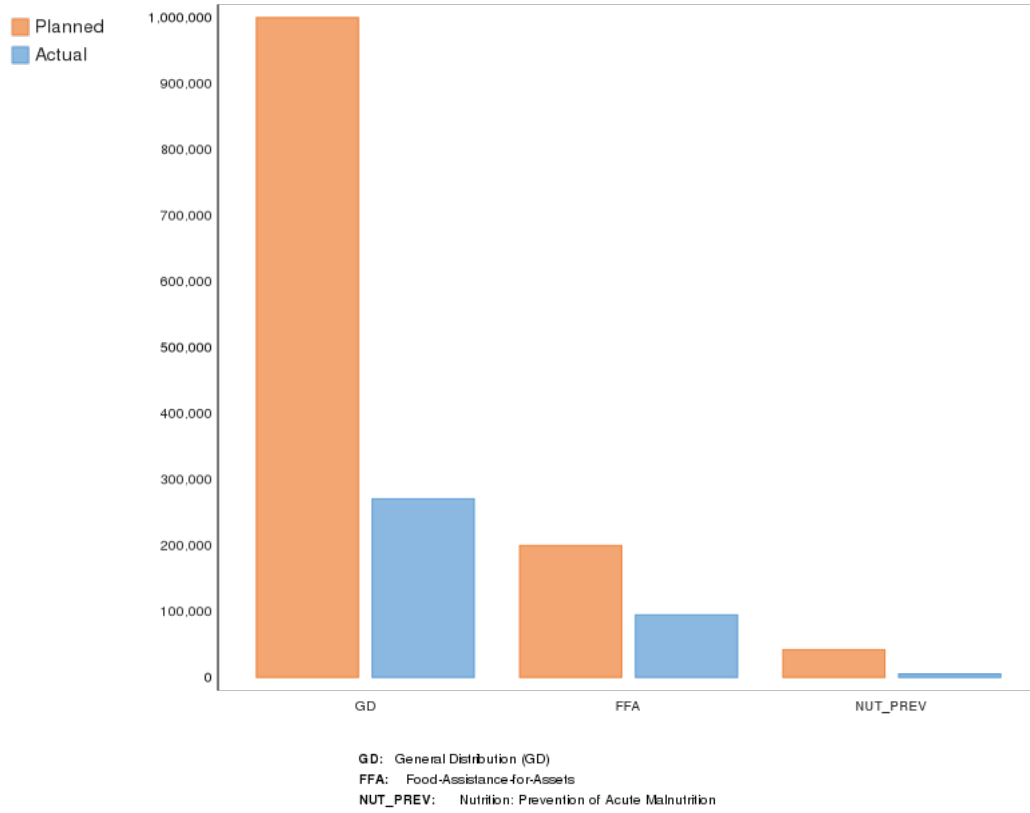
- **Strategic Objective: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)**
- **Outcome SO2.1: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructures**
- **Activity: Food Assistance for Assets activities to improve agriculture production and access to market**

In July the second phase of the drought emergency response began with food assistance for assets (FFA) activities to promote early recovery and contribute to the food security of affected populations. Partners and beneficiaries were selected from the zones where general food assistance was being implemented in order to ensure continuity in the response. The FFA beneficiaries received around 100 USD per month for a maximum of two months.

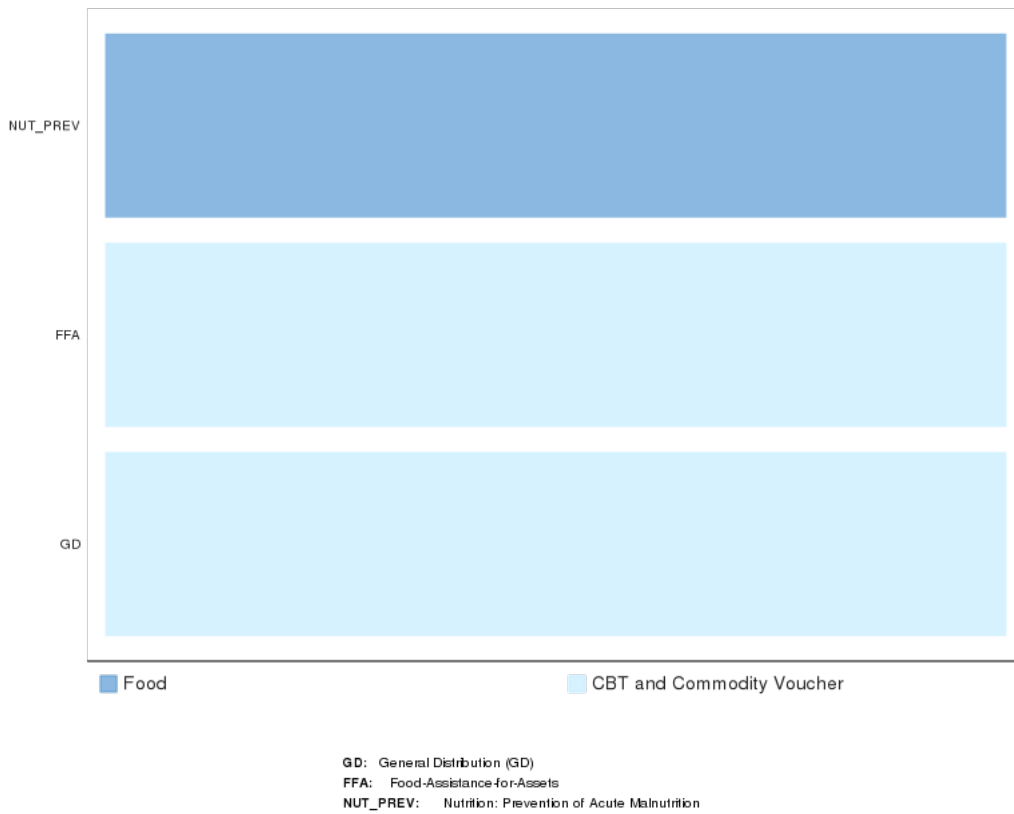
FFA activities focused on the priorities identified by the Government and by local communities, including: restoration of agricultural land through watershed management, water management and preservation, and restoration of basic infrastructure such as roads to link communities to markets. To the extent possible, WFP collaborated with NGOs and the local government bodies to ensure that projects were integrated and complementary to other ongoing projects in the intervention areas.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Bulgur Wheat	7,200	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,144	92	8.0%
Iodised Salt	90	-	-
Peas	1,800	-	-
Vegetable Oil	450	-	-
Total	10,684	92	0.9%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	50,900,000	11,524,184	22.6%
Total	50,900,000	11,524,184	22.6%

Operational Partnerships

WFP signed Field Level Agreements with eight cooperating partners: Caritas, "Bureau de Nutrition et Developpement" (BND), "Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale" (AVSI), "Centro de Estudios y Solidaridad con América Latina" (CESAL), "Cooperazione e Sviluppo" (CESVI), "Agro-Action Allemande" (AAA), Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT) and "Agence d'Aide a la Cooperation Technique et au Developpement" (ACTED). Through these partners, WFP carried out a number of activities: coordination of beneficiaries registration, SIM card distribution, cash transfer implementation and supervision, identification of food assistance-for-asset projects, and monitoring of the progresses of food assistance-for-assets (FFA) projects. These partnerships were established based on WFP's previous experience with the organizations under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). Partnerships contributed to decentralizing services and allowed for a transparent and open dialogue with administrative authorities and local communities which promoted collaborative work.

The added value of working closely with cooperating partners was that their previous work in the communities brought a more in-depth understanding of community dynamics. This improved the identification of vulnerable households and facilitated sensitization among the communities. Prior to distributions, cooperating partners were responsible for informing the communicated of the objectives of the intervention, the expected results and the modalities of distributions. Partners were trained in monitoring market prices, food security indicators, gender and protection. Additionally, some partners brought technical expertise in areas such as soil conservation and reforestation.

WFP coordinated with key donors in Haiti (ECHO, USAID) and relevant partners in the food assistance sector (ACF, CARE, and WV) to avoid duplicating efforts. WFP also partnered with UNICEF and FAO in the geographical targeting process to ensure complementary interventions with their emergency programmes (Moderate Acute Malnutrition treatment and seed distribution). In November 2016 in response to Hurricane Matthew, WFP initiated a Cash-Based Transfer working group, in collaboration with the existing partners in the Kore Lavi consortium, under the leadership of Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail and with assistance from Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This working group provided an extended coordination platform and will be maintained into 2017.

In support to the National Coordination on Food Security, WFP deployed several staff to reinforce coordination mechanism under the drought response activities. The support resulted in a review of existing coordination tools used by the Government to avoid duplication and ensure adequate coverage of the interventions and a review of coordination processes at the decentralized level. An internal lesson-learned exercise with all WFP partners on the Cash-Based Transfer part of the operation took place in December to further improve WFP's response in the future, notably under the PRRO.

Performance Monitoring

Cooperating partners' were in charge of establishing lists of beneficiaries eligible for food assistance. WFP verified the coherence of these lists, by checking for duplicates, inconsistencies and data entry errors. WFP transferred the lists to the Financial Service Provider (FSP), which in turn transferred funds to the head of household's phone. The receipt of cash was monitored via regular reports from the FSP on payments made and reports from the partner on payments received. If the reports did not align, WFP followed up to identify the issue and ensure payment reached the beneficiary. When payments had not been made as planned or did not reach the beneficiaries due to technical issues, solutions were provided on a case by case basis, from crediting (if the payment did not go through) to issuance of new SIM cards or the provision of a new PIN.

Due to the late start of the nutrition intervention a post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise could not be conducted in 2016. All nutrition activities were closely monitored by WFP field monitors and the nutrition focal point. This ensured a high quality of the intervention and the maximum impact possible in such a short time.

The performance of cooperating partners was also closely monitored, not only through the regular activities but also through a dedicated evaluation process that combined a performance assessment with constructive feedback between WFP and cooperating partners. This process allowed WFP to ensure only partners with satisfactory performance will be selected for future collaboration.

In October, the beneficiary data management platform - SCOPE - was launched. SCOPE allowed WFP to automate many of its previously manual checks and corrections, e.g. duplications and incomplete beneficiary information. At the same time SCOPE provided a clear audit trail from registration to beneficiary selection and payment. This facilitated and accelerated the reconciliation process with the FSP.

Food assistance-for-assets (FFA) project outputs were mainly monitored by the cooperating partners, as they were on the ground on a daily basis. WFP was informed through monthly progress reports, and then verified the accuracy of these reports through on-site visits as part of normal process monitoring and several dedicated missions at the end of the year.

To assess the outcomes of the FFA projects, a baseline study was conducted amongst a random and representative selection of beneficiaries at the beginning of the interventions, followed by a post-distribution monitoring exercise at the end. This exercise was carried out in cooperation with the University of California who was studying how mobile phone usage can predict food insecurity. The results of this study are expected in 2017. In addition, focus group discussions provided information on community assets, overall satisfaction, lessons learned and improvement areas for future interventions.

The first of two lessons learned workshops was held in late December in view to extract the best practices and challenges specific to the cash based transfer modality. Lessons learned were directly integrated into the ongoing operations. All participants agreed on the necessity to ensure beneficiary verification at the point of disbursement and that SCOPE offers significant advantages in beneficiary data management and traceability of transactions. Another recommendation was enhanced monitoring beneficiaries' use of the cash transfer through the FSP platform to ensure the objective of increasing food security was achieved.

A dedicated beneficiary feedback mechanism was not implemented as all beneficiaries responded they prefer talking to the cooperating partner representatives on the ground. Especially for the FFA projects, the relationship between the implementing agronomist and the local community was very strong. As an example during the post distribution survey more than 1000 beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were identified on a name by name basis and surveyed.

Results/Outcomes

General Food Assistance

- **Strategic Objectives: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1), Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)**
- **Outcome SO1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals**
- **Outcome SO2.2: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households**
- **Activity: General Food Assistance through cash transfers**

Due to limited resources, WFP started the operation with a reduced geographical target, a reduced number of beneficiaries, and a reduced transfer value (USD 50) covering 65 percent of the basic food basket. The uncertainty of funding and operational challenges in identifying and negotiating agreements with partners and completing targeting activities delayed the scale up and geographic expansion of unconditional cash transfers.

WFP designed and applied an innovative targeting approach to prioritize its limited resources. WFP and its partners undertook a community and household level targeting exercise which used a vulnerability scorecard questionnaire developed on the basis of the results of existing household economy approach (HEA) assessments.

However, this in-depth targeting exercise as well as the introduction of a new modality to provide General Food Assistance (GFA) via cash-based transfers required WFP to invest time and resources to identify and select partners who were experienced with this targeting method and transfer modality or had the capacity to be trained. At the same time, partners needed to have experience in implementing programmes in the targeted communities.

Given the funding and operational constraints (security concerns, delay in receipt of confirmed funding) WFP prioritised the areas most affected by the drought during its scale up in the different departments. This meant in April and May WFP focused its interventions on South Department reaching almost 50,000 beneficiaries. Starting from June, as significant contributions were confirmed, WFP could include more departments and reach 77,000 additional beneficiaries. This increase enabled WFP to expand coverage from the prioritized areas that showed crisis levels of food security (IPC3) into those that only had stress levels (IPC2). Albeit the gradual scale up and operational challenges, overall 30 percent of planned beneficiaries could be reached.

In September the EMOP was extended until 31 December 2016 through a budget revision to enable the transition from life-saving interventions to household livelihood support activities through food assistance-for-assets (FFA) interventions. The project extension provided more time to reach the beneficiaries as per the original plan, rather than adding new geographic areas or beneficiary groups, that had not been part of the original plan.

To assess the food security situation of the targeted beneficiary households a baseline survey was conducted in May 2016 and a follow up survey at the end of 2016. The follow-up survey was conducted in cooperation with the University of California and a locally contracted company. The main food security indicators surveyed were on food consumption (FCS), dietary diversity (DDS) and the use of negative coping strategies (CSI) to deal with food insecurity. The results of the baseline survey showed that the over 50 percent of households had a poor food consumption score and only 16 percent were at acceptable levels. By end of 2016 significant improvements had been achieved with over 50 percent of households now having an acceptable consumption score. This showed that unconditional assistance and recovery activities could prevent a relapse into previous food insecurity, even for households that were affected by the hurricane.

The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) baseline on the other hand showed that the surveyed population did consume more than 5 different food groups over a seven day period, which is in line with recommended levels. This could be related to the fact that the majority of the affected population were in rural areas, with limited but diversified access to food. The follow-up survey in this case actually showed a slight decrease in diversity, with slightly less than 5 food groups, indicating a more limited access to diversified food sources, probably due to loss of crops during the hurricane.

Negative coping strategies (CSI), such as reducing the number of daily meals and the portion size, as well as incurring debt to pay for food expenditures were reduced for 36 percent of households. Male households showed a more significant improvement of 43 percent. This reconfirms WFPs targeting of female headed households as the most vulnerable.

It has to be noted though that with a 10 percent improvement, male headed households seem to have had better ways of coping with food insecurity and recovering from the drought than female headed households, which only showed 1 percent improvement. This confirms WFPs approach to prioritize households with female heads of household in targeting exercises, as they need more assistance to recover.

Prevention of acute malnutrition

- **Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)**
- **Outcome SO1.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.**
- **Activity: Nutrition activities to prevent acute malnutrition**

The distribution of fortified nutritious food was delayed until November 2016, mainly because of late release of the results from the nutrition assessments and to difficulties in finding cooperating partners specialized in this activity who were operational in the targeted areas. Delays in the arrival of some of the internationally procured fortified products, the impact of Hurricane Matthew and insecurity in some areas around the elections also contributed to the delay.

Cooperating partners supporting the cash-based transfers were not always willing or qualified to take on this activity, which led WFP to negotiate agreements with four additional cooperating partners to reach the planned 11,000 children aged between 6 to 23 months and a total of 11,600 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). During the two months of activity implementation (November-December) the number of children aged between 6 – 23 months reached was at 25 percent of the number originally planned (2,802 children out of 11,000) and 17 percent for pregnant and lactating women (2,536 out of 15,000). While the government protocol is to reach children aged 6-59 months, due to limited resources, children aged 6 to 23 months were given priority over children aged 24 to 59 months.

Nutrition interventions systematically included behavior change communication sessions and beneficiaries received counselling about nutrition practices. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health on the nutrition response at central and local level to ensure that coordination with other actors was effective, targeting aligned between partners and rations and messages harmonized.

Nutrition counseling and messaging reached a smaller group than originally planned, as food assistance was also only given to a smaller group.

Food Assistance for Assets

- **Strategic Objective: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)**
- **Outcome SO2.1: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructures**
- **Activity: Food Assistance for Assets involved works to address watershed management and soil conservation designed to improve local infrastructure and facilitate early recovery**

Starting in September, WFP transitioned towards more long-term and sustainable interventions with Food Assistance for Asset activities. In October, several FFA projects had to be suspended or cancelled in the departments of South, Grande-Anse, Nippes, Centre and North West due to Hurricane Matthew. In South and Grande-Anse, the collapse of infrastructure, bad weather, security and access constraints as well as political instability during the election period resulted in the postponement of distributions by several months. Moreover, road access was severely affected by torrential rains and flooding leading to further delays. As a result, distributions were either cancelled or resumed under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200618 in 2017.

Despite these constraints, close to half of the targeted beneficiaries were reached thanks to intensive efforts with cooperating partners and communities to identify the population most in need and the most important projects. The amount of cash transfers under the FFA activities depended on the number of days worked and varied between USD 85 and USD 95 per household per month. Market prices were closely monitored to avoid any distortion in the market.

WFP's interventions contributed mainly to land rehabilitation and conservation activities, such as land recovery and erosion reduction measures. These measures contributed to improving water infiltration, reducing soil erosion, improving land fertility and increasing communities' ability to cope with the impact of tropical storms. This was complemented by the construction of 45 km of irrigation canals. Through the rehabilitation of 108 km of rural roads, the transport of agricultural products to the markets is now possible, therefore strengthening both smallholder farmers and improving access to food for local communities.

All participants of FFA received GFA in the beginning, as they were selected from that group. FCS scores show that FFA participants improved their food consumption more significantly than households who only received GFA. Only 11 percent of FFA households had a poor FCS compared to 16 percent in the GFA group. But given their higher vulnerability only 48 percent of FFA households reached acceptable levels, 4 percent less than in the GFA group.

Dietary diversity (DDS) and the Coping Strategies (CSI) for FFA participants were more or less the same as for people receiving only GFA. DDS was at a high level of around 6 different food groups consumed in the baseline

and 5 in the follow-up.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In line with the WFP policy of mainstreaming gender and ensuring women have equal rights and opportunities, the Emergency Operation put a strong focus on women, either on account of their health status or physical condition (pregnancy or nursing) or their socio-economic status. Targeted populations were provided with access to nutritious foods and were taught care practices to keep them and their children healthy and make the right choices in terms of dietary diversity. WFP and its partners also successfully encouraged men to attend nutrition awareness raising sessions, which helped spread knowledge among all household members.

Applying lessons learned from experiences in previous food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, WFP aimed to help elevate the status of female headed households, by prioritizing their participation in such activities. WFP and its cooperating partners systematically put in place arrangements for more gender-balanced FFA management committees whenever possible (currently only 20 percent women), promoting women's participation and leadership (currently at 33 percent) while ensuring that women would also be the primary recipients of the cash transfers, whenever possible.

Local management committees and partners adapted work techniques to women's physical capabilities. Cooperating partners ensured specialised training for the benefit of women as well as men on agriculture techniques, soil preservation and water management. WFP arranged with cooperating partners and local communities to have equal numbers of male as female decision makers. Similar efforts were made in the constitution of the teams of enumerators and supervisors used for food security and vulnerability surveys in the field. All collected data on food and nutrition security and monitoring were gender-disaggregated to allow for improved knowledge of specific challenges faced by men and women.

In almost 40 percent of households surveyed, women alone make decisions over the use of cash, and in 30 percent of households decisions are made jointly. This shows that in Haiti there is already a level of joint decision-making and cases where women manage the household funds.

The food security data shows however, that households headed by women are often more food insecure. These households therefore will need continued special assistance.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Information collected through post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and frequent field visits showed that no beneficiaries experienced safety problems while traveling to or from distributions. During the planning and implementations of distributions for cash-transfers, WFP ensured that coordinators and supervisors of the cooperating partners were working in collaboration with WFP monitors and were informed of future distribution sites no later than one week before the planned activity. Distribution sites were chosen on the basis of their accessibility and security afforded during the distribution.

Before the start of distributions, coordinators and supervisors of cooperating partners, in collaboration with WFP field monitors, participated in various training sessions promoted by WFP to harmonize the distribution process and to share the supervision and monitoring tools and techniques.

Households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) or with children aged 6-23 months were prioritized during the targeting exercise. Representatives of the communities were actively involved in this exercise and in the establishment of the frequency lists that allowed the identification of beneficiary of unconditional cash to be selected based on their social or economic status. Similarly, cash distribution protocols shared with cooperating partners gave priority to vulnerable groups (pregnant women and the elderly) during the distributions.

Under the nutrition component, "lead mother" group sessions, composed of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were organized. During these meetings respected female community members (lead mothers) shared nutrition and health information with the whole community, regardless whether they were assisted by WFP or not. These sessions were also used to clarify why certain people received assistance and why others did not. WFP continued sensitization in the communities to stress that assistance, including registration, is free of charge. Efforts were made as well to encourage nutrition beneficiaries to consistently verify the quality and quantity of their rations.

WFP is committed to the principle of Accountability to Affected Populations. To ensure efforts towards a full alignment with this principle are met, field monitors verified whether people had been informed in a comprehensive way about the programme, including information on targeting criteria entitlements, and beneficiary complaint

mechanisms (BCM). Survey results demonstrated that WFP and partners need to reinforce messaging to beneficiaries, as the majority (90 percent) of them had either not received or could not recall information on all three topics. Most of them however were knowledgeable on complaint mechanisms especially for food assistance for assets activities as beneficiaries felt their problems were well addressed by the implementing partners.

Capacity Strengthening

With dedicated funding by a major donor, several WFP staff were recruited to support the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA). Support was given to improve operational coordination between the CNSA and its partners for the drought response. Furthermore capacity building for CNSA staff in terms of data analysis and report writing, was done.

WFP also supported CNSA in re-establishing functional observatories in the most affected areas to ensure CNSA could play its assigned coordination role at local level.

WFP conducted several trainings on the methodology and analysis of food security surveys and indicators at national level, to ensure adherence to WFP standards when collecting such data, e.g. for an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA). In addition ten staff from observatories were trained on data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security.

In terms of technical assistance WFP supported the Government in the development of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), and the finalization and preparation of two EFSAs.

As part of the targeting for cash-based transfer interventions, WFP carried out seven missions aimed at training partners on how to administer and handle the score card surveys. Similarly, WFP and the Financial Services Provider carried out seven training sessions on the new distribution modality (mobile cash) with these same partners. Finally, to increase knowledge about messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious food and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, all targeted government staff (83 people) were trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and technical, strategic, as well as managerial areas.

WFP also ensured linkages between the activities under this emergency operation and capacity building projects for a better preparedness of the government entities involved in early warning. This project, funded through a trust fund, aimed to provide the "Ministere de l'Agriculture des Ressources Naturelles et du Developpement Rural" (MARNDR), "Direction Protection Civile" (DPC) and other government actors with better tools to forecast natural disasters through South-South cooperation with Cuba. .

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Claudia Schwarze

WFP Participants in Cash for Assets activity in Aquin (South Department) crossing a mountain slope where they plant bushes to avoid soil erosion.

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	489,613	510,387	1,000,000	141,832	144,350	286,182	29.0%	28.3%	28.6%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	68,937	66,812	135,749	17,228	16,541	33,769	25.0%	24.8%	24.9%
Children (5-18 years)	159,227	154,203	313,430	47,163	45,675	92,838	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	261,449	289,372	550,821	77,441	82,134	159,575	29.6%	28.4%	29.0%
By Residence status:									
Residents	489,613	510,387	1,000,000	141,832	144,350	286,182	29.0%	28.3%	28.6%

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)
General Distribution (GD)	300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	270,660	270,660	-	27.1%	27.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	200,000	200,000	-	94,684	94,684	-	47.3%	47.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	42,000	-	42,000	5,338	-	5,338	12.7%	-	12.7%

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)
General Distribution (GD)	60,000	200,000	200,000	-	54,132	54,132	-	27.1%	27.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	40,000	40,000	-	18,937	18,937	-	47.3%	47.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	42,000	-	42,000	5,338	-	5,338	12.7%	-	12.7%

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)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	99,120	100,880	200,000	25,983	28,149	54,132	26.2%	27.9%	27.1%
Total participants	99,120	100,880	200,000	25,983	28,149	54,132	26.2%	27.9%	27.1%
Total beneficiaries	495,600	504,400	1,000,000	134,140	136,520	270,660	27.1%	27.1%	27.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	19,824	20,176	40,000	9,385	9,552	18,937	47.3%	47.3%	47.3%
Total participants	19,824	20,176	40,000	9,385	9,552	18,937	47.3%	47.3%	47.3%
Total beneficiaries	99,120	100,880	200,000	46,925	47,759	94,684	47.3%	47.3%	47.3%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

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)
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	5,450	5,550	11,000	1,388	1,414	2,802	25.5%	25.5%	25.5%
Children (24-59 months)	7,930	8,070	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	15,000	15,000	-	2,536	2,536	-	16.9%	16.9%
Total beneficiaries	13,380	28,620	42,000	1,388	3,950	5,338	10.4%	13.8%	12.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>CHILDREN 6-59 / COUNTRY LEVEL, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHILDREN 6-59 / COUNTRY LEVEL, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP Data</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	25.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>CHILDREN 6-59 / COUNTRY LEVEL, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>70.00	22.00	-	16.40
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>PLW /COUNTRY LEVEL, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>PLW /COUNTRY LEVEL, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP Data</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	25.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	<10.80	54.00	-	16.88
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	<6.05	30.23	-	30.85

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>83.15	15.77	-	52.27
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>11.12	55.59	-	17.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	<10.48	52.41	-	15.23
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	<6.80	34.01	-	33.75
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	<5.29	26.44	-	23.18
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>82.08	10.40	-	48.75
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>84.23	21.15	-	61.59
Diet Diversity Score				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>5.84	5.84	-	4.94
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>5.57	5.57	-	4.95
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>6.11	6.11	-	4.93
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	=80.00	0.00	-	36.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	=80.00	0.00	-	33.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	43.00
Percentage of beneficiaries consuming at least 3 meals a day				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>50.00	18.00	-	7.14
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.34	21.70	-	11.36
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	<10.14	50.70	-	40.91
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>85.52	27.60	-	47.73
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.34	21.70	-	15.39
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.34	21.70	-	5.56
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	<10.14	50.70	-	38.46
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	<10.14	50.70	-	44.44
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>85.52	27.70	-	46.15
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>85.52	27.70	-	50.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>5.84	5.84	-	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>5.57	5.57	-	5.04
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>6.11	6.11	-	4.96
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	36.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	33.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	43.00
Percentage of beneficiaries consuming at least 3 meals a day				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=80.00	18.00	-	2.17
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>AFFECTED DROUGHT ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Beneficiary Focus Group</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	31.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	5	4	80.0%
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	5	5	100.0%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	250	195	78.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	3	100.0%
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of feeding days	instance	90	90	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20	18	90.0%
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	individual	100	83	83.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	5	5	100.0%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	15,000	2,536	16.9%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1,005	916	91.1%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	600	254	42.3%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	8	6	73.3%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	130	108	83.1%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	40	32	80.0%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	55	45	81.8%
Number of feeding days	instance	90	90	100.0%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	180,000	71,670	39.8%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	21,000	15,000	71.4%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	0.00	-	34.09
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	0.00	-	29.04
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	0.00	-	45.45
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	0.00	-	52.99

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	0.00	-	20.45
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	0.00	-	17.97
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	33.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	33.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.03, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	0.00	-	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	0.00	-	12.70
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	0.00	-	12.70
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site <i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	0.00	-	7.69
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	0.00	-	22.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites <i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites <i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	0.00	-	10.20
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	0.00	-	17.30
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site <i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site <i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=500,000.00	390,000.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=200,000.00	151,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	6.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	8.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HAITI, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	6.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	461
		Total	-	461