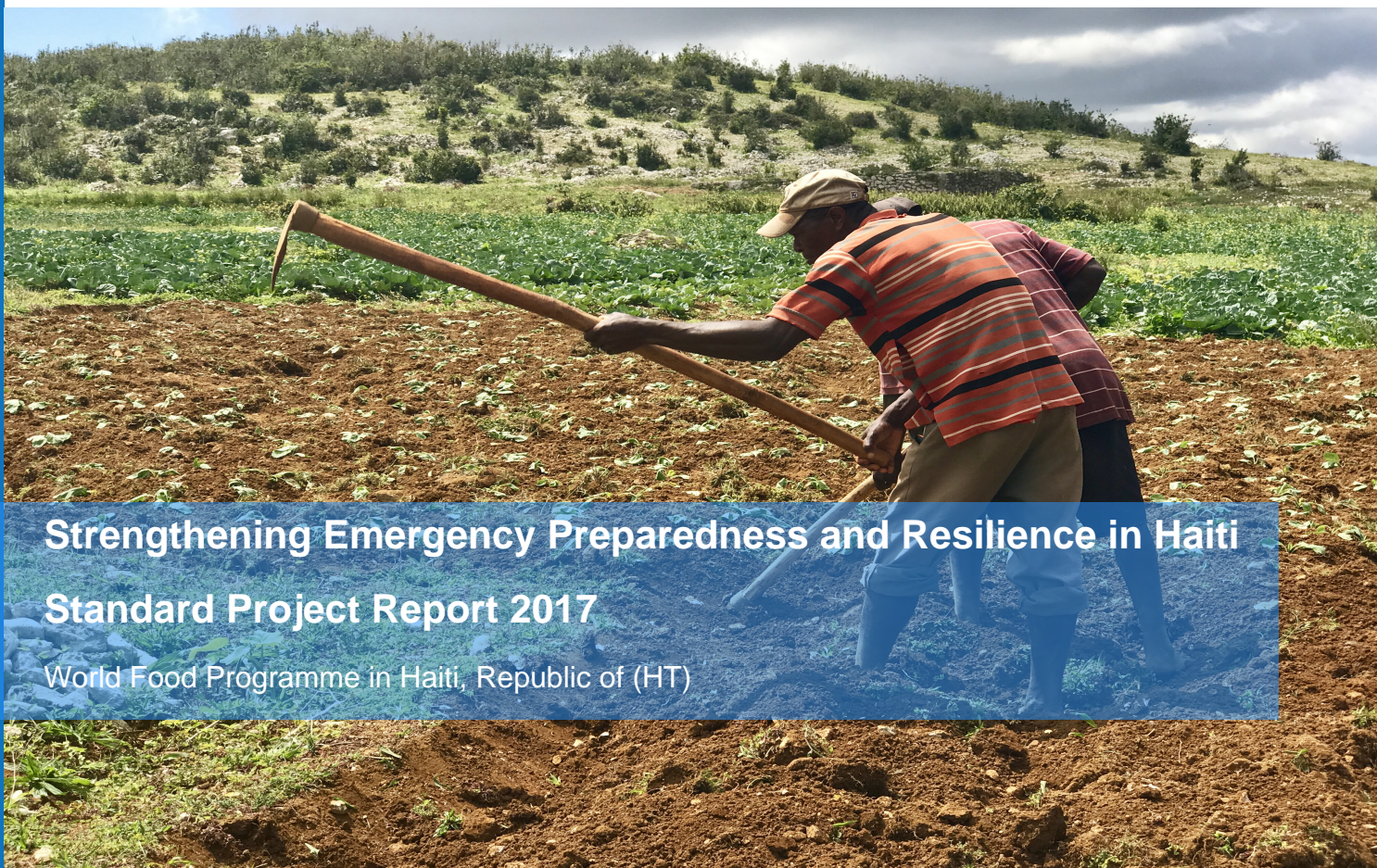


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Further Information
<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Resilience 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
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Capacity Strengthening

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

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.:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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,

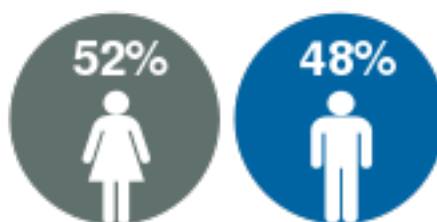
about distribution schedules. Furthermore, the hotline also allows a quick detection of implementation bottlenecks.

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
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	568,358	621,701	1,190,059




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
Total Food Distributed in 2017	11,603	1,291	2,997	2,555	669	19,116



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	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	7,566,974	-	-

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
Total	5,323	532	5,856
Percentage	90.9%	9.1%	

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
Total	5,034

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

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households

Activity: General food distributions (GFD) and distribution of nutritious fortified foods

Hurricane Matthew response

An Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) assessment conducted in February 2017 showed that, due to the multiple crisis faced in 2016 (hurricane, drought and flooding), out of Haiti's ten departments, six were in IPC 3 'crisis' and three in IPC 2 'stress'. WFP therefore continued its emergency food assistance in early 2017, targeting a total of 785,000 vulnerable people affected by hurricane Matthew. WFP started to switch its assistance to cash-based transfers (CBT) and also continued its in-kind general food distributions in hard-to-reach mountainous areas, delivering food rations by helicopters if necessary. The standard ration to feed a family of 5 for a month consisted of 50 kg of cereals, 12,5 kg of pulses and 4 litres of oil.

WFP selected locations for CBT interventions based on a market analysis conducted by CNSA and WFP, and took into account access to financial service providers and capacities of cooperating partners. Each family received a monthly transfer of 60 USD for two months. WFP used SCOPE to manage beneficiary data and payment lists (see details on the SCOPE platform under the section *Resources for Results*). WFP implemented cash transfers through a mobile phone platform and cash was collected from fixed-point remittance agents. Mobile phone messages informed beneficiaries of credits paid into their electronic cash accounts. Mass cash distributions, supported by the mobile platform, were used in remote areas where there were no fixed-point remittance agents with sufficient cash flow.

One of the biggest challenges of implementing the cash transfers in Haiti is the fact that an estimated 40 percent of the beneficiary population does not possess any valid identification. To tackle this issue, WFP started to issue SCOPE cards to beneficiaries, which included their name, photo, household number and area of residence. Beneficiaries lacking an official identification could present these SCOPE cards to redeem their entitlements.

Hurricane Irma response

In September 2017, two major hurricanes, Irma and Maria, skirted Haiti's northern coast. In anticipation of Irma, the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Dubai airlifted 60 metric tonnes of high-energy biscuits, enough to assist immediately 80,000 people for four days. The change of the hurricane trajectory towards the north decreased its impact on Haiti and prevented a major catastrophe. However, heavy rains caused some flooding, affecting particularly the Northern departments. At the request of the Government, WFP distributed a 4-day ration of high-energy biscuits to 3,413 displaced people in shelters in the Nord-Est department. WFP worked with IOM to distribute the biscuits together with non-food items to displaced families in shelters. After this successful cooperation, the two agencies established standard operating procedures for future joint action during emergencies. After the distribution of 6 metric tonnes of high-energy biscuits in Haiti, it was possible to redirect 38 metric tonnes to other Caribbean islands that were worse hit and had greater needs.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

Outcome 2.1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained by targeted households

Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets and basic services including community and market infrastructure

Activity: Food assistance for assets (distribution of cash to restore or build livelihoods assets)

In March 2017, when emergency relief activities ended, WFP began the shift towards recovery operations. WFP provided food assistance for asset creation (FFA) targeting 200,000 people (40,000 participants) during the lean season from April to June. The implemented projects were selected by the local communities to ensure the assets met local needs and would be sustained by the communities. Particular attention was paid to ensuring the equal participation of women in the planning sessions and activities. Project activities included the rehabilitation of assets damaged by the hurricane and the building of new productive assets.

WFP collaborated with 10 local and international NGOs and UN agencies to implement projects in Grande-Anse and Nippes. WFP also acted in areas with high levels of food insecurity and not covered by other humanitarian organisations, e.g., the north of Artibonite. Beneficiaries in these areas were selected jointly with the cooperating

partners and with the communities. WFP's cooperating partners undertook community level targeting by involving the local administration (e.g. health centre managers and trusted community leaders) in the identification of potential beneficiaries. A simplified "frequency list approach" was applied in order to eliminate discrimination and bias. To identify the most vulnerable of the community, the beneficiary lists were reviewed and validated by community members that had been most frequently named by people when asked whom they trusted most within the community.

Once the community work was completed, cash distributions were made through a Financial Service Provider (FSP) using e-mobile phone technology as described in the section on Strategic Objective 1. As agreed with the Government and the humanitarian community, the value of cash transfers to the households participating in Food Assistance for Assets activities was aligned with the official minimum wage in Haiti. Participants received around 95 USD per cycle of 20 days worked, and team leaders around 140 USD.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Encourage resilience-building efforts by incentivizing communities to create assets and build their resistance to shocks through food assistance for assets;

In 2017, WFP initiated an innovative programming approach, the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building. WFP implemented the 3PA throughout 2017 via analysis and consultations at three different levels:

1. Between April and July 2017 WFP conducted an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at national level. The ICA maps the recurrence of shocks and food insecurity as well as aggravating factors (such as land degradation, lack of infrastructure, population pressure, etc.). It allows to determine - on the basis of consultation with the Government - the main programmatic axes to be adopted by region. Priority is given to resilience building programmes in areas with recurrent food insecurity and shocks. Regions identified as priority areas were the Nord-Ouest and the Sud.
2. In July 2017, WFP conducted a Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) workshop at departmental level in the Nord-Ouest, identified as the priority geographic area by the ICA. The SLP brought together communities, Government and partners to design multi-year, multi-sectorial operational plans considering seasonal and gender aspects. This workshop developed an operational plan, highlighting which activities should be prioritized, when and for whom, identifying men and women's priorities in a normal year and in a crisis year. A planning document was prepared during the workshop and shared with actors in the Department and, in particular, with the local authorities.
3. In October 2017 WFP conducted Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at community level. The CBPP is a "from the bottom up" tool that ensures that communities have a strong voice and lead the setting of priorities. It was used to develop multi-sectorial plans tailored to local priorities, ensuring prioritization and ownership by communities. The priority interventions identified during the CBPP were (1) reforestation, agro-forestry and soil conservation activities, (2) improving access to safe water, (3) development of the goat and poultry sectors, (4) development of credit services (micro-credit, agricultural credit) and (5) improvement of agricultural production.

In November 2017, the first Food Assistance for Assets activities - with assets identified through the 3PA - began in the Nord-Ouest targeting 3,000 families. WFP plans to replicate the 3PA approach in other departments in 2018.

Further details on the institutional support activities contributing to SO3 can be found in the "Capacity Strengthening" section.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce under-nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome 4.1: Reduced under-nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6– 59 months

Activity: Nutrition (prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women)

In April 2017, WFP started interventions to prevent acute malnutrition in 18 communes of Nippes and Grande Anse with high levels of food insecurity. This project, completed in August 2017, aimed to prevent acute malnutrition by providing a nutritional supplement to 96,000 children aged 6 to 59 months and to 40,000 pregnant and lactating women. Distributions of specialized nutritional foods were complemented by family rations composed of rice, beans and oil. The rations covered 50 percent of the daily needs of a family of five. Distributions mainly took place close to treatment centres and were coupled with communication sessions on nutritional practice and behaviour change.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health at the central and local levels to ensure harmonization of actions.

In addition, under the Kore Lavi [1] social safety net programme, WFP supported logistics for stunting prevention by providing specialized nutritious foods for 48,000 children aged 6-23 months and 24,000 pregnant and lactating women – the 1,000-Days approach. The logistics activities carried out by WFP consisted in transportation, stock management, commodity tracking and accounting.

[1] WFP is part of the Kore Lavi consortium: a joint implementation team of WFP, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) to create a food safety net and nutrition programme in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST). Kore Lavi, kreol for 'Supporting Life', covers five departments in Haiti.

Results

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households

Activity: General food distributions (GFD) and distribution of nutritious fortified foods

The unconditional assistance to hurricane-affected populations continued throughout the first months of 2017, and WFP reached about 500,000 beneficiaries with in-kind food assistance and 100,000 beneficiaries with cash assistance. Two assessments – the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in December 2016 and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in February 2017 - confirmed the need for humanitarian interventions in the departments most affected by Matthew (Grande Anse, Sud and Nippes). Post-distribution surveys in February 2017 also showed that 65 percent of households had acceptable food consumption. This was a considerable improvement from the 43 percent in the general population found by the EFSA. However, the assessments showed 'pockets' of high food insecurity remaining in the rural areas of the Grande-Anse and Nippes. Another clear difference in outcomes was observed between populations receiving cash transfers versus those receiving food: 75 percent of cash recipients had acceptable food consumption while only 55 percent of the food recipients.

In October 2017, a new IPC exercise was conducted and it showed an overall improvement of the food security situation, with the number of people in IPC phases 3 'crisis' and 4 'emergency' decreasing from 2.3 million in February to 1.3 million in October. This still meant 18 percent of the population was in urgent need of food, nutritional and livelihoods assistance.

Emergency Preparedness

In August 2017, an Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index (EPCI) workshop was conducted to assess how emergency preparedness in Haiti had improved since 2015. This workshop could not take place in 2016 due to the challenges of an immediate emergency. A slight improvement could be observed mainly in the areas of security and vulnerability (e.g. the IPC exercise mentioned above) and food chain (e.g. standard operating procedures for emergency response were implemented). The telecommunications sector still faced considerable challenges, especially in the course of recovering from the hurricane and adapting to the constantly changing technologies.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

Outcome 2.1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained by targeted households

Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets and basic services including community and market infrastructure

Activity: Food Assistance for Assets (distribution of cash to restore or build livelihoods assets)

In 2017, about 30,000 people participated in food assistance for assets activities, which focused mainly on recovery from Hurricane Matthew. Based on several assessments by WFP, national bodies, and the humanitarian community, Grande Anse was focused upon, and operations were extended to several other hurricane-affected areas that had not recovered as quickly as Sud.

WFP used this geographical extension as an opportunity to create new partnerships with local NGOs. While this was a challenge both for WFP and the NGOs, it allowed to significantly improve local capacity, carry out projects and build assets that benefited the community as confirmed by 70 percent of the beneficiaries surveyed.

Asset Creation

The surveyed beneficiaries mentioned the newly built or restored roads that improved access to markets and services such as schools and health centres. Thanks to the recovery projects, 90 km of feeder roads were rehabilitated or maintained. Projects also focused on growing and replanting trees (260,600 seedlings produced and 61,600 planted), and soil conservation by cleaning and soil conservation measures (1,700 ha of land cleared or treated for soil conservation and 27,900 m³ of rock catchments constructed). Irrigation and evacuation activities formed another focus point (70 km of gullies and irrigation canals repaired or built). The evaluation of the Community Asset Score (CAS) showed that due to the asset creation activities in these communities, the total number of available assets was augmented in 80 percent of communities. This could mitigate the devastating impact of hurricane Matthew and improve resilience of communities for the future. Participants in the projects mainly worked in agriculture or small-scale commerce, therefore benefiting from the assets and the cash injected into the local markets.

Food Security

Before the beginning of this assistance, only 24 percent of the families had two or more daily meals. This figure has almost doubled by the end of the intervention amounting to 45 percent. Overall, the food security of beneficiaries improved significantly and the target of reducing poor food consumption from over 50 percent to less than 10 was achieved. Women overall had slightly more difficulty in improving their situation, scoring on average 5-10 percentage points less than men. This can partially be explained by the significant income gap between men and women. The food assistance for asset interventions therefore were of particular importance to female household heads whom WFP specifically tried to target. 20 percent of the families had a single female head of household, while overall, in 30 percent of the beneficiary households, women were the main income earners.

The comparison of the May 2017 baseline survey with the follow-up in November 2017 showed a positive impact of the cash assistance on beneficiaries and communities. It is, however, important to note that May in Haiti typically lies in the lean season while November is the post-harvest season. This also affects the very positive results in November, e.g. the almost perfect dietary diversity, implying that beneficiaries, both men and women, were able to access and consume almost all food groups at least once a week. Especially cereals and oil were consumed on 6 days a week on average while pulses and vegetables were consumed on 3-4 days and other food less often. Overall, foods rich in vitamin A and protein were consumed almost every day in 75 percent of the cases compared to 30 percent at the baseline. Iron rich foods were consumed during the week in 98 percent of the cases, but rarely more often than on two days of the week.

Income

The income generated through the activities was invested in food largely. Almost half of the surveyed households reported spending 70 or 80 percent of their monthly income on food. This income also allowed beneficiaries to enrol their children in school, seek necessary health treatment and pay back their debts.

Coping Strategies

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) measures the frequency and severity of behaviours households engage in when faced with food shortages. An increase in the CSI implies a deterioration of the food security situation of the household. Both the reduced and the full coping strategy indices (rCSI and CSI) improved in the course of the project. Due to the challenges on the ground, it was not possible to survey the same beneficiaries as during the baseline, so only average improvements could be measured. Women particularly showed very positive results on the rCSI with a 30 percent improvement compared to a 21 percent improvement for men. Overall, coping strategies were used on less than 4 days a week, compared to more than 5 at the baseline.

It was found that around 50 percent of the households still employed emergency coping strategies such as selling animals, land, their homes or begging. The most frequently observed strategies were the selling of goods, making debts and using seeds or harvesting prematurely.

Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Encourage resilience-building efforts by incentivizing communities to create assets and build their resistance to shocks through food assistance for assets

Over the course of 2017, WFP worked together with local communities to elaborate resilience projects with a long-term impact for both the participants as well as the communities. Project activities started at the end of the year, the results will be surveyed early in 2018.

Results of institutional support can be found in the "Capacity Strengthening" section.

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

Outcome 4.1: Reduced under-nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6– 59 months

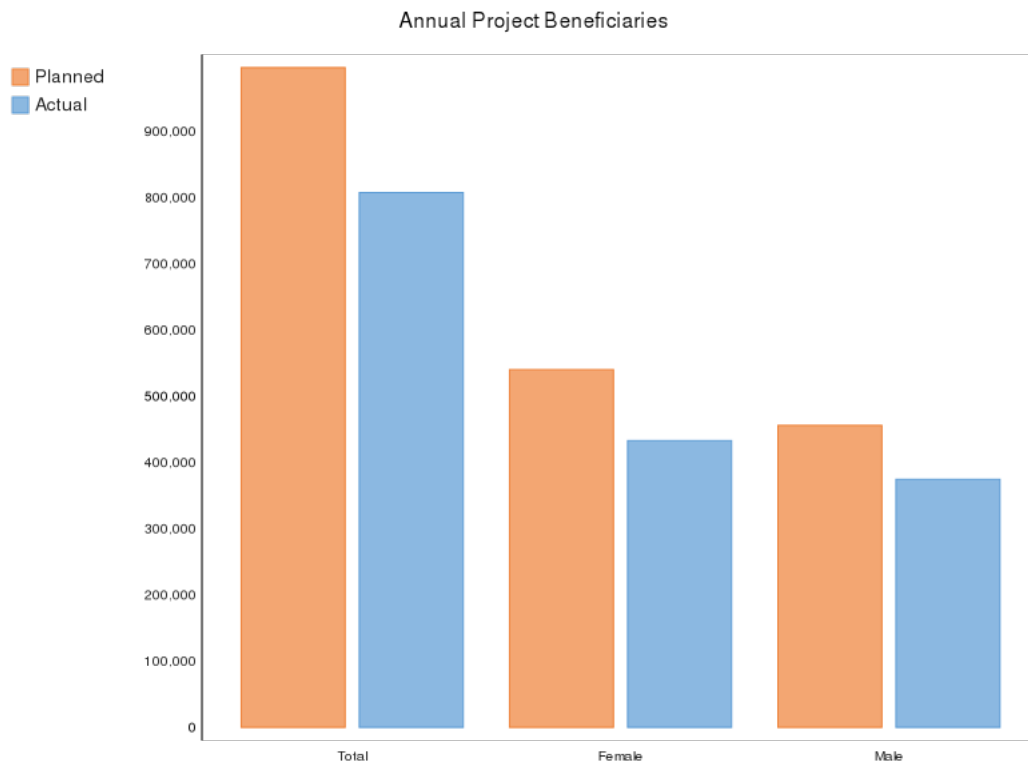
Activity: Nutrition (prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women)

A large set of nutrition activities was conducted in 2017. Besides continuing the Kore Lavi programme, WFP provided emergency nutrition and recovery assistance to communities affected by Hurricane Matthew.

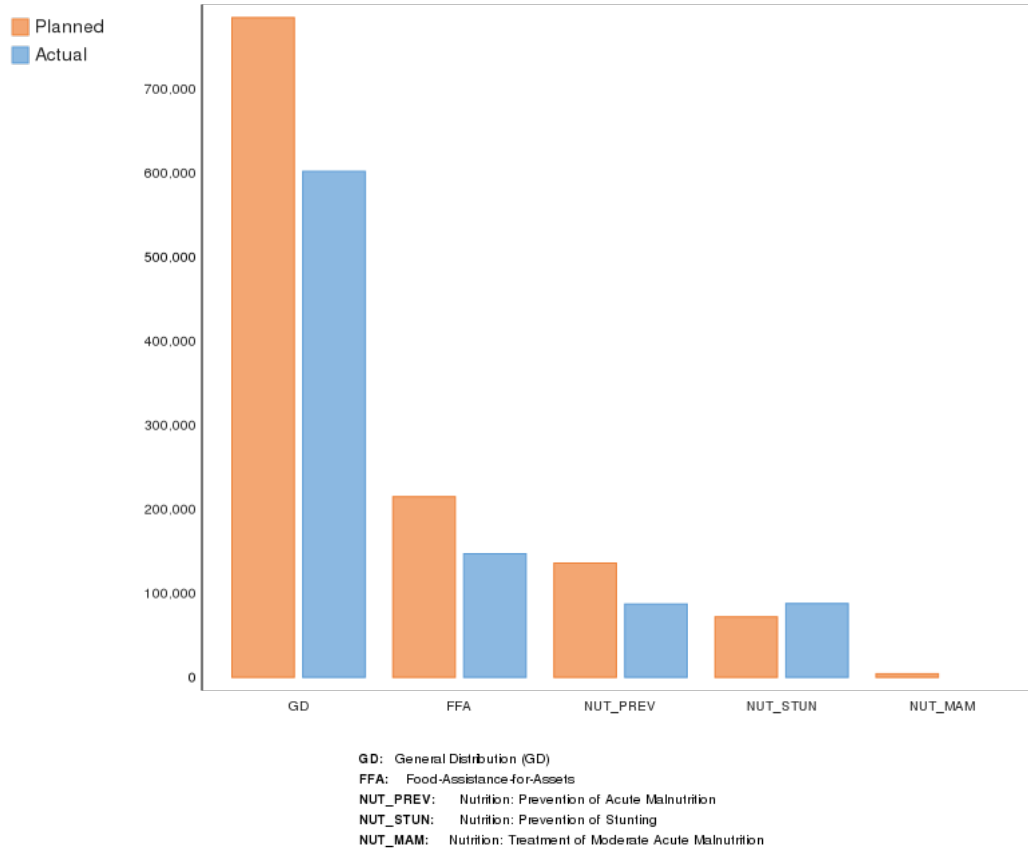
Through the Kore Lavi programme, WFP reached 66,000 children aged 6-23 months and 22,000 pregnant and lactating women. WFP supported this activity mainly as a logistical service provider.

The regular participation of beneficiaries in distributions was not easy to achieve. Surveys showed a high level of sharing the rations within families and across communities, even if the rations were composed of special nutritious products. This is a general issue in Haiti, where solidarity is highly valued, although people understand that this is not in the best interest of the children and the pregnant and lactating women.

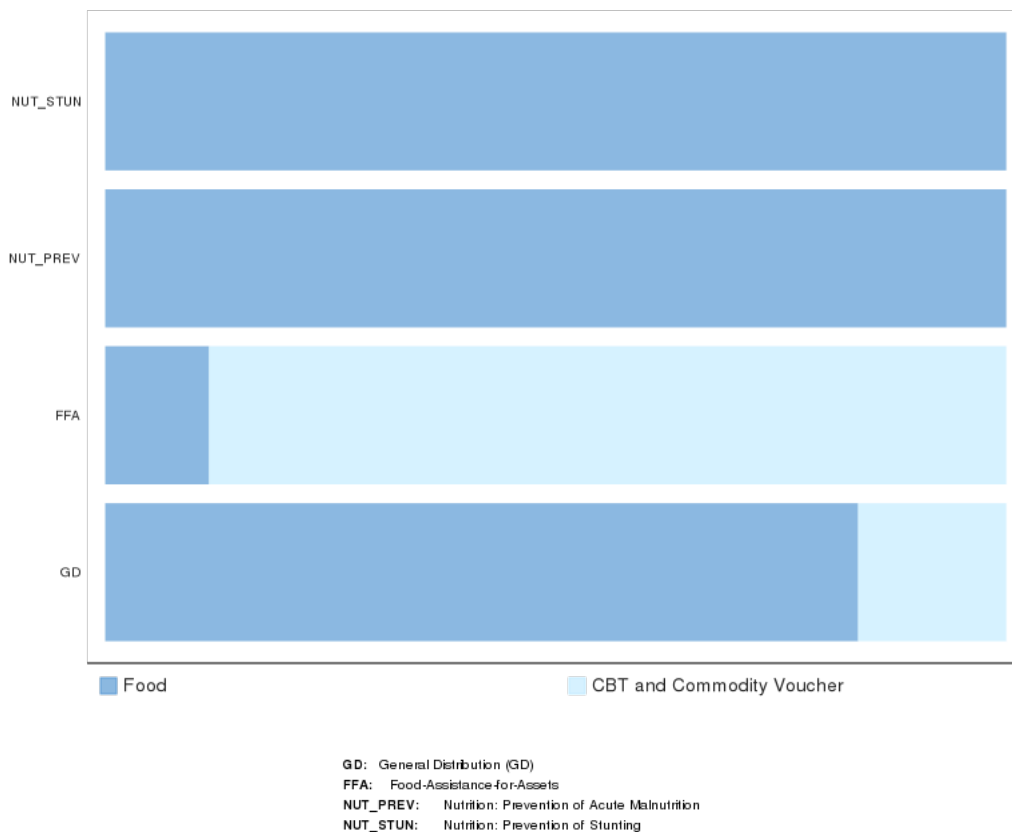
In the framework of the nutrition recovery intervention, WFP reached more than 50,000 children aged 6-59 months and 37,000 pregnant and lactating women. WFP decided to provide partial family rations to pregnant and lactating women, hoping they would share the family rations rather than the specialized nutritious products. In some cases, this did reduce sharing, but even with family rations, sharing remained an issue. This had an impact on the diet of children: only 60 percent of the children had a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), which is 10 percent below the target. The MAD measures dietary diversity and feeding frequency.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	292	258	88.3%
Bulgur Wheat	972	924	95.1%
Corn Soya Blend	4,248	2,497	58.8%
High Energy Biscuits	-	1	-
Iodised Salt	69	29	42.2%
Maize Meal	-	632	-
Peas	1,968	1,452	73.8%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	36	52	143.5%
Rice	7,872	4,883	62.0%
Sugar	-	0	-
Vegetable Oil	1,086	852	78.4%
Total	16,543	11,579	70.0%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	16,220,000	7,431,871	45.8%
Total	16,220,000	7,431,871	45.8%

Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring for all ongoing activities was conducted by WFP field monitors and cooperating partners as per their field level agreements. Overall, WFP has 15 to 20 field monitors across the country.

While in 2016 WFP focused on process monitoring and distribution supervision, 2017 focussed on innovative approaches to monitoring operations. Several innovations were tested and implemented to improve monitoring coverage at similar or less costs. This included remote monitoring via phone surveys, the setup of a hotline, the use of dashboards for automated analysis and the general rollout of tablets for both surveys and process monitoring.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises with households and focus groups were carried out for all activities. During the PDMs, all surveyors were accompanied by experienced WFP monitoring and evaluation staff that organized and conducted focus group discussions. Data for PDMs was collected using questionnaires programmed in Open Data Kit (ODK) and tablets, thus ensuring a higher quality of information and reducing the heavy workload of data entry. ODK and SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management system, were used for the registration of beneficiaries.

Implementing partners had a major role in the day-to-day supervision of operations, and also in supporting PDMs. Their main role was to ensure high-level participation by community members and the identification of beneficiaries, in some cases on a name-by-name basis for specialized surveys.

WFP also opened a free hotline for WFP beneficiaries in January 2017. In the first months, WFP contracted an external call centre to gain experience with this new mechanism, while training an internal hotline operator on WFP programmes and priorities. Since May 2017, the hotline is operated exclusively in-house, which means that beneficiaries get, in most cases immediately, a direct reply. If the question cannot be answered immediately, a follow-up can be done within less than a day. The hotline operator is also trained on SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary registration database, and can therefore confirm with a caller if they are part of a WFP programme and access the beneficiary information to assist them immediately. The hotline also serves to inform beneficiaries of their rights, e.g., the ration they should expect and distribution dates. It also allows beneficiaries to report any issue encountered. The hotline operator also supports outbound campaigns to monitor programmes, for example by checking if beneficiaries have received their mobile money SIM cards.

Post-hurricane interventions including General Food Assistance and Food Assistance for Assets

WFP field monitors and other staff (e.g. cash specialists) were present at more than half of all distributions for hurricane-affected beneficiaries, including general food distributions, distributions of nutritious products and registration of beneficiaries for cash assistance (both in central sites and door-to-door). As cash transfer is still a relatively new modality for several implementing partners, WFP monitored 100 percent of on-site cash distributions.

WFP used checklists developed in 2016 to quickly assess the adequacy of distribution sites, partners' ability to organize and secure distributions, as well as to identify and report any concern regarding safety or protection. The checklists were adapted to cash distributions and asset creation monitoring. This allowed WFP to immediately discuss issues identified, and to provide solutions, responses and undertake mitigation measures. In September 2017, following Hurricane Irma, WFP and IOM conducted distributions in shelters together and jointly developed an additional checklist for this case. All checklists are now available electronically and this speeds up information transmission from the field to the country office. A general rollout including automated dashboards is planned for 2018.

Given the sudden onset of the Hurricane Matthew emergency, it was not possible to carry out a baseline survey, but a 'rapid' EFSA was carried-out in October 2016. Two months later, in December 2016, a full EFSA was conducted by the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA) in collaboration with WFP, which included the measurement of cross-cutting and outcome indicators. The survey was designed to identify WFP beneficiaries so that results for that group could be separated from the data on non-beneficiaries. A dedicated PDM survey was conducted in February 2017, comparing beneficiaries receiving food or cash and non-beneficiaries in both Sud and Grande Anse. This survey was conducted with onsite and phone interviews, together with an independent call centre. The combination of on-site and call centre surveys allowed for a short duration survey with a high number of interviews at reasonable cost, without excluding the most vulnerable that cannot be reached by phone.

The same methodology was used for the participants of the Food Assistance for Assets activities. In this case a baseline was conducted in May and the follow-up in November and December 2017.

Nutrition interventions

In alignment with the other interventions, ODK checklists were also used for all nutrition activities. WFP monitors and nutrition teams regularly visited distribution sites and gave direct feedback to partners on the ground. Nutrition activities were evaluated through PDMs in May and November 2017 to measure the impact of the interventions and the correct use of nutritious products.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender equality is a prerequisite for a world with zero hunger – for all women, men, girls and boys to be able to exercise their human rights, including the right to access adequate and sufficient food. WFP Haiti is committed to creating conditions that advance gender equality and women's empowerment. To improve knowledge on the specific challenges faced by men and women, all collected data on food and nutrition security and monitoring was disaggregated by sex. Efforts were also made to achieve gender parity in the teams of enumerators and supervisors employed for food security and vulnerability surveys in the field.

Design of programmes

WFP ensured that women and men participated in the design of activities and specific attention was devoted to the opinions expressed by women. For example, in the design of FFA, WFP distinguished the assets preferred by men and by women, respectively and ensured that women's voice was heard in the selection of assets. WFP also took in consideration gender aspects in the distribution of labour within the family as well as in the community.

Targeting

Criteria such as female household heads (in mono- or bi-parental families) were given special consideration. The current beneficiary structure shows that overall 35 percent of beneficiaries have a female head of household and in 30 percent of all households, the main income earners are women. Among beneficiary households, female single parent households are accordingly overrepresented (20 percent) compared to the percentage of male single-parent households (11 percent).

Participation

Participation in all activities showed an equal representation of men and women, with the exception, of course, of nutrition interventions that specifically targeted pregnant and lactating women. According to the results of several surveys and focus group discussions with FFA and Nutrition beneficiaries, there were no specific obstacles to participation in the activities or to getting informed about entitlements and accessing distributions. The WFP hotline had a slightly higher number of female callers, even though women on average have their own phone less often than men.

Results

All indicators showed that both men and women benefitted from the programmes. Women were observed to employ less emergency coping strategies than men, even though their other food security indicators were lower.

On average, women have 15 percent less income available than men, yet they still could increase their dietary diversity. Monitoring also showed that women more often engage in informal commerce, e.g. as vendors of fruit or vegetables. This confirms the advantage of cash interventions for women vendors who benefit from the injection of cash into local markets.

Women are often regarded as the main caretakers of the family and children (90 percent of cases). Decisions on the use of household resources in general and the assistance in particular are made by men in one-fourth of the cases, in all other cases it is either a joint decision or the women decide alone. Concerning the Food Assistance for Assets activities, these values were even higher, when women participated and they decided on the use of their income. This corresponds to the general pattern of decisions on the use of income, as 30 percent of the women are the main income earners and 30 percent of the women decide themselves on the use of cash. Concerning nutrition activities, as distributions mainly addressed mothers or pregnant and lactating women, women decided over the use of the assistance in 90 percent of the cases and together with the men in 8 percent of all cases.

Overall 70 percent of the women reported benefits linked to the creation of assets especially in terms of protection against natural disasters and improved road access to markets. Two thirds of the women as compared to only 58 percent of the men claimed to have benefitted from trainings to sustain these assets.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP is committed to provide food assistance in a way that does not compromise protection for those it serves, but rather contributes to their safety, dignity and integrity. Following Hurricane Matthew, protection issues had to be immediately addressed due to the organization of large-scale food distributions. WFP recruited a Protection Officer to ensure protection issues were adequately handled.

Food distribution sites were chosen for their accessibility and security. WFP made sure to visit and assess sites prior to distributions and in coordination with the implementing partners. WFP also asked for local police support where necessary. Despite these measures, information collected through post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and frequent field visits showed that 3 percent of the beneficiaries experienced safety problems onsite or while travelling to or from distributions.

Answers to protection questions included in the regular onsite monitoring of operations showed that one of the main challenges identified was the distance between the distribution site and peoples' homes. WFP reacted by holding distributions on easily accessible sites. Several beneficiaries who had previously reported safety problems noticed the improvement in the choice of location in their feedback.

All beneficiaries of cash transfers had the option to pick up their cash at fixed-point remittance agents rather than in mass distributions, getting to their cash safely and at their convenience. The main challenges for beneficiaries of cash transfers, as reported in 8 percent of all surveys, are still posed by the technical difficulties connected to the use of mobile money. There were problems in accessing information about payments, mainly due to the lack of mobile phones, illiteracy, blocked SIM cards or lost codes. Many beneficiaries relied on help by the financial service provider (27 percent) or family members (12 percent) in reading the messages, grasping the technology or retrieving their money. WFP took several measures to improve this situation by adjusting the modality to the context and negotiating with several additional financial service providers about the use of simpler technologies.

Another challenge to the Hurricane Matthew response was the limited access to accurate information on the humanitarian response by the affected communities. This lack of information was partially due to the destruction of local radio stations, otherwise one of the main sources of information in Haiti. In order to improve access to information, WFP rehabilitated four radio stations across Grand-Anse, Sud and Nippes. They could broadcast again and share coordinated messages on distribution schedules, for example. As already mentioned, WFP also set up a hotline after the hurricane to enable beneficiaries or people looking for information to directly contact WFP. Hotline calls statistics showed that the hotline number, printed both on visibility material as well as all SCOPE Cards (identification cards for cash beneficiaries), was favourably accepted as a complaints mechanism. Compared to February 2017 when only 23 percent of the surveyed people cited a hotline or phone calls as their preferred complaints mechanism and preferred local committees instead, in November 2017, 43 percent of beneficiaries said the hotline was the most suitable complaints mechanism, making this the preferred option.

Capacity Strengthening

In line with the global vision of Zero Hunger, WFP Haiti made renewed efforts in 2017 to provide institutional and policy support to the Government in four priority areas under the PRRO,

Strengthen the Government's capacity to better survey, target and register vulnerable households

Since 2014, WFP has been supporting the Government in the development of an information system (SIMAST – Information System of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour) to improve accuracy in targeting the most vulnerable households. SIMAST can be used both by the Government within the framework of social protection programmes and by the global humanitarian community to improve the targeting of development and humanitarian interventions.

In 2017, Grande Anse department was added to SIMAST with surveys carried out in partnership with IOM in all the 11 communes of the department. SIMAST now stores key vulnerability scores for over 154,000 households that is about 7 percent of the population, which makes it the largest information system in Haiti. During the past year, WFP and the Ministry have been adding functionalities to SIMAST in order to implement systematic procedures, improve data visualization with configurable dashboards, and enhance reporting tools.

Support the Government in building strong social protection systems

In 2017, WFP continued to support the institutionalization and nationalisation of the Kore Lavi safety net, collaborating with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST). A major step was achieved with the official start of the hand-over of the safety net in Artibonite department in October 2017.

WFP strengthened the capacity of officials and technicians within MAST by seconding dedicated staff working exclusively within MAST and by providing on-the-job trainings. In addition, WFP also facilitated trainings delivered by the Canadian University of Public Administration for 30 high-level officials from MAST. The trainings on Project Management, Change, and Team Management aimed to provide the necessary tools and skills to MAST's leadership to manage the Kore Lavi safety net. WFP also supported MAST in redesigning its organizational structure by developing new organigrams and terms of references. MAST committed itself to increasing further its staffing capacity from 50 in 2017 to 75 in 2018.

WFP developed a tool to measure the evolution of MAST's capacity to manage the programme and the level of programme institutionalization. From a score of 0 (out of 5) in 2014, MAST now reaches level 3 and is anticipated to reach level 5 of institutionalization – the top – in 2020. Based on this evaluation, WFP developed and regularly updated personalized capacity development plans for each MAST counterpart staff.

Support the creation of shock-responsive social protection mechanisms

WFP also advocates for social protection programmes to be increasingly shock-responsive and flexible, in order to strengthen the links between humanitarian and development actions, and better serve affected and vulnerable people in both critical and regular times by improving their resilience and long-term food security.

In Haiti, WFP has been leading the efforts to create a shock-responsive social protection mechanism. In August 2017, an emergency simulation was conducted with local authorities in Boucan-Carré to test a shock-response mechanism of the Kore Lavi social safety net programme. This exercise led to refining the mechanism and confirmed that the Kore Lavi safety net and the SIMAST database are efficient tools that could play a prime role in responding to an emergency.

In addition, in October, WFP co-organized the first Regional Seminar on Shock-Responsive Social Protection in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Government of Haiti was represented by the Minister of Social Affairs who participated in the seminar along with more than 150 people from 20 countries.

Strengthening disaster management and preparedness through South-South cooperation

To strengthen national disaster management and preparedness, the Government participates in the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) initiative led by WFP, which involves the governments of Haiti, the 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 2017, WFP facilitated four exchange missions between Haiti and Cuba with the goal to strengthen inter-institutional coordination and information sharing.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP \ Lorene Didier.

In 2017, about 30,000 people participated in food assistance for assets activities, which focused mainly on recovery from Hurricane Matthew.

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	456,088	540,262	996,350	374,570	433,050	807,620	82.1%	80.2%	81.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	108,042	110,360	218,402	73,001	77,175	150,176	67.6%	69.9%	68.8%
Children (5-18 years)	140,944	143,739	284,683	122,214	124,584	246,798	86.7%	86.7%	86.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	207,102	286,163	493,265	179,355	231,291	410,646	86.6%	80.8%	83.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	456,088	540,262	996,350	330,347	477,273	807,620	72.4%	88.3%	81.1%

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)	284,000	500,000	785,000	503,098	98,960	602,058	177.1%	19.8%	76.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	215,000	215,000	16,955	130,165	147,120	-	60.5%	68.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	4,350	-	4,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	136,000	-	136,000	87,222	-	87,222	64.1%	-	64.1%

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)
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	72,000	-	72,000	87,961	-	87,961	122.2%	-	122.2%

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)	57,000	100,000	157,000	81,326	19,792	101,118	142.7%	19.8%	64.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	43,000	43,000	3,391	26,033	29,424	-	60.5%	68.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	4,350	-	4,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	136,000	-	136,000	87,222	-	87,222	64.1%	-	64.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	72,000	-	72,000	87,961	-	87,961	122.2%	-	122.2%

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	75,674	81,326	157,000	48,739	52,379	101,118	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%
Total participants	75,674	81,326	157,000	48,739	52,379	101,118	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%
Total beneficiaries	378,685	406,315	785,000	290,433	311,625	602,058	76.7%	76.7%	76.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	20,726	22,274	43,000	14,182	15,242	29,424	68.4%	68.4%	68.4%
Total participants	20,726	22,274	43,000	14,182	15,242	29,424	68.4%	68.4%	68.4%
Total beneficiaries	103,717	111,283	215,000	70,972	76,148	147,120	68.4%	68.4%	68.4%

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: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	1,200	1,192	2,392	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	982	976	1,958	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	2,182	2,168	4,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	25,469	27,331	52,800	13,412	14,392	27,804	52.7%	52.7%	52.7%
Children (24-59 months)	20,842	22,358	43,200	10,975	11,774	22,749	52.7%	52.7%	52.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	40,000	40,000	-	36,669	36,669	-	91.7%	91.7%
Total beneficiaries	46,311	89,689	136,000	24,387	62,835	87,222	52.7%	70.1%	64.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	24,072	23,928	48,000	32,963	32,766	65,729	136.9%	136.9%	136.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	24,000	24,000	-	22,232	22,232	-	92.6%	92.6%
Total beneficiaries	24,072	47,928	72,000	32,963	54,998	87,961	136.9%	114.8%	122.2%

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 improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>			-	23.00
				14.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	23.00	17.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	34.00	16.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	35.00	23.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	43.00	70.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	42.00	60.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	4.60	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>		-	4.60	4.70
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Stakeholder Meeting, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Stakeholder Meeting, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, Joint survey, Stakeholder Meeting</i>	=3.00	2.00	-	2.25
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 (female-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=10.80	54.00	-	8.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=10.20	51.00	-	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=43.20	25.00	-	49.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=40.80	28.00	-	43.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=46.00	21.00	-	43.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=49.00	21.00	-	53.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM Survey</i>	>4.10	4.10	-	6.50
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.30	4.30	-	6.60
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	-
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>70.00	8.00	16.00	60.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	78.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREAS CH UNDER 2, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk Review, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Desk Review, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	0.00	67.00	72.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>HURRICANE AFFECTED AREAS PLW, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk Review, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Desk Review, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	0.00	23.00	25.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	63.00	-	56.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>KORE LAVI AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk Review, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	23.00	-	48.00
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>COUNTRY WIDE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Stakeholder Workshop, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, Stakeholder Workshop, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Joint survey, Stakeholder Workshop</i>	>11.00	11.00	10.00	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security was integrated with WFP support	exercise	3	4	133.3%
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	5	4	80.0%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	60	45	75.0%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	500	815	163.0%
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	65	255	392.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	1,030	920	89.3%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	94	89	95.0%
Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	23	29	124.6%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	39	39	101.0%
Linear meters (mL) of stone bunds constructed	Linear Meter	1,339	1,205	90.0%
Number of tree seedlings planted for agroforestry purposes	tree seedling	555,000	61,587	11.1%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	212,540	260,586	122.6%
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	40,818	27,864	68.3%
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	43,000	30,960	72.0%

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: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>50.00	38.00	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.02</i>	>50.00	23.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>50.00	63.00	-	8.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>50.00	36.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.02</i>	>50.00	50.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>50.00	31.00	-	90.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	42.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	37.00	-	-

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: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	=80.00	74.00	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.02</i>	=80.00	1.00	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>90.00	98.00	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.02</i>	>90.00	97.00	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	=80.00	77.00	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.02</i>	=80.00	5.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=80.00	17.00	-	38.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>90.00	99.00	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.02</i>	>90.00	97.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	99.00

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, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>197,256.00	362,867.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=3.00	10.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02</i>	=9.00	7.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05</i>	=5.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HAITI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	10.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HAITI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=15.00	17.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>HAITI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=5.00	3.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Brazil	BRA-C-00116-01	Split Peas	-	114
Brazil	BRA-C-00117-01	Rice	-	142
Canada	CAN-C-00529-09	Iodised Salt	-	28
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	272
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	2,913
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	275
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	234
Private Donors	WPD-C-03780-01	Rice	-	39
Private Donors	WPD-C-03804-01	Vegetable Oil	-	16
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00129-01	Rice	-	62
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00129-01	Split Peas	-	72
USA	USA-C-01277-01	Rice	-	1,413

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
		Total	-	5,580