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SPR Reading Guidance



Emergency Preparedness for Hurricane Matthew
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.

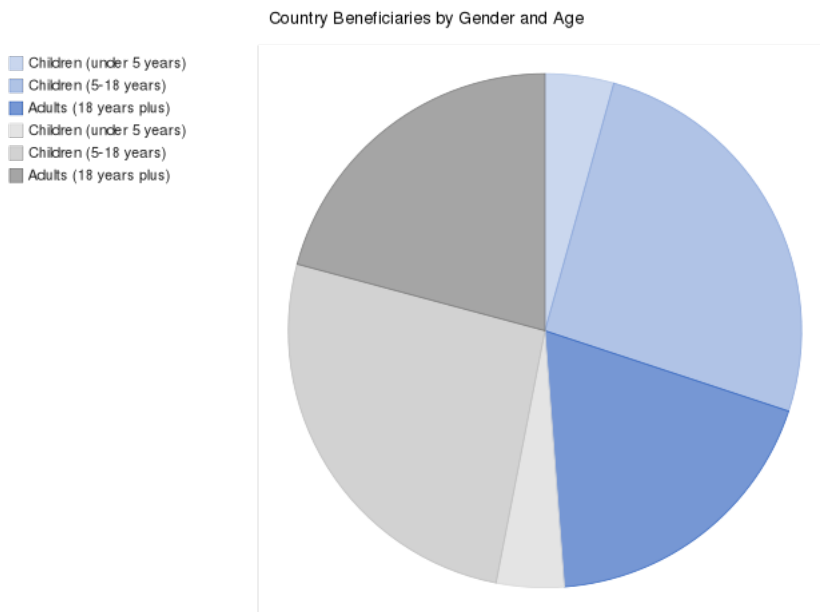
Thanks to food assistance for assets activities under the EMOP and PRRO, that supported the rehabilitation of rural feeder roads, the transport of agricultural products to markets became possible in areas previously inaccessible and some beneficiaries could start or resume small-scale business. In addition,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

This emergency preparedness response was launched on 3 October 2016, as soon as weather forecast confirmed that Hurricane Matthew, predicted to be the most powerful Caribbean storm in a decade, would make landfall in Haiti's southern peninsula.

In line with **WFP Strategic Objective 1** ("Saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies"), this operation aimed at supporting the first phase of the emergency response to Hurricane Matthew

Project activities supported the assistance provided under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, which assisted the Government to save lives, meet food needs and enhance food consumption and dietary diversity among the most vulnerable and food insecure populations affected by the natural disaster.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	40,000
Direct Support Costs	240,193
Indirect Support Costs	19,614
Total	299,807

Project Activities

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Activity: Preparedness activities including staff deployment, logistics support, and emergency field assessments.

As part of its **preparedness activities** before the passage of Hurricane Matthew, WFP swiftly coordinated the **mobilisation of staff** to be deployed to Haiti's southern peninsula, once air and road connections were rehabilitated. This staff -comprising experts in programme management, logistics and emergency telecommunications- provided key support by liaising with local authorities; conducting emergency field assessments (including on damages to logistics and telecommunications infrastructure); identifying potential partners for the emergency response; and establishing temporary office and warehousing spaces. In particular, an **emergency telecommunications coordinator** was deployed to Port-au-Prince, to lead the Emergency Telecommunications Working Group. This coordinator liaised with the United Nations Stabilisation Mission to Haiti (MINUSTAH) on the security communications roll-out, ensuring information was provided to affected populations and partners, and managed the deployment and activities of emergency telecommunications officers in the field.

Through its presence in the most affected areas, WFP also provided **logistics services** to the humanitarian community as well as government counterparts engaged in the response. These services included coordinating the purchase of temporary warehouses and a small truck fleet to transport temporary storage facilities, emergency telecommunications equipment and other supplies needed to set up warehousing and office space in the field.

Three days after the passage of Hurricane Matthew, WFP, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation and the Government (through the National Coordination for Food Security), together with partners in the field, carried out a rapid **Emergency Food Security Assessment**.

Operational Partnerships

From the onset of the emergency, WFP engaged in close consultations with the Government - both at the national and local level - to ensure the effectiveness of coordination mechanisms under the leadership of the Civil Protection Agency.

The Emergency Food Security Assessment was a joint effort carried out by WFP, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), NGOs involved in food security and nutrition, and the Government (led by the Haitian National Coordination for Food Security Office) in the framework of the Food Security and Nutrition working group. This joint exercise allowed all members of the working group to better align their interventions in terms of geographical and beneficiaries targeting. Through this assessment, WFP also provided technical assistance to government counterparts, strengthening their capacity in measuring the impact of natural disasters on the food security and nutrition of households and communities.

Results/Outcomes

Through this operation, WFP could provide swift assistance to the humanitarian community, supporting the initial phase of the emergency response and addressing the most urgent logistics and telecommunications needs.

The rapid **Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)** was key in providing accurate information on the number of people in need of food assistance and the most affected areas. According to pre-hurricane monitoring and forecasts, the departments of Sud, Sud-Ouest, Grande-Anse and North-Ouest would have been the most affected areas. The EFSA estimated that 1.4 million out of 2.1 million people were in need of food assistance (including over 800,000 people in urgent need of food assistance), in the departments of Sud, Grande Anse and Nippes.

Based on the EFSA results, the population in need of food assistance was classified into four groups:

- **Priority 1** – Extreme food security impact – areas where more than 75 percent of the population (over 800,000 people) was severely affected, and livelihoods related to agriculture, breeding and fishing were almost entirely destroyed.
- **Priority 2** – Very high food security impact – areas where 30 percent of the population (over 570,000 people) was affected and the impact on their livelihoods was estimated around 80 percent.
- **Priority 3** – High food security impact – areas where 25 percent of the population (460,000 people) was affected and the estimated impact on livelihoods ranged from 60 to 80 percent.
- **Priority 4** – Moderate food security impact – areas where less than 25 percent of the population (88,000 people) was affected and the impact on their livelihoods was estimated between 20 and 60 percent.

This valuable information supported WFP in targeting food assistance. In particular - under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation - WFP assisted almost 250,000 people in October 2016, including more than 1,000 children under 5 years old, just four days after the hurricane.

The rapid **identification and deployment of WFP staff from the region** was fundamental to support the initial coordination of the relief assistance, both from Port-au-Prince and in the most affected departments of Grande-Anse and Sud. Deployed staff members brought expertise in various fields, including administration and finance, communications, human resources, ICT, supply chain, security, nutrition, procurement, programme management. Logistics staff provided valuable support to coordinate the first meeting of the Logistics Working Group - led by WFP - that took place just three days after the passage of Hurricane Matthew.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Alexis Masciarelli

Haiti - Logistics coordination at the port of Grand-Anse.

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
User satisfaction rate				
<i>SOUTH REGION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	100.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Emergency preparedness activities				
Number of data collection tablets provided to the government counterpart	item	5	5	100.0%
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	5	5	100.0%
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	1	1	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	3	100.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3	100.0%

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HAITI, Other, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HAITI, Emergency preparedness activities, Project End Target: 2016.02, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	30.00