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**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and  
Coordination in Response to the Hurricane Matthew in Haiti  
Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Haiti, Republic of (HT)



**World Food Programme**

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

Achievements at Country Level

Country Context and Response of the Government

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

## **Country Resources and Results**

Resources for Results

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **Project Results**

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Results

## **Figures and Indicators**

Data Notes

Project Indicators

# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

### Developing sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition

In 2017, WFP supported the Government in developing sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition through activities integrated into broader social protection programmes and contributing to food sovereignty.

In line with the government view of supporting local economies and agriculture, WFP continued to develop links between its school meals programme and local markets and producers. In particular, WFP bought more than 1,900 metric tonnes of local rice and almost doubled the size of its Home Grown School Feeding model, reaching instead of 7,500 children 13,500 children in 2017. This model uses locally produced food, including fresh vegetables, bought directly from smallholder farmers.

WFP supported the transition to a nationally-owned school meals programme within the framework of the National Policy and Strategy of School Feeding (PSNAS), by developing a school feeding operational manual and through capacity enhancement within the Ministry of Education National School Meals Programme.

WFP continued to work closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MAST) also, to strengthen the capacity of officials and technicians within MAST to support the implementation and institutionalization of the social safety net. A major step was made with the official start of the handover of the safety net in Artibonite department in October 2017, with WFP monitoring the transition from direct implementation to national implementation. WFP and MAST also tested mechanisms linking emergency response and social safety net programmes.

WFP Haiti started to implement a new programming approach – the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) – which aims to strengthen the design, planning, and implementation of resilience activities. The first resilience activities designed with the 3PA began in November 2017.

### **Supporting the recovery of populations affected by Hurricane Matthew, which hit Haiti in October 2016**

In 2017, the impact of Category 4 Hurricane Matthew on food security and livelihoods was still very strong. In December 2016, an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) showed that almost 2 out of 5 households in affected areas were food insecure, with one third of them on the verge of becoming severely food insecure by June 2017 without sufficient external assistance. It was therefore crucial to keep supporting the affected populations.

To this end, WFP continued its General Food Distributions targeting a total of 785,000 vulnerable people, started Food Assistance for Assets activities planned for 40,000 families to support the rehabilitation of assets damaged by the hurricane and build new productive small infrastructures. Additionally, WFP implemented nutrition activities to prevent malnutrition, targeting a total of 96,000 children under 5 years old and 40,000 pregnant women and nursing mothers.

The humanitarian interventions were successful in mitigating food insecurity in the departments of the Grand-Anse, Sud and Nippes. According to the two Integrated Food Security Phase Classification exercises (IPC) conducted in February and October 2017, an overall improvement of the food security situation was observed throughout the year and the number of people requiring urgent food, nutrition and livelihoods assistance decreased by 1 million (from 2.3 to 1.3 million).

## **Country Context and Response of the Government**

### **Country Context**

Haiti is the only low-income country in the Americas. It ranks 163rd of the 188 countries on the 2017 Human Development Index. Chronic poverty is widespread throughout the country and has major implications for food security and nutrition. Haiti has one of the highest levels of chronic food insecurity in the world, more than half of its total population is chronically undernourished, and 22 percent of children are chronically malnourished (Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services - EMMUS-VI 2017). Poor nutrition status among children is another proof of the severity of food insecurity in Haiti with 10 percent of children underweight and 66 percent of children under 5 suffering from anemia.

Underlying drivers of food insecurity include frequent natural disasters and environmental degradation, exacerbated by the fact that a large proportion of the population relies on subsistence farming. On the 2017 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 and was hit by a category 4 hurricane, the worst registered in the last 10 years. The 2017 hurricane season was, after the 1933 and 2004 events, the third most active on record in the Atlantic basin to date, and two major hurricanes—Irma and Maria—skirted Haiti's northern coast. Although the change of the trajectory of the hurricanes prevented major disasters, heavy rainfalls caused some flooding and crops destruction, particularly in the Northern departments.

Haiti currently does not produce enough food for its population. More than 50 percent of the country's needs and close to 80 percent of its main staple, rice, are imported (FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment, 2017). This makes the country vulnerable to inflation and price volatility in international markets. In 2017, domestic food availability was estimated at 550,000 tons, about 3.5 percent less than in 2016 and almost 6 percent below the annual average. The decline was essentially due to lower production of both maize and sorghum.

In Haiti, 2 children out of 10 do not attend primary school. The literacy level of the population over ten years of age is 61 percent, while 37 percent have no formal education and only 1 percent have reached university level. Adult men have, on the average, two more years of education than women and are thus over 10 percentage points more likely to be literate.

The economic situation of women in Haiti remains very precarious. Challenges for women trying to engage in sustainable livelihood activities centre primarily on limitations to their access to the market and credit systems. Only 25% of landowners are women, but they play a key role in the agricultural sector, forming the majority of those transforming and selling products. Haiti ranks 142nd among 188 countries on the 2016 Gender Inequality Index.

After a political crisis that lasted for over a year, Mr. Jovenel Moïse was inaugurated in February 2017 as the President of Haiti. His predecessor, Michel Martelly, had stepped down at the end of his term in February 2016, and was replaced by an interim President, Jocelerme Privert, while the rival political parties disputed the election results.



In October 2017, the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) was established following the conclusion of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which had been active since 2004. MINUJUSTH is a smaller peacekeeping operation focusing on the rule of law, human rights and police support.

### Response of the Government

The Government is developing social safety net programmes to ensure that the poorest can meet their basic needs in terms of food security and nutrition; but their implementation still relies heavily on support by donors and implementing partners.

*Food Security Analysis and Coordination.* The Government promotes public policies to sustainably improve the food security of the Haitian people through the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA). CNSA is responsible for the formulation and coordination of food security policies and programmes. WFP works in close partnership with CNSA to ensure a continuous assessment of the food security situation in Haiti and to inform decision-making on food assistance.

*School Meals.* The Government of Haiti aims to build up by 2030 a strong public school system together with a nationally owned, funded and managed school meals programme linked to the local agriculture. This vision is embodied in the National Policy and Strategy of School Feeding (PSNAS), developed with WFP's support and approved by the Government in 2016. In line with the government view of strengthening local economies and agriculture, WFP is supporting the efforts of the Ministry of Education (MENFP) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARNDR) to link school meals with local markets and producers.

*National information system and social safety nets.* Through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST), the Government has developed, in partnership with WFP, a vulnerability database in order to better identify, target and register vulnerable households. The goal of this national information system (SIMAST) is to enable the Government to collect and analyze information on vulnerable households, centralize data management, facilitate the creation of a single registry of beneficiaries, improve social safety net coverage and reinforce coordination mechanisms. It supports the implementation and institutionalization of social safety net programmes, including a shock-responsive safety net.

*Disaster management and preparedness* is a priority for the Government of Haiti. It participates in the WFP-led Forecast-based Financing (FbF) initiative in cooperation with the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Cuba. The initiative aims to improve South-South collaboration in disaster management, particularly by developing early warning systems to trigger early action and mitigate, thereby, the impact of disasters and also save lives by devising better contingency plans and measures. In 2017, WFP facilitated four exchange missions between Haiti and Cuba with the goal to strengthen inter-institutional coordination and information sharing.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's first priority in Haiti is to support the Haitian Government in developing sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition with the goal to achieve SDGs 2 and 17. The main pillars of the country strategy are food and nutrition safety nets, emergency preparedness and response, and national capacity strengthening.

WFP is working in line with Haiti's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017–2021 that lists Haiti's priorities: poverty reduction and employment; basic social services; gender equality and protection; resilience; and governance. Through the UNDAF and inter-agency working groups, WFP collaborates with other UN agencies. For example, in 2017 WFP worked closely with:

1. FAO at policy and implementation levels. In particular, the two agencies worked together in the aftermath of Matthew to coordinate the distribution of food and seeds and to support the recovery of populations;
2. IOM in the response to Hurricane Irma when high energy biscuits (HEB) and non-food items (NFI) were distributed among displaced families in shelters;
3. UNDP to support the recovery of populations affected by Matthew and to expand the Information System of the Ministry of Social Affairs (SIMAST) in order to improve accuracy in targeting the most vulnerable households;
4. UNICEF in the implementation of a SMART survey (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) to evaluate the nutrition situation in hurricane affected departments.

As the leading agency in terms of logistics support, WFP also worked to support the Government and the humanitarian community to deliver urgent food assistance and relief items to the communities affected by Hurricane Matthew. WFP provided storage in affected areas for 35 organizations and delivered relief items on behalf of close to 50 organizations. In particular, WFP provided non-food item air transport services on a cost recovery basis to Medecin Sans Frontieres, using two helicopters with sling capacity to transport more than 300 metric tonnes of relief items to affected areas not accessible by road.

In 2017, WFP continued providing assistance by development, relief, recovery and emergency operations, in alignment with national priorities and in coordination with strategic partners and governmental actors.

**Development project DEV 200150 (2012 – 2017), Assistance to the National School Feeding Programme in Haiti**, aimed to distribute mid-day hot meals to 485,000 school age children in the Haitian public school system. By providing school meals, this project aims to create a safety net for vulnerable populations, increase access to education and improve the nutritional status of the targeted children. In 2017, WFP sharpened its focus on increasing the percentage of local purchases in its programme, as well as on supporting the Government in realizing its vision of a national school meals programme by 2030.

**Protracted relief and recovery operation PRRO 200618 (2014 – 2017), Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Haiti**, was designed to support government efforts to respond to the needs and facilitate the recovery of populations at risk or affected by a disaster, including those affected by Hurricane Matthew. It focused on (1) nutrition activities to reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger, (2) improving access to assets and basic services through resilience-building activities that facilitated recovery from natural disasters, (3) support the Government's Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) capacity and its interventions to save lives and, (4) support the food security and resilience of the most food insecure population by developing and institutionalizing a targeting and response system for the national social safety net programme.

**Special Operation: SO 201033 (2016 – 2017), Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination in Response to the Hurricane Matthew in Haiti**, 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 saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies.

**Emergency Operation IR-EMOP 201103 (2017), Immediate Response Emergency Operation for Hurricane Irma**, supported the initial phase of emergency response, especially by distributing high energy biscuits in shelters, and making immediate assessments of how to respond to category 5 Hurricane Irma.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

In 2017, funding for the WFP Haiti country office represented 37 percent of the annual requirement. WFP Haiti received 90 percent of its funding through direct contributions and 10 percent through multilateral contributions. Multilateral contributions give WFP more predictability and flexibility, and can be more effective in meeting beneficiary needs on time. WFP Haiti top 10 donors in 2017 were the United States, the European Commission, Switzerland, Germany, Canada, private donors, the United Arab Emirates, France, Finland and the UN Common Funds and Agencies.

To mitigate funding challenges, WFP intensified its advocacy efforts to emerging donors to broaden its donor base. For example, WFP raised funding for its school meals programme through WFP's smartphone application 'Share the Meal' which prompts individuals to donate directly to a specific project. WFP also continued advocating flexible and multiyear funding to prospective and existing partners for the sake of better programme continuity and greater assistance impact.

WFP adjusted its operations to available and projected funding. A budget revision of its PRRO 200618 in February 2017 was directed at increasing the number of beneficiaries in response to the increased need due to Hurricane Matthew. A budget revision of its DEV 200150 in October 2017, on the other hand, was undertaken to reduce the number of beneficiaries by 23 percent as compared to 2016 due to a decrease in funding.

WFP continuously seeks ways to mitigate funding shortages by adjusting its internal processes so as to deliver the best value for money. In 2017, WFP tested new innovative approaches to enhancing cost-efficiency, e. g.:

1. *Direct delivery to schools and a thorough, independent transport market assessment.*  
For the school year 2017/18, WFP took over all transport responsibilities for its school meals programme from cooperating partners in 5 out of 9 departments. In September 2017, WFP began using its own fleet of trucks to deliver food commodities to schools, complementing its logistic capacity by commercial transporters when needed. To identify the best value for money, WFP implemented a thorough and independent transport market assessment in early 2017, which resulted in an updated list of transporters for the school year 2017/18.
2. *Introduction of a new modality of commodity purchase.*  
Given the country's high vulnerability to natural disasters, WFP annually pre-positions a contingency food stock of mixed commodities sufficient to meet the food needs of 300,000 persons for a month in case of emergency. This stock allowed WFP to provide immediate food assistance to affected populations after all major disasters in the past decade, such as the earthquake in 2010 or Hurricane Matthew in 2016. One of the lessons learned in the latter case was that pre-existing ties to the private sector regarding local and regional purchases facilitate quick availability of commodities needed for emergency response. In light of this positive experience and in order to optimize funding and delivery times, WFP introduced a new modality based on standby contracts in 2017. In order to complement its physical stock, WFP is now using stand-by contracts with suppliers who commit to deliver the commodities within a short lead-time when a disaster is imminent or has actually occurred. Consequently, WFP's contingency stock is now composed of a physically existing stock in WFP's warehouses which can cover the food needs of 150,000 beneficiaries for 30 days ; and stock from suppliers under 'stand-by' agreements which can quickly provide help to 150,000 additional beneficiaries.
3. *Rolling out SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management system.*  
For its cash based interventions, WFP in Haiti has also started to use a new corporate information management tool called SCOPE. It is a digital, flexible and powerful tool that helps WFP to manage beneficiary lists and payments as well as facilitate reconciliation of beneficiary payments. In less than a year WFP Haiti has already registered more than 350,000 people in SCOPE. With their consent, beneficiaries also receive individual cards with their photo to facilitate identification. SCOPE informs WFP on who the beneficiaries are and what they are entitled to; it issues instructions to banks and service providers; and receives feedback about the assistance given to the intended family. This enhances monitoring and risk control, allowing for more effective programme cycle management.
4. *Setting up a Hotline and collaborating with a Call Center.*  
In 2017, WFP set up a beneficiary feedback mechanism, which allows beneficiaries or people looking for information about WFP's programmes or assistance to directly contact WFP. The hotline provided a new mechanism for feedback and strengthened WFP's Monitoring and Evaluation system. The hotline is now an inherent part of WFP programmes. Since February 2017, WFP has already received more than 1,700 calls made by people asking for WFP assistance or current WFP beneficiaries asking for clarifications, for example,

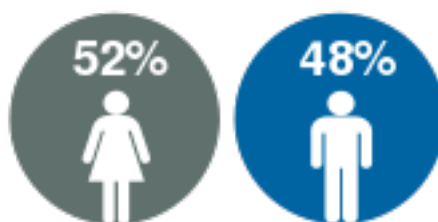
about distribution schedules. Furthermore, the hotline also allows a quick detection of implementation bottlenecks.

In addition, WFP collaborated with a call centre to follow-up on its programmes via telephone surveys and to enhance the monitoring of its school meals programme. The call centre directly and proactively contacts school principals after each food delivery to verify the quantities received and the smooth running of the activities. This information will then be integrated into a dashboard comparing data from WFP Logistics and Monitoring with partner and school reports.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	73,001	77,175	150,176
Children (5-18 years)	314,357	311,468	625,825
Adults (18 years plus)	181,000	233,058	414,058
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>568,358</b>	<b>621,701</b>	<b>1,190,059</b>




## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	5,165	439	1,288	-	640	7,532
Single Country IR-EMOP	-	-	-	5	-	5
Single Country PRRO	6,439	852	1,709	2,550	29	11,579
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>11,603</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>19,116</b>





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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Development Project	135,103	-	-
Single Country PRRO	7,431,871	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>7,566,974</b>	-	-

## Supply Chain

Haiti is ranked 159th out of 160 countries in the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI). Mountainous terrain, weak transport infrastructure and poor logistics performance heavily hinder the country's economic development and emergency response capacity. For this reason, WFP maintains high logistic capacity in Haiti in order to complement commercial services.

WFP has three warehouses with contingency food stocks and commodities for its programmes in Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitian and Gonaives. WFP is prepared for rapidly expanding its capacity in emergencies with potential additional warehouses already identified across the country; and a stock of readily deployable Mobile Storage Units and other logistics equipment (forklifts, generators) for simultaneously setting up 3 additional logistics bases anywhere in the country. On main roads, WFP utilizes commercial transporters whenever possible and maintains a fleet of 25 all-terrain 4x4 trucks to access difficult roads in rural areas. WFP Logistics also regularly updates its roster of local logistics providers and assets such as helicopters, boats, airport handling companies that can be utilized within 24 hours in case of an emergency.

In 2017, WFP continued to increase its local purchases and bought 2,017 metric tonnes of locally produced rice and salt. This represented an increase of over 50 percent in purchases of local commodities since 2015. However, the procurement of locally grown food remains a challenge due to frequent supplier defaults in terms of quantity and quality. For example, in 2017, out of all locally ordered food, only 75 percent were actually delivered by the end of the year. Therefore, as of today, resorting to international purchases remains essential to avoiding pipeline breaks. In order to gradually increase local purchases year after year, the supply chain unit is continuously updating its roster of local suppliers and provides training to farmers organizations to increase their participation and success rate in WFP calls for tenders.

In addition to the purchases of locally grown food, WFP purchased 3,306 metric tonnes of imported commodities from local suppliers. This means that WFP locally purchased a total of 5,323 metric tonnes of local and imported food, as shown in the table below. WFP also purchased 5,034 metric tonnes of food through its Global Management Facility Purchases (GCMF). The GCMF allows WFP to better time its purchases in accordance with the markets, and this can significantly shorten the delivery times for operations.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	168	168
Iodised Salt	128	-	128
Peas	-	272	272
Rice	5,195	-	5,195
Vegetable Oil	-	93	93

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,323</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>5,856</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>90.9%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
High Energy Biscuits	21
Rice	3,799
Split Peas	461
Vegetable Oil	752
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,034</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP is committed to continuously strive to identify more suitable and effective ways to implement its programmes. In this effort, WFP in Haiti can rely on a comprehensive set of lessons learned and recommendations identified during several recent evaluations, audits and oversight exercises. In particular, in-depth evaluations of WFP Haiti main projects were conducted by consultancy firms in 2014 for DEV 200150, in 2016 for PRRO 200618, and in 2017 for the Home Grown School Meals pilot project.

Based on recent evaluations and lessons learned, in 2017 WFP mainly focused on:

- **Monitoring:** WFP worked to improve monitoring by introducing a hotline, the use of a call centre and electronic data collection with the aim of strengthening Accountability to Affected Population (AAP);
- **Local purchases:** WFP continued to increase local purchases to reduce lead-time and stimulate the local economy;
- **Cash-based transfers:** WFP rolled out its SCOPE platform to improve the management of beneficiary lists and payments, as well as to facilitate the reconciliation of planned and actual figures;
- **Contingency stock:** WFP introduced a new modality based on standby contracts, which allows for the quick availability of commodities for emergency response at a lower cost;
- **Programme design:** WFP used a new approach (3PA) aimed at improving the design and implementation of resilience activities to maximize programme impact. The 3PA approach provides an analysis and recommendations at three levels: national, departmental, and communal;
- **Social Protection:** WFP continued to promote the importance of designing and implementing shock-responsive social protection systems for vulnerable groups that are increasingly affected by recurrent and more intense crises.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

This Special Operation aimed at supporting the Government of Haiti in its response to the devastation caused by Hurricane Matthew, a powerful category 4 hurricane that made landfall in Haiti on 4 October 2016. In particular, WFP aimed at facilitating essential logistics and emergency telecommunications services to ensure the delivery of key relief items on behalf of the humanitarian community. **The Special Operation was implemented from October 2016 to the end of February 2017.**

### **Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO 1)**

#### **Activity 1: Provide logistics coordination and services, as well as augment logistics capacities of the humanitarian community and affected populations**

In January and February 2017, the WFP-led Logistics Working Group coordinated the mobilization and use of logistics assets and the provision of support services to the humanitarian community. Field based logistics officers continued to coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services by government institutions and other humanitarian partners, and to provide essential information, including cargo tracking and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping services.

WFP ensured free road, air and sea transportation to areas inaccessible by the commercial sector. Off-road trucks were positioned in Les Cayes and Jérémie to support inter-agency distribution of assistance in affected areas. Trucks were operational until February 2017. Two helicopters with sling capacity based in Les Cayes were available for cargo transport to serve areas not accessible by road, and a fixed-wing aircraft was deployed for passengers and light cargo transport between Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes and Jeremie. In 2017, the Logistics Working Group provided helicopter transport services for non-food items in the South of the country to Medecin Sans Frontieres, on a cost recovery basis. WFP established a sea transport service between Port-au-Prince, the coastal areas in Grande-Anse and the Sud. To respond to transport needs and reach coastal areas not accessible by road, WFP chartered a larger barge with 500 metric tonnes capacity until January 2017. The Logistics Working Group facilitated the shipment and discharge of food and non-food items transported to Anse D'Hainault on behalf of the humanitarian community.

The Logistics Working Group facilitated common storage services to augment the logistics capacity in support of the humanitarian response. Warehouses were provided for inter-agency storage in Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes and Jérémie. At the end of this Special Operation, WFP continued to provide storage services in Jeremie, shifting from a 'free of charge' Logistics Cluster type of service, to a 'cost recovery' based service provision.

WFP also coordinated the set-up of an International Humanitarian Partnership basecamp in Jérémie, because of severe damages to infrastructures and an increasing number of humanitarian actors. The prefabricated units and office spaces supported the work of the field-based humanitarian organizations.

#### **Activity 2: Provide a reliable internet service open to humanitarian responders in a communal area and a service for the Department of Civil Protection, at their offices (COUD) in Jeremie and Les Cayes**

In support to the Government, UN agencies, and NGOs the WFP-led Telecommunications Working Group provided a common internet services for disaster response in Jeremie and Les Cayes and Departmental Emergency Operations Centers (COUD). National internet service providers were used for this connection. Emergency satellite terminals were recovered as soon as national networks were available.

#### **Activity 3: Enhance telecommunications services and access to information for affected populations**

The Telecommunications Working Group ensured that communities were provided with key humanitarian information. Four community radio stations in Petite trou de Nippes (Nippes), Tiburon (Sud), Dame Marie and Anse D'Hainault (Grand Anse) were rehabilitated with new towers, solar power panels and studio equipment.

## Results

### **Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies**

#### **Activity 1: Provide logistics coordination and services, as well as augment logistics capacities of the humanitarian community and affected populations**

Through this operation, WFP strengthened the logistics and telecommunications capacities of national institutions and humanitarian partners for the emergency response. As the leader of the Logistics Working Group, WFP coordinated the humanitarian logistics cluster and shared all relevant logistics-related information with its partners. Over the duration of the project, 150 operational information management products - including meeting minutes, situation updates and access constraints maps - were produced and published on the Hurricane Matthew dedicated logistics webpage. In addition, the WFP Logistics Geographic Information System (GIS) unit produced regular, up-to-date logistics access constraints and landing zones maps, supporting crucial decision-making for response operations.

Around 50 different organizations benefited from the warehouses and transport services provided by the Logistics Working Group. Inter-agency warehouse spaces were provided in the capital Port-au-Prince and close to WFP sub-offices, in Les Cayes and Jeremie, where over 1,300 metric tonnes of cargo were stored in January and February 2017. More than 2,000 metric tonnes of relief items (including food and non-food items, such as shelter materials, construction materials) were transported by land and boat in January and February 2017. Moreover, air transport services delivered nearly 100 metric tonnes of cargo to different locations in Grande-Anse and Sud.

**Activity 2: Provide a reliable internet service open to humanitarian responders in a communal area and a service for the Department of Civil Protection, at their office (COUD) in Jeremie and Les Cayes**

WFP ensured effective telecommunications services in areas where infrastructures were severely damaged by Hurricane Matthew, first using satellite connectivity in 2016, and then transitioning to national internet providers in 2017, when these services became available.

Over 1,000 registered users from more than 200 national institutions - including the Department for Civil Protection - benefited from internet services in Les Cayes and Jeremie provided by the Emergency Telecommunication Working Group. In partnership with Ericsson Response and Emergency Luxembourg, eleven UN agencies and NGOs were equipped with private internet connections in their offices. To avoid competition with commercial networks, these connections were closed by the end of 2016. WFP continued to share its internet connection with the Departmental Emergency Coordination Centers (COUD) in Les Cayes (until 31 March), and in Jeremie (until 31 May).

**Activity 3: Enhance telecommunications services and access to information for affected populations**

Four Community Radio stations were rehabilitated with new towers, solar power panels and studio equipment. These radio stations were in Petite Trou de Nippes (Nippes), Tiburon (Sud), Dame Marie and Anse D'Hainault (Grand-Anse). These Radio stations were selected based on their programming and activities prior to Hurricane Mathew. Only economically sustainable stations that could operate without external assistance, provide a high quality of program, and include development issues were selected for this activity. The four assisted radio stations continue to operate without additional support, providing information to almost 450,000 people.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo ©WFP/Irene Pazzano.

A WFP helicopter transports relief cargo in areas not accessible by road after hurricane Matthew.

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
<b>User satisfaction rate</b>				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.02, Base value: 2016.10, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02, WFP survey</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	82.00

### Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Special Operation (Logistics)</b>				
Number of agencies and organizations using transport services	agency/organization	30	49	163.3%
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	item	20	11	55.0%
Number of meetings conducted	instance	6	9	150.0%
Number of operational areas covered by common security telecommunication network	operational area	1	1	100.0%
Number of operational areas covered by data communications services	operational area	2	2	100.0%
Percentage of service requests to handle, store and/or transport cargo fulfilled	%	85	80	94.1%

### Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>HAITI, Special Operation (Logistics), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02</i>	=48.00	47.00