

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Haiti

Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2018, WFP supported the Government of Haiti by humanitarian interventions and sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition across eight activities. Most of the interventions were integrated into broader social safety protection programmes, contributing to Government ownership and long-term food sovereignty.

Due to Haiti's continuous exposure to natural hazards, disaster management and preparedness is a priority. WFP continued to provide direct life-saving assistance to shock-affected populations, using the strategically located contingency stocks. In addition, WFP built capacities for disaster risk reduction and resilience to future shocks. The Cash Based Transfer Working Group (CBTWG) led by WFP was instrumental in promoting and improving cash delivery across the humanitarian sector as well as in harmonising interventions.

Based on market and food security assessments, WFP implemented various activities using cash-based transfers in highly food insecure areas (Integrated Phase Classification 3 and 4[1]), benefiting 5,500 families. In the department of Grande Anse, over 800 families with acutely malnourished children received cash transfers and took part in behaviour change communication.

In line with key government priorities of supporting the local economy and agriculture, WFP strengthened the link between its school meals programme, local markets and smallholder farmers. In 2018, around 350,000 children received school meals, sometimes complemented with local produce thanks to the contribution of parents and communities. WFP procured over 50 percent of the food for school feeding locally and doubled the size of its Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme that works with local farmers and directly purchases food from nearby markets to reach 30,000 children.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) to strengthen their capacity to implement the national social protection programme. A major step was the handover of the safety protection programme from the Kore Lavi programme to the Government in all four departments. WFP also continued to support MAST in strengthening their vulnerability mapping system. In 2018, the national vulnerability database was expanded to 17 communes in three departments, covering 283,708 households, the equivalent of 13 percent of the total population of Haiti.

WFP also worked with communities identified using the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), which allows for better ownership and more efficient design of resilience building assets. Almost 15,000 families were involved in these activities. The focus was on creating assets dedicated to irrigation and water management.

WFP contributed to the development of a *National Food Sovereignty and Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Strategy* to ensure its alignment to the

Sustainable Goals of Development (SDG) 2 – Zero Hunger – and with the *National Development Plan* (PSDH). Various national and international stakeholders contributed to the formulation of this document under the leadership of the Prime Minister's Office. The document was finalized in August 2018 and will be presented to the Government for validation in 2019.

Finally, WFP continued to work with the Civil Protection Direction (DPC) on disaster preparedness particularly the Forecast-Based Financing Initiative (FbF) supported by the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

583,048
total beneficiaries
in 2018

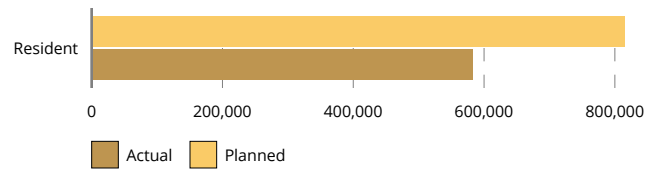


51%
female

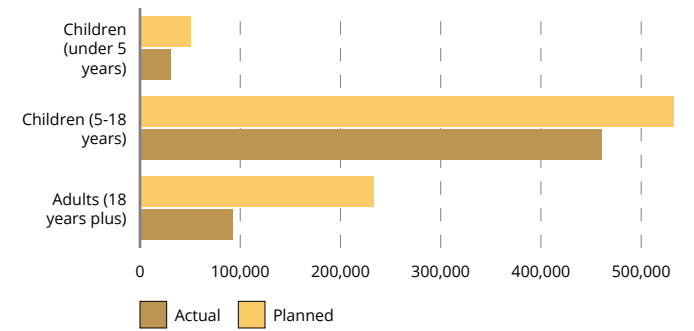


49%
male

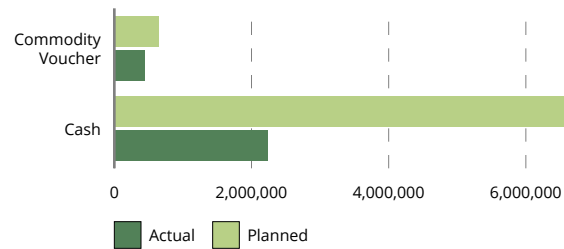
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



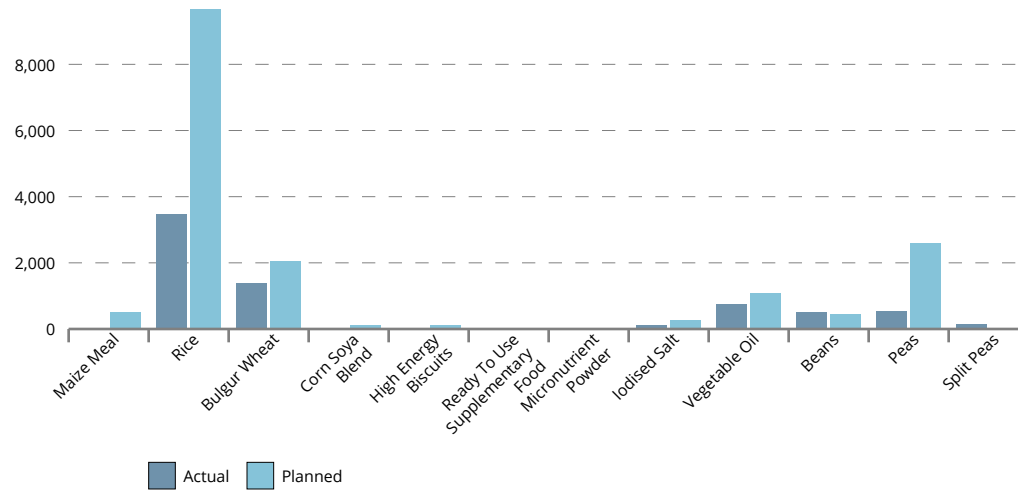
Beneficiaries by Age Group



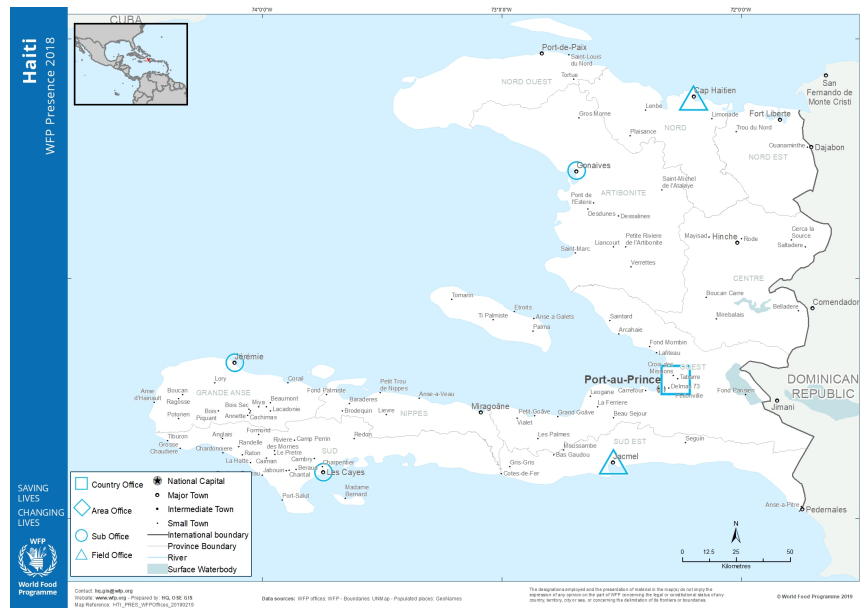
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



Haiti is the only low-income country in the Americas and ranks 168th out of 189 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 food insecurity in the world; more than half of its population is chronically undernourished, including 22 percent of chronically malnourished children. [1] Haiti currently does not produce enough food for its population and imports 50 percent of the country's needs and close to 80 percent of the rice consumed [2], which is one of the main staple foods. This makes the country vulnerable to inflation and price volatility in international markets. In Haiti, two children out of ten do not attend primary school. The literacy level of the population over ten years of age is 61 percent. One of the priorities is to raise the level of education, especially to attract foreign private investment through a qualified workforce. By 2030, the Government aims to have a strong public school system combined with a nationally owned, funded and managed school meals programme linked to local agricultural production.

The economic situation of women in Haiti remains precarious. Haiti ranks 144th among 160 countries on the 2017 Gender Inequality Index. Access to the market and credit systems are the main challenges for women who try to engage in sustainable livelihood activities. Women often work in the informal sector, receive lower salaries than men and are not covered by social security (55.9 percent).

In addition, Haiti is exposed to recurrent natural hazards and environmental degradation. On the 2019 Climate Risk Index, Haiti is fourth among the countries most affected by extreme weather events. In 2016, Haiti experienced a Category IV Hurricane, Matthew, which was the worst registered in the last ten years. In 2018, the deficit of rains led to a year of drought and decreased peoples' ability to meet their basic needs and impaired the living conditions of all whose livelihoods were linked to agriculture. According to the results of the Food Security Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) conducted in December 2018, Haiti has experienced a significant deterioration in food security and nutrition rates of rural households. The analysis estimated that 2.2 million people [3] are facing acute food insecurity, and 386,000 persons are in a food emergency situation. On 6 October, a 5.9 magnitude earthquake occurred in North-West department. This earthquake was the strongest since 2010, killing 18 people, and affecting more than 10,000 households. After the earthquake, the Government led the response by supporting the most affected households.

Since the election of Jovenel Moïse in November 2016, internal political and social tensions increased gradually, compounded by the departure of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) in late 2017. In July 2018, the upward price adjustments of petroleum resulted in several days of civil unrest, leading to the resignation of the Government. In addition, alleged misuse of

Venezuela-sponsored Petrocaribe funds by previous administrations contributed to rising social instability. WFP operations are affected by these incidents, mainly through movement restrictions and delays in activity implementation because the safety of beneficiaries and staff is a priority.

The UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) established in October 2017 has been renewed until April 2019. Compared to MINUSTAH, MINUJUSTH is a smaller operation focusing on the rule of law, human rights and police support without a military component

To identify gaps and key priorities in the area of food security and nutrition, WFP Haiti conducted a Zero Hunger Review in 2018 and held consultations with the Government and other national and international stakeholders. Based on its results, WFP Haiti designed its integrated long-term strategy, a five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) that will start in July 2019.

To prepare the operation for the upcoming CSP, WFP is implementing a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), running from 1 January 2018 to 30 June 2019. It has five Strategic Outcomes that contribute both to SDG 2 and 17.

Aligned with SDG2 (Zero Hunger), SO1 focuses on food assistance to households affected by shocks. SO2 aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations by providing seasonal nutrition-sensitive food assistance. SO3 focuses on the access to nutritious food by providing schools meals. Finally, SO4 aims to build resilience through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes.

Contributing to SDG17 (Partnerships), SO5 is focused on strengthening the capacity of national and local institutions to have eliminated food insecurity and malnutrition by 2030.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In 2018, funding for WFP Haiti represented 88 percent of the annual requirements. WFP Haiti received 85 percent of its funding through targeted direct contributions and 3 percent through multilateral contributions. Multilateral contributions give WFP more predictability and flexibility, and can be more effective in meeting beneficiary needs on time.

Key contributions received in 2018 to support the provision of food assistance to populations in need came from Canada, ECHO and USAID for cash or in-kind emergency response (SO1); United Nations Central Emergency Response Funds (UN CERF) for the nutrition programme (SO2); United States Department of Agriculture, Canadian and French contributions for school feeding (SO3); German and Swiss contributions for resilience and USAID contribution for disaster risk reduction (SO4); and finally contributions from Germany for Forecast-Based Financing (SO5) as well as USAID and DEVCO contributions to expand the national database of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST).

In 2018, WFP Haiti also received a multi-year contribution from Canada for the School Feeding programme, allowing WFP to assist school children until 2023. This multi-year contribution is crucial for planning, the optimization of funds and timely programming of purchases or arrivals of commodities.

WFP continuously sought ways to mitigate funding gaps by adjusting its internal processes and implementing its activities in the most cost-efficient way.

In the T-ICSP, WFP had planned a budget of approximately USD 270,000 for Activity 5: "Provide market support for smallholder farmers and organisations to aggregate and sell diversified agricultural products". Unfortunately, this activity did not receive sufficient funding, although it is a priority for the Government of Haiti. However, some complementary partnerships were implemented, such as a collaboration with Agence Française de Développement (AFD, French Development Bank) and the Minister of Agriculture (MARNDR) in order to support smallholder farmers who supply their maize and rice produce to WFP.

Due to funding gaps in Activity 2 "Provide Nutrition-sensitive targeted seasonal food assistance" and Activity 3 "Provide daily nutritious meals", WFP had to reduce the number of beneficiaries. For Activity 2, the planned number of beneficiaries was 41,000 while WFP could actually reach approximately 19,000 beneficiaries. For Activity 3, WFP reduced the number of assisted schools for the school year 2018/2019 from 1,438 to 1,243.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Households in affected areas have access to sufficient and adequate food to meet their basic food needs after a shock

Activity 1: Provide unconditional food assistance to families affected by shocks.

WFP prepositioned food contingency stocks for the Hurricane Season, in line with government priorities, and provided food assistance to vulnerable households.

WFP purchased 4,600mt of food as a contingency stock for the 2018 hurricane season from June to November. With this stock, WFP could cover 300,000 people for a month, followed by a one-month cash transfers for 150,000 people, provided local markets were to function. As no major disaster occurred in 2018, WFP will keep its contingency stock for the next hurricane season, while distributing the commodities with expiration dates before June 2019 as per agreements with donors.

On 6 October, a 5.9 magnitude earthquake occurred in the department of North-West. Tremors were felt all over Haiti, several buildings were damaged, among them WFP school feeding schools. WFP provided logistics support to the Civil Protection Directorate to deliver non-food items (NFIs) to the affected areas by making two WFP trucks available. Food distributions, however, were not organised.

Results from Food Security Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) from October 2017 to February 2018 showed an improvement of the food security situation as compared to February 2017. 18 out of 21 livelihood zones were in a situation of stress (IPC phase 2), except for the departments of Grande Anse and Northeast, which were classified in crisis (IPC phase 3). A total of 1.32 million people were classified as highly food insecure (populations in IPC phases 3 and 4).

WFP implemented a cash-based food assistance intervention in Haute Artibonite to support households facing food emergency (IPC phase 4) or food crisis (IPC phase 3). WFP prioritised highly food insecure pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months and their families.

While the transfer value was calculated based on the cost of the improved food basket (65 USD), the cash received allowed beneficiaries to choose whether to use it only for food or also address other essential needs. To achieve food security, it is important to have access to safe drinking water, minimum hygiene standards, basic education and health care. Spending patterns showed that by the end of the project only one fourth of households had to spend more than 65 percent of their monthly budget on food, which corresponds to a 50 percent decrease compared to the beginning of the project.

The project was implemented with a nutrition-sensitive approach. This meant that acutely malnourished children aged 6-23 months were referred to health centres. Moreover, during beneficiary registration and cash distributions, sensitization sessions on healthy diets and hygiene were organized. For 2019, a Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy is under discussion.

Before and throughout the project, WFP and its partners assessed markets and monitored food prices, food availability and the capacity of wholesalers and retailers to respond to the additional demand in the targeted communities.

One of the strengths of this intervention was the community-based targeting through committees and a clear communication strategy on the key entry criteria. This ensured that the project was well understood and owned by the community. WFP is also using the database of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (SIMAST) to cross-reference and better understand the vulnerability profile of the beneficiaries and refine beneficiary selection mechanisms, especially in the framework of shock-responsive mechanisms.

The first phase of the project has been completed, and two rounds of cash transfers were successfully carried out, reaching more than 20,000 beneficiaries. The second phase of the project, planned for 2019, will incorporate a modified targeting strategy and the introduction of the aforementioned SBCC.

Overall, the assistance was well received, and people reported a positive impact on their lives and an increased ability to satisfy essential needs in terms of food and also to pay for some education and medical costs. The consumption-based and livelihood coping strategy indices show that the households significantly reduced the use of negative coping strategies, especially emergency coping strategies, such as selling house, land or last female animals and begging. Before the intervention, more than half of the households employed such strategies. Afterwards most households have reverted to stress strategies (two levels lower than emergency), such as borrowing money and selling non-productive livestock or goods. 12 percent could even stop using coping strategies completely. Households with poor food consumption also decreased to 20 percent of the total.

Overall, the impact on male and female-headed households was fairly similar. This is a positive result from a gender and targeting perspective considering that in the beginning, female-headed households reported lower scores than male-headed households. The similar results can therefore be attributed to the fact that the main focus of the intervention was on female-headed households which benefited more from the assistance.

Strategic Outcome 02

Nutritionally vulnerable households in areas with a high prevalence of chronic food insecurity have access to nutritious food during the lean season

Activity 2: Provide nutrition-sensitive targeted seasonal food assistance to families with pregnant or lactating women and/or children aged 6-23 months

In line with Strategic Outcome 2, this activity focuses on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and girls and/or children aged 6-23 months and their families. For interventions specifically focusing on acute malnutrition, children up to the age of 59 months were included in the assistance.

In 2018, WFP focused most of its nutrition interventions on the department of Grande Anse. The food security situation in this department remained precarious due to the decrease in the 2017 spring production season, as compared to 2016, and to the residual effects of hurricane Matthew, which had led to increased household debt impeding the ability of the population to face the lean season. In addition, agricultural production remained low and is expected to stay low in the coming year due to the El Niño phenomenon.

In early 2018, WFP implemented programmes to prevent acute malnutrition in 18 communes of Grande Anse as well as Nippes, all showing high levels of food insecurity. A pilot activity using Nutributter [1] was also implemented in the North department. These interventions aimed to prevent acute malnutrition by providing a nutritional supplement to 11,000 children aged 6 to 59 months and to 2,700 pregnant or lactating women and girls.

In May 2018, following the development of its new country nutrition strategy, which makes a shift from nutrition-specific to more nutrition-sensitive interventions, WFP piloted its new approach to nutrition in the department of Grand Anse. Combining cash transfers and awareness sessions on nutrition, the project aimed at increasing access to nutritious food for around 1,700 food-insecure households, rather than providing nutrition supplements. The most vulnerable households with children aged 6-59 months were selected, which currently or previously had been treated for moderate or acute malnutrition. The assistance was provided through monthly cash-based transfers of a total of 270 USD per household, as an incentive to enable them to make better nutrition choices. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF-supported health centres to exploit the synergies between different programmes and ensure reliable targeting. WFP's corporate beneficiary management tool, SCOPE, was used to manage beneficiary lists and payments. In 2018, WFP completed two transfers of 78 USD each.

Simultaneously, to maximize the impact on the households' food security and nutrition, the cash-based transfers were paired with nutrition sensitisation activities aimed at promoting dietary diversity and the consumption of more nutrient-rich foods. Raising awareness among families of the importance of good nutrition during the first 1,000 days of life and beyond is essential if recurring episodes of acute malnutrition are to be avoided. The baseline survey showed that relapses were recurrent. One in five respondents confirmed their child had been treated more than once for some form of malnutrition before the current intervention. The baseline also indicated that this hit especially single-parent households, 26 percent of which were women-headed and 39 percent men-headed. During focus group discussions, it was observed that especially young mothers lacked knowledge on nutritional needs and good practices. This indicates the importance of educating parents, especially fathers and young mothers, on nutrition in order to reduce malnutrition. Moreover, it is key to sensitise them on how to prevent malnutrition as well as how to recognize it, given that 25 percent of acute malnutrition cases were detected due to parents' concern for the health of their children and mobile clinics played a limited role here. It was also observed that less than 10 percent of the children had an acceptable diet that is often compromised by the negative coping strategies adopted by food insecure households.

The main focus of the sensitisation sessions was to highlight the importance of a diversified diet, especially for little children and during pregnancy or breastfeeding. Another key topic concerned the benefits of breastfeeding for mothers and infants, and the promotion of this practice.

Committed to incorporate various communication-based approaches into programming, WFP staff and key partners' capacities were strengthened in this area. In September 2018, WFP's nutrition team organized a workshop to introduce the concept of SBCC, its development process and how its implementation could improve programme outcomes.

At the end of 2018, the project was still ongoing due to challenges in the setup phase which caused a slight delay in its roll-out. A refinement of geographical targeting was required to avoid overlaps and ensure coordination of various actors currently operating in Grande Anse with projects related to malnutrition. Moreover, the volatile security situation toward the end of the year, caused by violent anti-corruption demonstrations, resulted in the postponement of cash distributions in some of the targeted communes to avoid potential risks for the physical safety of the beneficiaries. The last distributions had to be rescheduled to January and February 2019. WFP will use these distributions to conduct the end line survey; and help beneficiaries save additional travel to major distances and with transport costs in Grande Anse.

Strategic Outcome 03

Pre-primary and primary school-aged children have adequate access to nutritious food all year long

Activity 3: Provide daily nutritious school meals, and training on hygiene, health and dietary practices to children of school age in targeted public schools in nine departments of the country

In line with SO3, the following activities aim to increase access to education, provide nutritious meals to primary school children and enhance government capacities to pursue and expand a sustainable school meals programme.

WFP cooperates with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MENFP), the National School Feeding Program (PNCS) and local and international partners (NGOs).

In 2018, WFP assisted 367,000 children (49 percent girls and 51 percent boys) with a daily hot meal in 1,438 schools across Haiti. To ensure that the limited resources reach every child in the targeted schools, WFP undertook strict attendance monitoring, validated reported attendance against monthly physical counts and adjusted deliveries accordingly. In addition, WFP excluded schools that were not able to hold classes as per the national school calendar or showed a lack of community engagement or signs of poor management (food misappropriation). Thus only highly functional schools received school-feeding assistance. WFP has also started a review of the school infrastructure to ensure that targeted schools have the basic tools for good quality implementation of the programme. This review also included questions on gender used to find out to what extent boys and girls were treated differently.

This survey and outcome monitoring showed that more than 70 percent of directors were satisfied with the programme and that school meals represented an important part of the daily calorie intake of children. The results reported a higher number of meals and dietary diversity on days when children ate at the school canteen rather than during the school holidays. A certain gender gap was observed, especially for meals at home, as girls tend to eat less, and parents give larger portions to boys. 60 percent of the families with children who abandoned school, moved. 15 percent of the girls and 21 percent of the boys reported that they left school to support the family with income earning activities. Economic reasons such as costs linked to school enrolment, including uniforms and books affected boys and girls equally, although there was a slight tendency to keep girls rather than boys at home for housework (8 percent vs 4 percent). One important reason for girls to drop out of school was pregnancy.

Overall retention and pass rates have remained stable. Enrolment compared against the last years dropped. This can be attributed to a change in the

calculation methodology rather than to an actual decrease.

As complementary activities, 115 teachers and 42 school directors in the West department were trained on the literacy curriculum based on “Ann Ale” methodology and classroom management. In addition, Creole and French reading kits as well as learning materials were distributed to these schools.

As part of the WASH activities, WFP’s cooperating partners sensitized communities and trained school directors and teachers on best practices to implement the school meals programme and to minimize food losses with a specific focus on topics like storage, commodity management and reporting. They were also trained on food safety in order to reduce health-related problems. Trainings on nutrition and healthy cooking as well as hygiene were organized for the cooks.

WFP purchased around 1,350mt of locally grown rice, maize and iodized salt for its conventional school meals programme in 2018. This was below the quantities of centralized local purchases planned for the year (e.g. 1,585 mt) due to long-term local supply chain challenges in terms of the availability, quality and reliability of deliveries. To progress towards an increase in the share of local food in the school meals programme, WFP will continue to strengthen the capacity of local producers and suppliers. Currently, WFP has 21 smallholder farmer organizations included in its central list of vetted suppliers.

In the 2017/2018 school year, almost 14,000 children were beneficiaries of the Home-Grown School Feeding programme (decentralized local purchases facilitated through WFP cash transfers) in 62 schools in Nippes. For the 2018/19 school year, an over 50 percent increase in the number of children was achieved, reaching a total of 30,000 children across 153 schools. The programme currently covers the department of Nippes fully. In September 2018, the model was replicated in the department of Artibonite.

A network of local smallholder farmers’ organizations supplies WFP’s Home-Grown School Meals Programme in Nippes and Artibonite. This decentralized approach has allowed WFP to serve children a diversified, locally produced seasonal menu of cereals, pulses, fresh vegetables and root tubers.

Local decentralized and centralized purchases have accounted for more than 50 percent of all WFP food purchases related to school feeding.

Activity 4: Support policy implementation for school feeding, analysis of school feeding models and provision of tools for the Ministry of Education, including literacy and education materials

The Government aims to build a strong public-school system and a nationally owned, funded and managed school meals programme linked to local

agricultural production by 2030. This vision is embodied in the *National School Feeding Policy and Strategy* developed with WFP's technical support and approved in 2016.

In 2018, WFP supported the elaboration of the first *National School Feeding Operational Manual*. The Operational Manual aims to ensure that school children, particularly the most disadvantaged, benefit more from the PNCS activities. The Manual defines the scope and procedures of the programme to ensure that operations are transparent and founded on clear principles and standards of conduct. It also details the modality and process for local purchases and for monitoring and evaluation tools.

Strategic Outcome 04

Food insecure vulnerable smallholders have more resilient livelihoods to meet their food security and nutrition needs throughout the year

This Strategic Outcome aims at contributing to improved productivity, income and resilience of the most vulnerable smallholders, targeting geographical areas with the most fragile ecosystems.

Activity 5: Provide support to smallholder farmers to sell agricultural products

This activity is one of the Government's priorities, as smallholder farmers create employment and are essential to the Haitian economy, while contributing with their produce to the reduction of hunger and malnutrition. Through WFP's School Feeding programmes, purchases from local production increased from 34 to 51 percent (excluding in-kind contributions) thus indirectly supporting these farmers by creating market opportunities. Capacity building interventions under this specific activity could not be implemented due to a lack of dedicated funding in 2018.

Activity 6: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households

In collaboration with the Departmental Directorates of Agriculture, which represent the Ministry of Agriculture in each department of Haiti, WFP worked on disaster risk reduction. This included rehabilitation of irrigation canals, watershed management to prevent flooding in case of heavy rains in the departments of North, South and Artibonite, and encouraged farm work in winter. In the departments of North and North East, this programme also enabled WFP to start working on the rehabilitation of the key infrastructure (roofs, toilets, water and kitchens) in 21 schools that would serve as temporary shelters in the case of disaster. Through these activities almost 10,000 vulnerable households were assisted during the hurricane season 2018 and some areas will continue to receive assistance until early 2019.

WFP worked closely with local governmental authorities, local and international NGOs and farmer organizations to improve households' resilience to shocks. WFP used its Three-Pronged-Approach (3PA) bringing together communities, Government and partners to design integrated multi-sectorial and longer-term operational plans through a consultative process. This ensures that the project responds to local needs and that prioritization is fully owned by communities, leading to long-term asset maintenance and sustainability.

In 2018, one communal and two departmental Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultations took place in the departments of South and Artibonite with over 100 male and female participants. This allowed WFP and other stakeholders at various levels to capture local realities combining seasonal, livelihood, gender and crisis aspects. These workshops also allowed to strengthen the capacity of partners and communities to identify risks and plan measures to mitigate the effects of natural hazards.

WFP and its partners implemented assets creation activities, focusing on watershed management and conservation through dry stones walls, reforestation, and drought- adapted plantations. For instance, agricultural assets were created in Bombardopolis in the department of the North West, supporting 3,000 food insecure households. This intervention aimed at creating long-term resilience and food security in the communities involved in the project.

Most beneficiaries (97 percent) reported benefits from an enhanced asset base. The cash transfers also improved the quantity of food consumed by the beneficiary households and reduced their reliance on negative coping strategies. Furthermore, the share of households spending 65 percent or more of their budget on food decreased significantly. This suggests that the intervention had a positive impact by reducing the economic vulnerability of beneficiary households. It should also be noted that the baseline was conducted in July, after the spring agricultural season, the period of peak income for rural households, while the data for the endline was collected in December when the economic situation is more difficult with a probable negative impact on the access to food. Furthermore, as the last Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results showed (October-December 2018), Haiti experienced a significant deterioration of the socio-economic situation (currency devaluation, inflation) compounded by the political instability during that specific period.

Assets planned for 2019 include the rehabilitation and building of rural roads as well as the modernization of salt production facilities. This activity will be conducted in the same intervention areas in Artibonite and with the same partner as a complement to the unconditional cash transfer project (under Activity 1), in order to start building long-term resilience of the communities. Through its targeting mechanisms and in order to avoid duplication, WFP will

ensure that the most vulnerable people who cannot participate in productive activities will receive unconditional cash and those vulnerable but able to work will be involved in the asset rehabilitation schemes and receive conditional cash. Besides the asset rehabilitation activities, income-generating activities will also be introduced to promote empowerment and the development of small businesses. Moreover, trainings and capacity building activities will be implemented throughout the project to reinforce smallholders' capacities to be more resilient to natural hazards.

Strategic Outcome 05

Governmental institutions and other organizations at national and local-levels, have enhanced capacities to address food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations by 2030

Activity 7: Provide assistance to the national social protection safety net programmes

In line with government priorities, this Strategic Outcome is composed of two different activities aimed at strengthening the Government in national social protection programming as well as in emergency preparedness and response to shocks.

In 2018, WFP facilitated the development of the *National Social Protection and Promotion Policy* (NSPPP).

With WFP's assistance, a strategic framework document was finalized in January 2018, providing a detailed overview of existing or past social protection initiatives, systems or programs in Haiti. The framework also included a series of orientations, guiding principles and strategic axes under which the NSPPP could be developed, focusing on the most vulnerable and food insecure populations in Haiti. With WFP's technical assistance, the Minister of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) organized a ministerial consultation day in May 2018. During this event, each ministry was invited to pinpoint its priorities and orientations related to the NSPPP - based on the strategic framework and a consultation guide elaborated with the help from WFP. Unfortunately, civil unrest in July triggered the fall of the Prime Minister and the Government and put the entire NSPPP process on hold until the appointment of a new Government in October 2018 which relaunched the NSPPP process in November 2018. The political volatility and the general social context pose significant risks for the timely completion of this process. WFP continued its advocacy efforts towards a greater alignment of technical and financial partners around the NSPPP process - with international donors and organizations willing to participate in the elaboration process of the NSPPP.

WFP also continued to support the implementation of the Kore Lavi social protection programme in consortium with CARE, World Vision and Action Against

Hunger. This social protection programme provides monthly food vouchers (worth 25 percent of the national food basket) to 18,500 food insecure households in the country. In 2018, WFP's role within the consortium was to ensure a smooth handover to national authorities (institutionalization). After five years of continuous capacity strengthening efforts, the management of Kore Lavi was fully handed over to MAST in all four departments covered by the project. This represents a major success for WFP's institutionalization efforts. With management responsibilities transferred to the Government, the sustainability of the programme will depend on government capacity and commitment to fund this social protection programme from its own budget.

WFP continued to strengthen the MAST beneficiary targeting system to improve the implementation capacities and governance of social protection and food security interventions. In 2018, the national database was expanded to 17 new communes in three departments, increasing coverage to 283,708 households, i.e., 13 percent of the total population of Haiti. WFP also undertook surveys to update the database in four previously included communes.

Together with MAST and CNSA, WFP refined the targeting methodology by adding a complementary module on food and nutrition security. This new module will be used for the surveys in the departments of Haut Artibonite and Northwest in the European Union project PROCSIMAST.

In addition, WFP upgraded the server and database to store information related to a much larger number of beneficiaries. These software enhancements will also facilitate linkages to other programmes in the targeted regions (social protection programmes supported by the EU, WFP and other actors, food security and emergency programmes).

Finally, WFP completed the guidelines for the institutionalization of the information system and for future capacity development so that the documentation may be used for training and reference purposes.

Activity 8: Provide technical assistance in Emergency Preparedness and Response Assessments

To support emergency preparedness and response, WFP continued to implement its Forecast Based Financing (FbF) initiative in cooperation with the governments of Cuba and the Dominican Republic. In 2018, the activities mainly focused on capacity building in the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC), the National Centre for Geospatial Information (CNIIGS), the Hydro Meteorological Unit (UHM) and the Food Security Coordination Agency (CNSA), all of which are part of the national risk and disaster management system at national level. Activities focussed on the commune of Gonaives, in the department of Artibonite. Three workshops were organized with the technical support of Cuban

specialists from the Ministry of Environmental Sciences of Cuba. The workshops focused on the methodology and application of vulnerability studies for floods caused by heavy rains, but also for the effects of strong winds and intense drought. In May 2018, Haitian Government and WFP representatives together with a Cuban delegation launched the Immediate Forecast System, which allows early alerts on climate hazards. During the workshops in Gonaives, the Cuban experts shared best practices in emergency preparedness measures and risk management in disaster prevention. In addition to capacity strengthening, WFP also delivered equipment, including a webserver to the Hydrometeorology Unit of Haiti (UHM). Finally, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of the Government and national institutions such as the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) to conduct vulnerability and drought risk assessments. WFP supported the training on the methodology of 18 representatives of national institutions. These activities had a direct impact by improving the Emergency Preparedness Index (EPCI) by 0.5 points.

To improve coordination of cash-based responses during emergencies, the Cash Based Transfer Working Group (CBTWG) was established in 2016 and reactivated in September 2017 to support a harmonized approach among all actors for humanitarian operations in Haiti. The CBTWG is currently led by WFP, co-led by Mercy Corps and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) and attended by local and international NGOs, UN agencies and governmental entities.

In preparation for future emergency response, the CBTGW was instrumental in the promotion and improvement of CBT preparedness across the humanitarian sector. A technical guide was developed and shared which includes existing cash transfer guidelines and lessons learnt from past cash programming in Haiti (e.g. during the Matthew response).

Through CBTWG, over 30 organizations have received a comprehensive training on cash assistance and enhanced their institutional capacity to design and implement cash operations in Haiti.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender equality is a prerequisite for a world of Zero Hunger –enabling all women, men, girls and boys 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 is disaggregated by sex. Targeted focus group discussions were conducted, particularly with child caretakers. 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.

WFP ensured that women and men equally participated in the design of activities and that specific attention was paid to the opinions expressed by women. For example, in the design of resilience interventions, WFP distinguished the assets preferred by men and by women and ensured that women's voices were heard in the selection of assets. For the School Feeding programme, WFP prioritized local purchases from women's cooperatives in order to increase economic opportunities for women in the entire school meal value chain.

Targeting involved a gender-sensitive approach by prioritizing female-headed households (in single- or bi-parental families). The current beneficiary structure for activities 1, 2 and 6 shows that 40 percent of beneficiary households have a female head, who is usually also the breadwinner. In addition, more than half of all beneficiary households are headed by single parents (one third male and two-thirds female).

According to the results of several surveys and focus group discussions, there were no specific obstacles for women compared to men with regard to their participation in the activities or in getting informed.

All indicators showed that both men and women benefitted from the programmes. Women often started out in a direr situation than men, and managed to achieve more significant improvement than men.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Improving safety, dignity and well-being for crisis-affected populations is key across WFP programming.

All distribution sites are selected for their accessibility and security. Across the projects implemented by WFP and its partners, the safety and the security of the affected population were prioritized and roads to and from distribution points were clearly marked. They were accessible and frequently used by the members of the communities. WFP also employed alternative strategies to allow safe access to distributions, e.g., by providing transport to nutrition beneficiaries with the help of its cooperating partner in Grande Anse. During distributions, the most vulnerable were always prioritized at the distribution sites, thanks to separate distribution lines.

WFP formulated guidance and trained the staff on protection rules at distribution sites for all the programmes and activities. WFP also ensured that information on relief and recovery activities was effectively communicated to the affected communities, including local authorities. This reduces the risk of people being asked to pay or provide services/favours to anyone in exchange for receiving food assistance.

WFP's hotline as a feedback mechanism allowed the beneficiaries to voice a complaint and/or provide feedback at any moment given and in real-time. The hotline could also be used as another protection tool on distribution sites.

All cash-based transfers were handled by a Financial Service Provider (FSP), using direct cash distribution to ensure that the targeted remote communities without easy access to the FSP offices would receive their cash in a protected on-site distribution point and avoiding high transport costs. Based on pre-assessments and monitoring, WFP ensured that these distributions not expose beneficiaries to higher risks than going directly to an FSP office would. WFP monitors were systematically present at distribution sites to make sure that all beneficiaries were served.

WFP used SCOPE, its corporate beneficiary management tool for all cash-based transfers. By registering beneficiaries in SCOPE, WFP could better manage beneficiary lists and payments as well as facilitate reconciliation of beneficiary payments. In addition, the SCOPE card serves as an ID card for the beneficiary, ensuring that only registered persons have access the assistance. SCOPE operates in accordance with the UN information security standards to safeguard beneficiary data. Files with sensitive content were shared in password protected, dedicated communication channels. In December 2018, WFP started preparations for the biometric registration of beneficiaries, which will begin in 2019 for some specific interventions.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

By expanding cash as an efficient modality when adequate, WFP promotes a “beneficiary-centred” approach, as this modality places beneficiary choice and prioritization of their needs at the forefront of the response.

In targeting and selecting beneficiaries, WFP systematically involves local leaders and communities by setting up selection committees composed of trusted community representatives who identify the households that satisfy the targeting criteria of the various projects. This process allows WFP to build on local knowledge for beneficiary selection and maximize the acceptance of the targeting within the communities.

For the project “Food assistance to households facing a food emergency (IPC phase 4) and a food crisis (IPC phase 3) in Haiti” under Activity 1, WFP and its operational partner established a beneficiary applying a simplified frequency list methodology. As a first step, community members were asked to name trusted community representatives and the most frequently named were asked to join targeting committees. In a second step, each committee [1] had to give priority to households that best met the project targeting criteria. Finally, during the Baseline and PMD surveys, households were questioned on targeting criteria to cross-check the process of community selection.

In the case of resilience programmes, WFP organized participatory consultations at departmental and communal level for the selection of adapted asset creation projects.

The expansion of the Hotline to all activities proved very successful in 2018. WFP received a total of 764 calls, 25 percent of which were made by women. The low number of women’s calls is explained by that fact that most school directors in Haiti are men and school feeding accounts for 63 percent of all current calls. The other activity that received most calls in 2018 was cash for assets/resilience (Activity 6) that accounts for 35 percent of all calls, 44 percent of which were made by women. People mainly called to get information on distribution calendars, but also to check targeting criteria and entitlements. The hotline was also pivotal in tracking fraud suspicion.

Capacity Building

In 2018, WFP continued to provide technical and financial support to the Government in updating the *National Food Sovereignty, Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Strategy* (PSNSSANH).

Under the leadership of the Prime Minister's Office, various actors contributed to the development of this document such as experts from 11 ministries, two local universities, several other key national stakeholders and four UN Agencies (FAO, UNICEF, WHO and WFP). Finalized in August, the document will be presented to the Government for validation. This document touches on various strategic objectives. Firstly, the Government will seek to reduce the dominance of policies that promote international trade in favour of those that seek to attain food sovereignty, security and nutrition. Secondly, the Government plans to support smallholder farmers and agribusinesses, as they create employment and are essential to the economy, food security and nutrition in Haiti. Thirdly, the Government will also invest in social protection programmes and make quality basic services available to the most vulnerable to ensure their food security and adequate nutrition. And finally, the Government will finally strengthen national capacities necessary for the proper implementation of the PSNSSANH.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Stephanie Tremblay
School meal programme in Haiti

[1] The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) describes the severity of food emergencies according to a five-phase scale.

Context and operations

[1] Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services - EMMUS-VI 2017.

[2] FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment, 2017.

[3] Between October 2018 and February 2019.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Nutributter is a Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement Small Quantity (LNS-SQ).

Progress towards gender equality

Outcome Indicators with Target/Location Grand Anse: At the end of 2018, the project was still ongoing due to challenges in the setup phase which caused a slight delay in its roll-out. A refinement of geographical targeting was required to avoid overlaps and ensure coordination of various actors currently operating in Grande Anse with projects related to malnutrition. Moreover, the volatile security situation toward the end of the year, caused by violent anti-corruption demonstrations, resulted in the postponement of cash distributions in some of the targeted communes to avoid potential risks for the physical safety of the beneficiaries. The last distributions had to be rescheduled to January and February 2019. WFP will use these distributions to conduct the end line survey.

Protection

Outcome Indicators with Target/Location Grand Anse: At the end of 2018, the project was still ongoing due to challenges in the setup phase which caused a slight delay in its roll-out. A refinement of geographical targeting was required to avoid overlaps and ensure coordination of various actors currently operating in Grande Anse with projects related to malnutrition. Moreover, the volatile security situation toward the end of the year, caused by violent anti-corruption demonstrations, resulted in the postponement of cash distributions in some of the targeted communes to avoid potential risks for the physical safety of the beneficiaries. The last distributions had to be rescheduled to January and February 2019. WFP will use these distributions to conduct the end line survey.

Accountability to affected populations

[1] Each committee matching one specific area.

Outcome Indicators with Target/Location Grand Anse: At the end of 2018, the project was still ongoing due to challenges in the setup phase which caused a slight delay in its roll-out. A refinement of geographical targeting was required to avoid overlaps and ensure coordination of various actors currently operating

in Grande Anse with projects related to malnutrition. Moreover, the volatile security situation toward the end of the year, caused by violent anti-corruption demonstrations, resulted in the postponement of cash distributions in some of the targeted communes to avoid potential risks for the physical safety of the beneficiaries. The last distributions had to be rescheduled to January and February 2019. WFP will use these distributions to conduct the end line survey.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	391,200	286,277	73.2%
	female	424,300	296,771	69.9%
	total	815,500	583,048	71.5%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	101,534	42,563	41.9%
	female	131,432	49,559	37.7%
	total	232,966	92,122	39.5%
Children (5-18 years)	male	264,422	228,555	86.4%
	female	267,645	232,053	86.7%
	total	532,067	460,608	86.6%
Children (under 5 years)	male	25,244	15,159	60.0%
	female	25,223	15,159	60.1%
	total	50,467	30,318	60.1%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	815,500	583,048	71.5%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Households in affected areas have access to sufficient and adequate food to meet their basic food needs after a shock			
Rice	3,600	1,076	29.9%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	115	0	-
High Energy Biscuits	120	15	12.9%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	17	0	-
Iodised Salt	45	0	-
Vegetable Oil	315	148	47.0%
Beans	450	54	11.9%
Peas	450	18	4.1%
Split Peas	0	136	-
Strategic Outcome: Nutritionally vulnerable households in areas with a high prevalence of chronic food insecurity have access to nutritious food during the lean season			
Corn Soya Blend	0	3	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	19	-
Vegetable Oil	0	4	-
Beans	0	3	-
Strategic Outcome: Pre-primary and primary school-aged children have adequate access to nutritious food all year long			
Maize Meal	486	0	-
Rice	5,479	2,396	43.7%
Bulgur Wheat	2,027	1,362	67.2%
Micronutrient Powder	7	0	6.8%
Iodised Salt	209	98	47.0%
Vegetable Oil	697	575	82.4%
Beans	0	432	-
Peas	1,998	501	25.1%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure vulnerable smallholders have more resilient livelihoods to meet their food security and nutrition needs throughout the year			
Rice	594	0	-
Iodised Salt	7	0	-
Vegetable Oil	52	0	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Peas	149	0	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Households in affected areas have access to sufficient and adequate food to meet their basic food needs after a shock			
Cash	3,150,000	490,900	15.6%
Strategic Outcome: Nutritionally vulnerable households in areas with a high prevalence of chronic food insecurity have access to nutritious food during the lean season			
Cash	1,476,000	137,848	9.3%
Strategic Outcome: Pre-primary and primary school-aged children have adequate access to nutritious food all year long			
Commodity Voucher	651,000	443,932	68.2%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure vulnerable smallholders have more resilient livelihoods to meet their food security and nutrition needs throughout the year			
Cash	3,150,000	1,607,754	51.0%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable households in areas with a high prevalence of chronic food insecurity have access to nutritious food during the lean season				
Output E: Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit of behavioral change communications to encourage consumption of age appropriate, nutritiously diversified foods and meet their nutrition needs				
Act 02. Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	2058.0	2058.0	100.0
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	2058.0	2058.0	100.0
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	700.0	1318.0	188.3
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	123.0	192.0	156.1
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 03: Pre-primary and primary school-aged children have adequate access to nutritious food all year long				
Output A: Pre-primary and primary school children in targeted public schools receive nutritious meals to reduce chronic hunger, increase enrolment and improve educational outcomes				
Act 03. Provide daily nutritious school meals, and training on hygiene, health and dietary practices to children of school age in targeted public schools in nine departments of the country				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	10.0	10.0	100.0
Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	154.0	154.0	100.0
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	19.0	17.0	89.5
Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	1723.0	1708.0	99.1
Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	850.0	925.0	108.8
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1400.0	1438.0	102.7
Number of school gardens established	garden	12.0	10.0	83.3
Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	154.0	154.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	6280.0	8596.0	136.9
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	52754.0	46338.0	87.8
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	103439.0	93993.0	90.9
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	50685.0	47655.0	94.0
Output C: Pre-primary and primary school children and their families benefit from improved skills of government and school staff in nutrition in order to improve children's health, nutrition and dietary practices				
Act 04. Support policy implementation, analysis of school feeding models and provision of tools for the Ministry of Education, including literacy and education materials				
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	1665.0	1821.0	109.4
Number of headmasters trained in school feeding management	individual	1183.0	1079.0	91.2
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	2322.0	1921.0	82.7
Output C: Pre-primary and primary school children receiving school meals benefit from teachers' improved capacities to provide literacy trainings and materials to enhance students' educational outcomes				
Act 04. Support policy implementation, analysis of school feeding models and provision of tools for the Ministry of Education, including literacy and education materials				
Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	individual	42.0	43.0	102.4
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	individual	160.0	116.0	72.5
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Food insecure vulnerable smallholders have more resilient livelihoods to meet their food security and nutrition needs throughout the year				
Output D: Members of targeted vulnerable communities benefit from newly built or restored agricultural/rural productive assets to improve households' resilience to shock and ensure their food security				
Act 06. Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	40.0	40.0	100.0
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	33.0	33.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	11.0	11.26	102.4
Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds	Ha	50.0	50.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	0.5	7.6	1,520.0
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	2.0	2.72	136.0
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	307.0	353.31	115.1
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	4200.0	4200.0	100.0
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	80000.0	83229.0	104.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	50.0	-	0.0
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	60000.0	68175.0	113.6
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements removed (roads, channels, schools, etc.)	m3	53098.0	53988.0	101.7
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	8271.0	9922.0	120.0
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	19200.0	19200.0	100.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: Governmental institutions and other organizations at national and local-levels, have enhanced capacities to address food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations by 2030				
Output C: Affected populations benefit from government institutions enhanced capacities to target food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations to ensure their food security				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to the Government, the Red Cross and local NGOs in Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) and assessments, with specific focus on early warning, emergency telecommunication systems, supply chain, gender, nutrition, protection, Integrated Context Analysis, Integrated Phase Classification and food security assessments and monitoring systems				
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness	individual	50.0	47.0	94.0
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3.0	3.0	100.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Households in affected areas have access to sufficient and adequate food to meet their basic food needs after a shock								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Artibonite	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	Cash	male	17.00	9	<17.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	14.00	9	<14.00	-	
			overall	15.00	9	<15.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Artibonite	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	Cash	male	32.00	42.00	≥32.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	24.00	42.00	≥24.00	-	
			overall	25.00	42.00	≥25.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Artibonite	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	Cash	male	20.00	39.00	≤20.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	25.00	38.00	≤25.00	-	
			overall	23.00	38.00	≤23.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Artibonite	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	Cash	male	48.00	19.00	≤48.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	51.00	20.00	≤51.00	-	
			overall	52.00	20.00	≤52.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Artibonite	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	Cash	male	54.00	26.00	>54.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	46.00	25.00	>46.00	-	
			overall	48.00	25.00	>48.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
Artibonite	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	Cash	male	5	12.00	>5	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	5	12.00	>5	-	
			overall	5	12.00	>5	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Artibonite	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	Cash	male	29.00	20.00	<29.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	19.00	11.00	<19.00	-	
			overall	20.00	16.00	<20.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								
Artibonite	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	Cash	male	60.00	29.00	<60.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	53.00	31.00	<53.00	-	
			overall	54.00	30.00	<54.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								
Artibonite	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	Cash	male	6	38.00	<6	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	23.00	46.00	<23.00	-	
			overall	20.00	42.00	<20.00	-	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable households in areas with a high prevalence of chronic food insecurity have access to nutritious food during the lean season								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	16.00	-	-	>16.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	13.00	-	-	>13.00	
			overall	15.00	-	-	>15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	37.00	-	-	>37.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	22.00	-	-	>22.00	
			overall	32.00	-	-	>32.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	86.00	-	-	>86.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	70.00	-	-	>70.00	
			overall	80.00	-	-	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	86.00	-	-	>86.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	70.00	-	-	>70.00	
			overall	80.00	-	-	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	3	-	-	<3	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	2	-	-	<2	
			overall	3	-	-	<3	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	1	-	-	<1	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	0	-	-	<0	
			overall	0	-	-	<0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	0	-	-	=0	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	0	-	-	=0	
			overall	0	-	-	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	60.00	-	-	<60.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	76.00	-	-	<76.00	
			overall	65.00	-	-	<65.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	13.00	-	-	<13.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	30.00	-	-	<30.00	
			overall	20.00	-	-	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	14.00	-	-	<14.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	30.00	-	-	<30.00	
			overall	20.00	-	-	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	40.00	-	-	≥40.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	31.00	-	-	≥31.00	
			overall	37.00	-	-	≥37.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	29.00	-	-	≤29.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	32.00	-	-	≤32.00	
			overall	30.00	-	-	≤30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	31.00	-	-	≤31.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	37.00	-	-	≤37.00	
			overall	33.00	-	-	≤33.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	15.00	-	-	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	17.00	-	-	<17.00	
			overall	16.00	-	-	<16.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	1	-	-	>1	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey
			female	2	-	-	>2	
			overall	1	-	-	>1	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	25.00	-	-	<25.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey
			female	26.00	-	-	<26.00	
			overall	25.00	-	-	<25.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	53.00	-	-	<53.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey
			female	54.00	-	-	<54.00	
			overall	53.00	-	-	<53.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	21.00	-	-	<21.00	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey
			female	18.00	-	-	<18.00	
			overall	20.00	-	-	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	27.00	-	-	>27.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Grand-Anse	URT: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Cash	male	7	-	-	>7	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey
			female	8	-	-	>8	
			overall	8	-	-	>8	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 03: Pre-primary and primary school-aged children have adequate access to nutritious food all year long								
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
School feeding Area	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals, and training on hygiene, health and dietary practices to children of school age in targeted public schools in nine departments of the country	Food	male	5.60	-3.20	-	>6	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	4.30	-2.40	-	>6	
			overall	5	-3.40	-	>6	
Outcome Indicator: Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]								
School feeding Area	CSI: Support policy implementation, analysis of school feeding models and provision of tools for the Ministry of Education, including literacy and education materials	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1	1	-	≥2	
Outcome Indicator: Pass rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
School feeding Area	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals, and training on hygiene, health and dietary practices to children of school age in targeted public schools in nine departments of the country	Food	male	72.00	72.00	-	>72.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	74.00	74.00	-	>74.00	
			overall	73.00	73.00	-	>73.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
School feeding Area	SMP: Provide daily nutritious school meals, and training on hygiene, health and dietary practices to children of school age in targeted public schools in nine departments of the country	Food	male	92.00	91.00	-	>92.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	92.00	91.00	-	>92.00	
			overall	92.00	91.00	-	>92.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 04: Food insecure vulnerable smallholders have more resilient livelihoods to meet their food security and nutrition needs throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Nord-Ouest	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Cash	male	15.00	13.00	<15.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	13.00	14.00	<13.00	-	
			overall	14.00	13.00	<14.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Nord-Ouest	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Cash	male	26.00	38.00	>26.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	24.00	32.00	>24.00	-	
			overall	24.00	36.00	>24.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Nord-Ouest	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Cash	male	22.00	34.00	≥22.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	39.00	40.00	≥39.00	-	
			overall	35.00	36.00	≥35.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Nord-Ouest	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Cash	male	52.00	28.00	<52.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	37.00	28.00	<37.00	-	
			overall	41.00	28.00	<41.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								
Nord-Ouest	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Cash	male	52.00	12.00	<52.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	52.00	22.00	<52.00	-	
			overall	52.00	16.00	<52.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
Nord-Ouest	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Cash	male	5	10.00	>5	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	5	7	>5	-	
			overall	5	9	>5	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Nord-Ouest	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Cash	male	12.00	33.00	<12.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	17.00	32.00	<17.00	-	
			overall	15.00	33.00	<15.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								
Nord-Ouest	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Cash	male	67.00	36.00	<67.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	57.00	39.00	<57.00	-	
			overall	59.00	37.00	<59.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								
Nord-Ouest	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Cash	male	16.00	20.00	<16.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	22.00	21.00	<22.00	-	
			overall	20.00	21.00	<20.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Country Wide	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	34.00	51.00	>34.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
Nord-Ouest	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	97.00	>90.00	-	
Strategic Result 5 - Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 05: Governmental institutions and other organizations at national and local-levels, have enhanced capacities to address food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations by 2030								
Outcome Indicator: Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Country Wide	EPA: Provide technical assistance to the Government, the Red Cross and local NGOs in Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) and assessments, with specific focus on early warning, emergency tele communication systems, supply chain, gender, nutrition, protection, Integrated Context Analysis, Integrated Phase Classification and food security assessments and monitoring systems	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.08, Secondary data, EFSA Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, EFSA Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2.25	2.75	>2.25	>3	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Artibonite	Cash	URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.00	29.00	≥50.00	-	
Grand-Anse	Cash	URT: 2. Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.09 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	25.00	-	-	≥50.00	
Nord-Ouest	Cash	ACL: 6. Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.00	29.00	≥50.00	-	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Artibonite	Cash	URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	38.00	10.00	≤25.00	-	
Grand-Anse	Cash	URT: 2. Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.09 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	40.00	-	-	≤25.00	
Nord-Ouest	Cash	ACL: 6. Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	38.00	20.00	≤25.00	-	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Artibonite	Cash	URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	32.00	61.00	≥25.00	-	
Grand-Anse	Cash	URT: 2. Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.09 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	35.00	-	-	≥25.00	
Nord-Ouest	Cash	ACL: 6. Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	32.00	51.00	≥25.00	-	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Artibonite	Cash	URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	male	0	96.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	0	98.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	0	97.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Grand-Anse	Cash	URT: 2. Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	male	0	-	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.09 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	0	-	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	0	-	=100.00	=100.00	
Nord-Ouest	Cash	ACL: 6. Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	male	0	92.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	0	98.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	0	95.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Artibonite	Cash	URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	male	0	39.00	≥70.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	0	40.00	≥70.00	-	
			overall	0	40.00	≥70.00	-	
Grand-Anse	Cash	URT: 2. Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	male	0	-	-	≥70.00	Base Value: 2018.09 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.09 CSP end Target: 2018.09
			female	0	-	-	≥70.00	
			overall	0	-	-	≥70.00	
Nord-Ouest	Cash	ACL: 6. Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	male	0	37.00	≥70.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	0	32.00	≥70.00	-	
			overall	0	35.00	≥70.00	-	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Artibonite	Cash	URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Grand-Anse	Cash	URT: 2. Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Nord-Ouest	Cash	ACL: 6. Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
School feeding Area	Commodity Voucher, Food	SMP: 3. Provide daily nutritious school meals, hygiene, health and dietary practices to children of school age in targeted public schools in nine departments of the country	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Constance Deschamps
Ronald.Tranbahuy@wfp.org

Country director

Ronald Tran Ba Huy

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School meal programme in Haiti

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/haiti>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Households in affected areas have access to sufficient and adequate food to meet their basic food needs after a shock	Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	9,937,282	11,111,206	0	11,111,206	4,687,600	6,423,605
		Non Activity Specific	0	351,981	0	351,981	0	351,981
	Pre-primary and primary school-aged children have adequate access to nutritious food all year long	Support policy implementation, analysis of school feeding models and provision of tools for the Ministry of Education, including literacy and education materials	2,061,443	2,988,312	0	2,988,312	1,029,869	1,958,443
		Provide daily nutritious school meals, and training on hygiene, health and dietary practices to children of school age in targeted public schools in nine departments of the country	16,332,546	18,602,393	0	18,602,393	9,708,242	8,894,151
		Non Activity Specific	0	167,986	0	167,986	0	167,986

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Nutritionally vulnerable households in areas with a high prevalence of chronic food insecurity have access to nutritious food during the lean season	Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	2,427,839	756,421	0	756,421	290,330	466,091
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			30,759,110	33,978,297	0	33,978,297	15,716,041	18,262,257
3	Food insecure vulnerable smallholders have more resilient livelihoods to meet their food security and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	5,729,711	6,116,627	0	6,116,627	1,759,560	4,357,067
		Provide market support for smallholder farmers and organisations to aggregate and sell a diversified agricultural production	224,031	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,953,742	6,116,627	0	6,116,627	1,759,560	4,357,067
5	Governmental institutions and other organizations at national and local-levels, have enhanced capacities to address food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations by 2030	Provide technical assistance to the national social protection safety net programme on vulnerability targeting through training and coaching, data management, and systems, policy and organizational development	3,132,377	7,214,633	0	7,214,633	2,522,883	4,691,750

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Governmental institutions and other organizations at national and local-levels, have enhanced capacities to address food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations by 2030	Provide technical assistance to the Government, the Red Cross and local NGOs in Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) and assessments, with specific focus on early warning, emergency telecommunication systems, supply chain, gender, nutrition, protection, Integrated Context Analysis, Integrated Phase Classification and food security assessments and monitoring systems	1,014,096	989,276	0	989,276	540,653	448,623
		Non Activity Specific	0	362,488	0	362,488	0	362,488
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,146,473	8,566,397	0	8,566,397	3,063,536	5,502,861
		Non Activity Specific	0	195,658	0	195,658	0	195,658
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	195,658	0	195,658	0	195,658
Total Direct Operational Cost			40,859,325	48,856,979	0	48,856,979	20,539,137	28,317,842
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,346,954	4,737,472	0	4,737,472	2,607,179	2,130,293

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Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Total Direct Costs			46,206,279	53,594,451	0	53,594,451	23,146,316	30,448,135
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,003,408	2,824,675		2,824,675	2,824,675	0
Grand Total			49,209,687	56,419,127	0	56,419,127	25,970,992	30,448,135

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Haiti	49,209,687	26,789,942	25,544,093
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			

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