

SAVING  
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LIVES



# Haiti

## Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2019



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

From January to June 2019, WFP supported the Government of Haiti via humanitarian interventions and sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition through eight activities. These interventions were mostly integrated into broader social safety net programmes and contributed to long-term food security.

Given the country's frequent exposure to natural hazards, disaster management and preparedness is a priority for WFP's intervention. Indeed, the Country Office continued preparations to provide direct life-saving assistance to shock-affected populations through its strategically located contingency stocks combined with cash-based transfer's interventions. The Cash-Based Transfer Working Group (CBTWG) led by WFP was instrumental in the promotion and improvement of cash delivery preparedness across the humanitarian actors as well as in the harmonization of interventions.

Based on market and food security assessments and in response to increasing levels of food insecurity in rural areas, WFP provided emergency food assistance through cash-based transfers in highly food insecure areas. [1] These families also benefited from Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities which aimed to promote healthier food habits and hygiene practices in the targeted communities. In addition, WFP implemented an emergency response by distributing emergency in-kind rations. In the Grande Anse department, families with children under treatment for acute malnutrition received cash-based transfers and nutrition awareness sessions. This intervention complemented UNICEF's and the Ministry of Health malnutrition programme.

In line with the key Government priority of supporting the local economy and agriculture, WFP strengthened the link between its school feeding programme and local markets and producers. During the school year 2018-2019, over 292,600 children received a school meal. WFP locally procured over 50 percent of the food to reach around 33,400 children and doubled the size of its Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF); 21 local farmers were involved in the programme.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST, for its French acronym) to strengthen its capacity to support the design and implementation of their national social safety net programme. A significant achievement was the handover of the safety net programme in all six departments covered by the Kore Lavi programme. In addition, WFP continued to facilitate the elaboration of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP, for its French acronym), notably through its coordination role played at the NSPPP drafting commission. WFP also continued to support MAST in strengthening their vulnerability mapping system. During the first semester, the national database was expanded to 38 communes in seven departments, covering 324,994 households, i.e. about 15 percent of the total population of Haiti.

WFP also worked with the identified communities using the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), which allows better ownership and more efficient design of the resilience-building activities such as creating assets dedicated to irrigation and water management as well as rehabilitating schools which could be used as shelters in case of a disaster. In addition, WFP implemented Disaster Risk Reduction activities to build resilience to future shocks. Almost 35,000 families were involved in these activities.

WFP continued to work with the Civil Protection Direction (DPC, for its French acronym) on disaster preparedness, particularly the Forecast-Based Financing Initiative (FbF). This initiative aimed at enabling access to humanitarian funding for early action based on in-depth forecast information and risk analysis. This is part of the South-South and triangular cooperation efforts supported by the governments of the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

Regarding the Sustainable Development Goals, WFP reached 500,700 beneficiaries improving their food security through its cash-based transfer programs and other activities such as the implementation of a Social and Behaviour Change Communication strategy. Among them, 131,290 beneficiaries in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response. This makes WFP the leading humanitarian organization fighting hunger in Haiti.

# 500,700

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

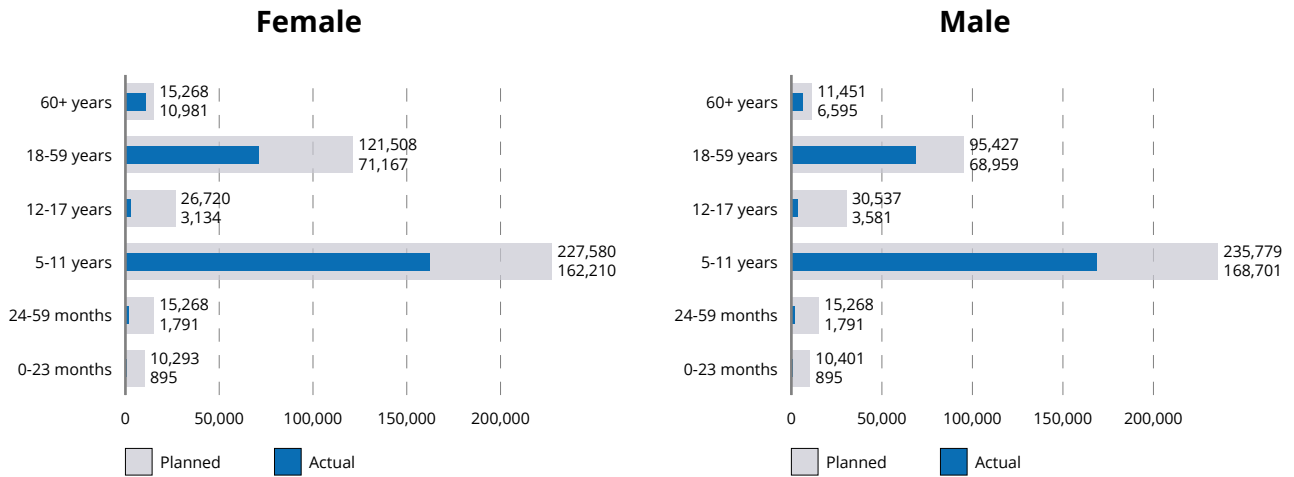


50% female

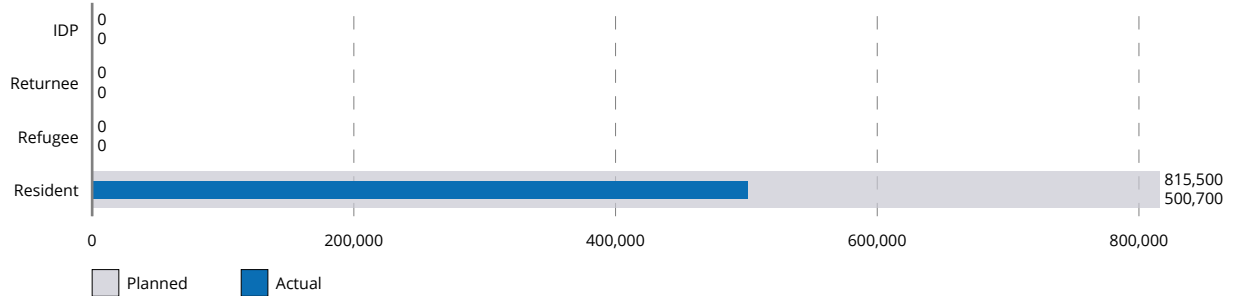


50% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



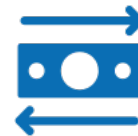
## Total Food and CBT



4,426 mt

total actual food transferred in 2019

of 12,466 mt total planned

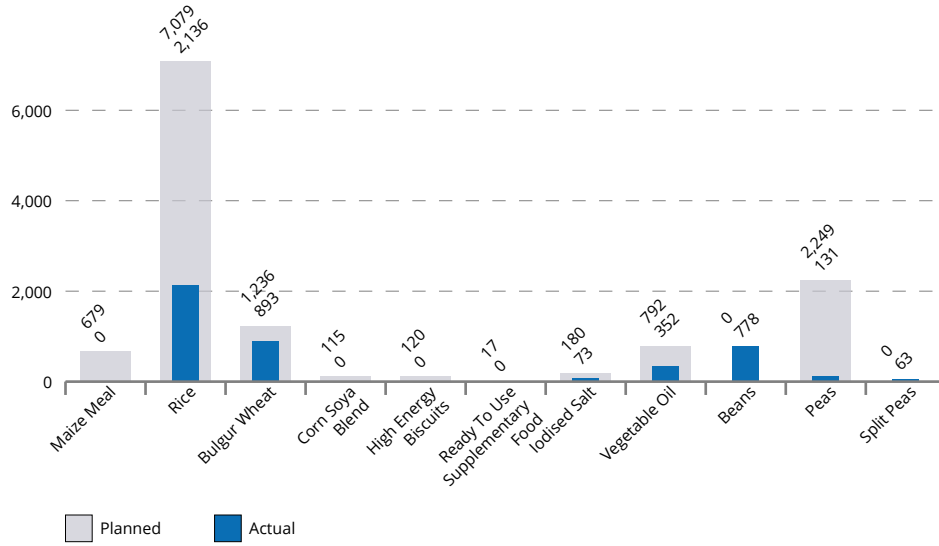


US\$ 2,606,671

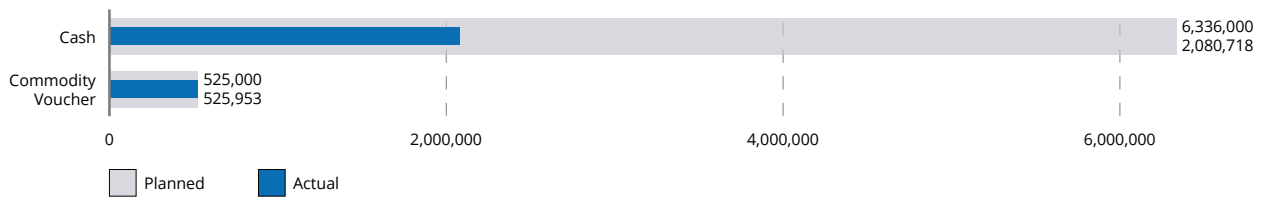
total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 6,861,000 total planned

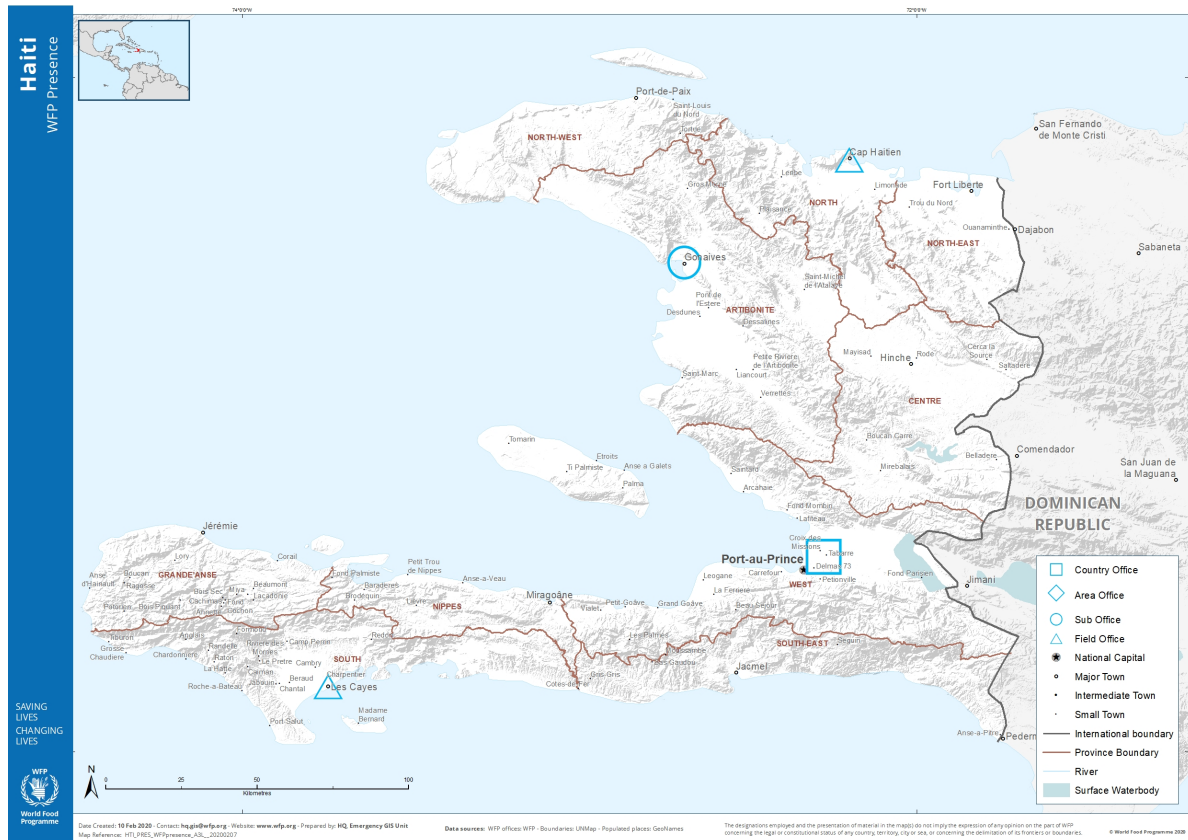
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



Haiti is the only low-income country in the Americas, and it ranks 169th out of the 189 countries on the 2019 Human Development Index. Chronic poverty is widespread throughout the country and has major implications on food security and nutrition. Haiti has one of the highest levels of food insecurity in the world; more than half of its total population is chronically undernourished, and 22 percent of children are chronically malnourished. [1] Haiti currently does not produce enough food for its population. It imports 50 percent of the country's food and close to 80 percent of rice [2], which is one of the main staple foods. In addition, the country is vulnerable to inflation and price volatility in international markets. In Haiti, 2 out of 10 children do not attend primary school, and the literacy level of the population over ten years of age is 61 percent. By 2030, the Government aims to have a strong public-school system together with a nationally owned, funded and managed school feeding programme linked to local agriculture.

Furthermore, the economic situation of women in Haiti remains very precarious. Haiti ranks 150th among 160 countries on the 2018 Gender Inequality Index. Access to the market and credit systems are the main challenges for women trying to engage in sustainable livelihood activities as women often work in the informal sector, receiving lower pay than men and lacking social security coverage (56 percent).

In addition, Haiti is exposed to recurrent natural hazards and environmental degradation. On the 2019 Climate Risk Index, Haiti was identified as the fourth most affected country by climate events in the period 1998-2017 [3]. In 2019, the rainfall deficit led to a new year of drought and the further deterioration of living standards for the most vulnerable people, particularly those whose livelihoods were linked to agriculture.

According to the results of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) realized in December 2018, Haiti has experienced a significant deterioration of the food security and nutritional situation of rural households. The analysis estimated that 2.6 million people [4] are facing acute food insecurity, with 571,000 in a food emergency situation.

Since the election of Jovenel Moïse in November 2016, the internal political and social tensions increased gradually, compounded by the departure of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH, for its French acronym) in late 2017. In July 2018, the upward price adjustments of petroleum products resulted in several days of civil unrest, leading to the resignation of the Government. In addition, allegations of misuse of Venezuela-sponsored Petrocaribe funds by previous administrations contributed to rising social instability. Various waves of protests have taken place since then, in particular in February 2019 when the country remained completely paralyzed for 10 days. WFP operations were affected by these incidents, mainly through movement restrictions and delays in activity implementation as the safety of beneficiaries and staff comes first.

Established in October 2017, the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH, for its French acronym) was renewed and planned to end in mid-October 2019. Compared to MINUSTAH, MINUJUSTH is a smaller operation focusing on the rule of law, human rights and police support and has no military component.



From January to June 2019, WFP implemented a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) with five Strategic Outcomes that contribute both to SDG 2 and 17.

Contributing to SDG2 (Zero Hunger), Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on food assistance to households affected by shocks. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations by providing seasonal, nutrition-sensitive food assistance. Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on access to nutritious food by providing schools meals. Finally, Strategic Outcome 4 aims to build resilience through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes.

Contributing to SDG17 (Partnerships), Strategic Outcome 5 is focused on strengthening the capacity of national and local institutions to address food insecurity and malnutrition by 2030.

# CSP financial overview

Between January and June 2019, funding for the WFP Haiti Country Office represented 48 percent of the reporting period requirements. WFP Haiti received 92 percent of its funding through targeted direct contributions and 8 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 that WFP Haiti received in 2019 to support the provision of food assistance to populations in need were provided by the Government of Canada, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for cash or in-kind emergency response (Strategic Outcome 1); the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Government of Canada and the French Republic for the school feeding (Strategic Outcome 3); the Swiss Confederation for resilience and USAID for disaster risk reduction (Strategic Outcome 4); and the Federal Republic of Germany for Forecast-Based Financing as well as USAID and the European Commission's Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) for expanding the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's national database (Strategic Outcome 5). Canada made a multi-year contribution for the school feeding programme, to support the programme until 2023.

WFP received a contribution from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) for a Special Preparedness Activity to contribute to an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to evaluate the impact of the multi-dimensional crisis in Haiti. This assessment ensured the collection of current and accurate data on food security and nutrition, and then supported food security actors and national stakeholders for the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification exercise (IPC) planned in August 2019.

In March, following ten days of lockdown in the country, the partners of the food security and nutrition sectors prepared an advocacy note on the food security and nutritional situation around the country to raise needs awareness, as stated in the Humanitarian Response Plan (2019-2020).

A second budget revision for the T-ICSP was done for Strategic Outcome 5, Activity 7 "Provide Technical Assistance to the national social protection safety net programme on vulnerability targeting". In response to donors' request to scale-up and implement the activities before the end of the T-ICSP, the Haiti Country Office engaged more funds than initially planned.

During the reporting period, the assistance was delivered for a smaller number of beneficiaries than initially planned. As no sudden shocks occurred in Haiti in 2018, WFP did not trigger its emergency response plan through food assistance activities (in-kind and cash distributions). In addition, the lack of funding for some activities (e.g. Strategic Outcome 2) had an impact on the number of beneficiaries reached.

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



# 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$9,203,957	\$6,934,338	\$5,013,427	\$3,508,372

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

Projections from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) [1] from March to May 2019 showed a deterioration of the food security situation in rural areas, notably because of the drought caused by the El Niño phenomenon which has affected a large part of the country. This shock caused significant losses in terms of production, particularly crops (cereals and beans). A total of 2.6 million people were classified as highly food insecure (IPC 3 and 4) which represents 38 percent of the population analysed. Among them, over 571,000 people were in an emergency food security situation (IPC 4).

WFP prepositioned food contingency stocks for the 2019 hurricane season, in line with government priorities, and provided food assistance to vulnerable households.

WFP purchased 2,500 mt of food to replenish its contingency stock to reach 4,800 mt for the 2019 hurricane season from June to November. With this stock, WFP could cover 300,000 people for a month with this stock. As no sudden shocks occurred in Haiti in 2018, WFP did not trigger its emergency response plan through food assistance activities (in-kind and cash distributions). Nevertheless, WFP responded to the slow onset economic crisis, which was worsened by the lockdown in February in the most affected communes and distributed a portion of the contingency stock (1,332, mt) to 73,100 beneficiaries in 4 departments (Ouest, Nord-Ouest Grand Anse and Sud-Est), IPC 3 and 4. The same beneficiaries will receive two cycles of cash based-transfers as of July 2019. WFP used beneficiary lists produced by the Information System on vulnerability from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (SIMAST, for its French acronym). Furthermore, WFP implemented two rounds of in-kind assistance in drought-affected areas in Cornillon, in the West department.

Post distribution monitoring revealed an increase of 12 points in households with acceptable food consumption, while the proportion of households with poor consumption decreased by 24 points. Households not only perceived the distributed assistance as a direct source of food for household consumption but also as a mean to cover other basic needs such as health and education expenditures. Regarding livelihood coping mechanisms, the results showed 16 points decrease in households using emergency coping strategies, such as selling a house, land, animals and begging.

Finally, expenditures patterns showed that at the end of the intervention only one-fourth of households were spending more than 65 percent of their monthly budget on food, a 25 percent decrease compared to the beginning. This indicator is associated with the economic vulnerability of a household. The higher the expenses are on food in relation to other consumed items or services, the more economically vulnerable is the household. This decrease could then be associated with WFP's contribution to covering households' basic needs and then reducing the economic vulnerability of the beneficiaries.

WFP continued to implement a cash-based assistance intervention in Haut-Artibonite and Nord-Est to support households facing a food emergency (IPC phase 4) or food crisis (IPC phase 3). WFP prioritized food-insecure households with pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-59 months and their families. Between January and June 2019, WFP distributed cash to 58,190 beneficiaries in Artibonite and Nord-Est departments.

While the transfer value was calculated based on the cost of the improved food basket (68 USD), the cash received, being unrestricted, allowed beneficiaries to choose whether to use it only for food or other essential needs such as access to safe drinking water, education and health care.

The intervention was implemented with a nutrition-sensitive approach. Within the beneficiary household, all children aged 6-59 months were screened and those acutely malnourished were referred to health centres for treatment. Moreover, during beneficiary registration and cash distributions, WFP implemented a Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy, with the involvement of beneficiaries throughout the communication process, including design, implementation and monitoring.

Focus groups were organized to explore the nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices of the targeted beneficiaries and selected appropriate messages and communication channels for behaviour change. These discussions took place with beneficiaries and with key community informants (community leaders, local authorities, religious leaders, women's associations, etc).

The results of this formative phase led to the design of the SBCC strategy, which included two main approaches:



1. Interpersonal approach (two-way communication to address sensitive topics):

In April and May 2019, 1,892 beneficiaries (men and women) in the communes of Anse Rouge and Terre-Neuve, participated in education sessions about good practices in nutrition, malnutrition causes and hygiene.

2. Media approach (community-level information):

Around 980 children participated in storytelling and mural art activities, animated by comedians and artists from Port-au-Prince. Forum theatre activities were organized, and 45 adolescents from the communities were trained in theatre techniques and developed scenarios about malnutrition issues in their villages. A total of 480 beneficiaries from different villages participated.

During the reporting period, more than 1,300 children aged from 6 to 59 months were screened for malnutrition using the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) method, and among them, 5 children were referred to the closest health centres for their treatment.

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 as well as a clear communication strategy on the key entry criteria. This ensured that the project was well understood and owned by the community.

**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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,065,062	\$1,555,667	\$399,137	\$397,386

**Activity 2: Provide nutrition-sensitive targeted seasonal food assistance to families with Pregnant and Lactating Women and/or children aged 6-23 months**

In line with Strategic Outcome 2, this activity focused on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes to improve the 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 59 months were included in the assistance.

In the first half of 2019, WFP finalized the implementation of a nutrition-sensitive project in Grand Anse Department. The food security situation in this department remained precarious due to the poor performance of its agricultural sector and a significant increase in food prices throughout the department. The intervention, combining cash transfers and awareness sessions on nutrition, aimed at increasing access to nutritious food for more than 1,700 food-insecure households, rather than providing nutrition supplements. The intervention targeted the most vulnerable households with children aged 6-59 months who were being or previously had been treated for moderate or acute malnutrition. The assistance was provided through monthly cash-based transfers for a total amount of 270 USD per household, as an incentive to enable them to make better nutrition choices and to keep their children under treatment. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF-supported health centres to develop the synergies between different programmes and ensure reliable targeting. WFP's corporate beneficiary management tool, SCOPE, was used to manage beneficiary lists and payments. The transfer value was calculated based on a food basket of 45 USD per person.

Simultaneously, to maximize the impact on the households' food security and nutrition, the cash-based transfers were paired with nutrition sensitization activities aimed at promoting dietary diversity and the consumption of more nutritious foods. To avoid recurring episodes of acute malnutrition, it was essential to raise awareness among families on the importance of adequate nutrition during the first 1,000 days of life and beyond. The main focus of the sensitization sessions was to highlight the importance of a diversified diet, especially for younger children and during pregnancy or breastfeeding. Another critical topic related to the benefits of breastfeeding for mothers and infants and the promotion of this practice.

In line with the commitment to incorporate various communication-based approaches into programming, WFP staff and key partners' capacities were strengthened in this area. The survey showed that 98.5 percent of the beneficiaries who received cash transfers participated in at least one outreach session on nutrition best practices; among them, 84 percent gained new knowledge through the project. Moreover, 83 percent of the participants stated that they were willing to apply the given advice. The assistance also had a positive impact on food consumption and livelihood coping strategies, increasing by 16 points the proportion of households having an acceptable food consumption score and



decreasing by 10 points the number of households using emergency coping strategies at the end of the project.

Due to funding gaps, WFP could not implement more activities during the T-ICSP and assisted fewer beneficiaries than planned.

### Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$9,704,728	\$7,312,704	\$3,915,428	\$3,213,149

In line with the Strategic Outcome 3, 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.

#### 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

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

During the school year 2018-2019, WFP assisted 292,652 children (49 percent girls and 51 percent boys) with a daily hot meal in 1,243 schools across Haiti. The school feeding programme aimed to create a safety net for vulnerable populations. The importance of school feeding as a key social assistance programme in Haiti, to reduce poverty and vulnerability, is illustrated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement in March 2019 to support the Government of Haiti with USD 229 million three-year loan.

To ensure that every child in the targeted schools was reached, WFP undertook strict attendance monitoring with monthly physical counts and adjusted commodity deliveries to schools accordingly. In terms of monitoring, WFP continued to work with an external and independent call centre to directly and proactively contact school directors after each food delivery to get information on timely and accurate deliveries, and to monitor cooperating partners' performance at the school level. In addition, WFP used its internal hotline for the school feeding programme, to collect beneficiary feedback and complaints related to the implementation of the programme. At the same time, WFP Haiti developed an innovative monitoring system with data triangulation, using an interactive dashboard to ensure that information gathered on school feeding programme was timely, available, reliable and accurate.

Through complementary literacy activities provided by partners, a total of 5,791 students (50 percent boys and 50 percent girls) benefited from the Early Grade-Reading Programme (EGRP) in 42 schools to improve French and Haitian Creole literacy outcomes. In addition, over 110 teachers and over 40 school directors were trained on classroom management and literacy curriculum with "Map Li Net Ale" methodology. This programme aimed to improve the quality of education by developing reading skills in Haitian Creole and French for first and second-grade students, and to provide teachers with coaching and professional development in literacy instruction.

To evaluate the impact of the program, three evaluations were conducted using the EGRA. The first one took place in May 2018, the second in November 2018, and the third in May 2019. The final evaluation showed that students in participating schools made significant progress in Haitian Creole and French reading skills compared to the results of the first and second EGRA studies, as well as in comparison with schools from the control group. The scores of students from participating schools were 50 percent higher than those of the control group.

As part of the programme, WFP's cooperating partners sensitized communities and trained school directors, teachers and members of school's management committees on best practices to implement the school feeding programme and to minimize food losses with a specific focus on food safety, storage, commodity management and reporting. Training on nutrition, healthy cooking and hygiene were organized for the cooks. To improve hygiene practices and prevent diseases, WFP distributed over 38,500 water purification tablets in 99 schools with the lowest water quality. Moreover, 24 mt of soap and 1,600 buckets for handwashing were distributed in several schools.

Regarding nutrition-sensitive activities, two types of complementary activities were implemented:

- Cooperating partners created five school gardens and vegetables produced in the school gardens contributed to the food diversification.
- WFP, with the support of cooperating partners, provided deworming tablets for over 103,000 children (52 percent girls and 48 percent boys). This is part of an effort to scale up deworming coverage for all school feeding beneficiaries.

In addition, over 95,000 school children benefited from the distribution of kits of non-food items including plates, spoons and saucepans. During the 2018-2019 school year, more than 33,350 children benefited from the Home-Grown School Feeding programme [1] in 154 schools in Artibonite and Nippes. 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**

In 2019, WFP continued to support the validation of the School Feeding Operational Guideline (SFOG), which was developed and submitted to the Ministry of Education after the approval of the National School Feeding Policy in 2016. The Operational Manual aims to ensure that school children, particularly the most disadvantaged, benefit more from the National School Feeding Programme (PNCS, for its French acronym) 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 monitoring and evaluation tools. Due to a decrease in support to the school feeding programme, and to finalize the 2018-2019 school year, reallocations with flexible contributions were processed to prevent a reduction on the total number of beneficiaries.

**Strategic outcome 04**

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,656,744	\$2,755,846	\$2,138,155	\$1,510,628

**Activity 5: Provide support to Smallholder farmers to sell agricultural products**

This activity is one of the Government’s priorities as smallholder farmers are the backbone of the agricultural sector and are essential to the Haitian economy as they contribute with their production to the reduction of hunger and malnutrition. WFP purchased about 400 mt of locally grown rice, maize and iodized salt for the school feeding programme, during the first semester of 2019. This was below the quantities of centralized local purchases planned for the year (about 900 mt) due to local supply chain challenges in terms of availability, quality and reliability of deliveries.

In accordance with the National School Feeding Strategy, WFP continued supporting capacity strengthening for Smallholder Agricultural Producers’ Organizations (OPA, for its French acronym) via the Ministry of Agriculture’s Local Agricultural Products Facilitation Unit (UFAPAL, for its French acronym). This is part of WFP’s contribution to the achievement of a home-grown school feeding programme as per the Government’s objective. Until June 2019, WFP had 21 smallholder farmer organizations in its centralized procurement list of approved suppliers.

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

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

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 and watershed management to prevent flooding in case of heavy rains in the North, South and Artibonite departments. Through these activities, more than 4,700 households were assisted through cash-based transfers in early 2019. In the North and North East departments, in partnership with the Departmental Directorates of Education, WFP worked on the rehabilitation of key infrastructure such as school roofs, toilets, and kitchens in 21 schools that are part of the programme and that could serve as temporary shelters in case of a disaster.

WFP and its partners implemented asset creation activities, focused on watershed management and conservation through dry stone walls and bunds, bench terracing and reforestation, as well as the rehabilitation and building of rural roads in mountain areas. Agricultural assets were created in Terre-Neuve in Artibonite, and 1,248 food-insecure households were assisted. Other assets included the modernization and extension of salt production facilities and the rehabilitation of the irrigation areas in Anse Rouge.

As a complement to the emergency cash-based transfer project, this intervention was conducted in the same intervention areas and with the same partner (under Activity 1) to create and build long-term resilience and food security in the communities involved in the project. Through its targeting mechanisms and to avoid duplication, WFP designed its activities to facilitate the most vulnerable people—who could not participate in productive activities—to receive unconditional cash. Those vulnerable but able to work were involved in the asset rehabilitation schemes and



received a conditional cash-based transfer. Moreover, training and capacity building activities were implemented throughout the projects related to assets created to reinforce smallholders' capacities to be more resilient to natural hazards.

WFP worked closely with local governmental authorities, national and international NGOs as well as 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 ensured that the project responded to local needs and that prioritization was fully owned by communities, leading to long-term asset maintenance and sustainability.

Given the security context which prevailed during the T-ICSP, WFP implemented fewer resilience activities than planned during this period. The process to build resilience programmes takes more time than other activities as it involves the active participation of government, partners and local communities. Therefore, the growing insecurity and the increased focus on other activities such as emergency distributions impacted longer-term programmes.

### 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,608,916	\$1,434,810	\$2,663,854	\$2,209,344

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.

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

From January to June 2019, WFP continued to facilitate the elaboration of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP). By late June, an initial first draft of the policy was produced after a series of workshops organized by the Government, WFP and the Economic Commission of the UN for Latin-American and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

The draft focused on four main topics—childhood, social promotion, universal health insurance and social security, and shock-responsive social protection—and identified three general objectives for the policy: breaking transmission of poverty between generations, promoting economic empowerment and reducing inequalities in Haiti. For the national stewardship and the transparency of the NSPPP's formulation process, consultation took place in all 10 departments with the participation of local authorities, decentralized governmental bodies and community-based organizations.

The Kore Lavi safety net programme ended in June 2019, after 6 years of implementation. One of the main results of this food security safety net programme was the monthly distribution of food vouchers to 18,500 households. WFP, in charge of facilitating the institutionalization of the programme within Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST, for its French acronym), delivered its last material package and proceeded with its last round of Social Protection Programme Management training for MAST staff and 12 MAST staff were sent to Illinois State University for additional capacity strengthening. In addition, 6 directors from MAST, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health along with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and WFP participated in an organized exchange trip to Ethiopia to learn about the Productive Safety Net Programme (PNSP). WFP's role within the consortium was to ensure a smooth handover to national authorities. In 2018, and after five years of continuous capacity strengthening efforts, the management of Kore Lavi was entirely handed over to MAST in all four departments covered by the project. This represented a significant success for WFP's institutionalization efforts. With management responsibilities transferred to the Government, the long-term sustainability of the programme will still depend on government capacity and commitment to fund this social protection programme from its budget.

WFP continued to strengthen the MAST beneficiary targeting system to improve the implementation capacities and governance of social protection and food security interventions. An important new feature is the ability to query the SIMAST database with spatial tools, allowing partners to access precise information on the location of vulnerable households in relation to an impacted or at-risk area such as floods and food insecurity.

#### 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. The activities mainly focused on capacity strengthening activities in the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC, for its French acronym) and the Hydro Meteorological Unit (UHM, for its French acronym) and centred on risk assessment at local level, decision-making process and information management.

Overall, the project promoted innovation and improvement of the national framework for disaster risk management in Haiti, by strengthening the national Hydro Meteorological risk monitoring system and the development of flood preparation Standard of Operating Procedures (SOPs) based on the forecast for heavy rain. This SOP based on flood risk forecasts for pilot municipalities is the first of its kind so far developed for the national system.

The second regional platform on Forecast-based Financing (FbF) for Latin America and Caribbean, organized by WFP and the German Red-Cross, took place on 30 and 31 May 2019 in the Dominican Republic. A delegation composed by five representatives of the Haitian Government (Ministry of Agriculture, Hydro Meteorological Unit, National Coordination for Food Security, and the National Centre for Geo-Spatial Information. Two representatives of WFP Haiti (including the Country Director) participated at this meeting to improve early warning.

From January to June 2019, three technical managers (two women and one man) from the UHM and the National Centre for Geospatial Information received training courses in Cuba to strengthen their capacity for carrying out and updating Hydro Meteorological Vulnerability and Risk Assessments.

# 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. In this regard, WFP Haiti is committed to create conditions that increase gender equality and women's empowerment and to improve knowledge of the specific challenges faced by men, women, boys and girls.

WFP gives importance to women and men's equal participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of all its activities and that specific attention is paid to the needs of both sexes. For example, in the design and implementation of resilience interventions, WFP focused on the specific needs of men and women, to ensure that women's voices were heard in the selection of assets to be created and the management committee.

Furthermore, WFP ensured that the most vulnerable populations, particularly pregnant and lactating women, elderly and people living with disabilities who are unable to participate in other programmes, receive unconditional cash transfers.

In the framework of the Forecast Based Financing project, WFP developed gender-sensitive Standard Operating Procedures with the Civil Protection and the Hydro Meteorological Unit to prioritize pregnant and lactating women, elderly and people living with disabilities in case of evacuation after a disaster.

Gender equality is also ensured in the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. Approximately 33,000 schoolchildren (16,600 girls, 16,400 boys) received a daily meal composed of local and fresh products. Local purchases from women's cooperatives have been prioritized to increase economic opportunities for women across the agricultural value chain of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. For instance, in Artibonite local purchases for the schools are managed by an organization composed of 150 women and 100 men. The programme is currently being implemented across all communes in Nippes and selected communes in Artibonite.

At the end of the academic year 2018-2019, a gender gap analysis was carried out in selected schools in three departments (East, Nippes, Centre). Targeted focus group discussions were conducted with children aged 8 to 13 years old, parents and school governance committee members. The gender study aimed to understand gender roles and responsibilities, access and control of resources, decision-making and participation, vulnerabilities and opportunities of women, men, boys and girls across the programme, with data collected disaggregated by sex. This study is part of the formative phase to develop the "gender and nutrition transformative strategy" to be implemented in schools and communities as part of the school feeding programme.

In terms of monitoring and evaluation, efforts have been made to achieve gender parity in the team of enumerators and supervisors that are recruited to conduct field food security and vulnerability surveys amongst targeted populations.

## Protection

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

Ensuring and promoting the safety, dignity and integrity of women, men, boys and girls across marginalized and vulnerable groups is an integral element of WFP programming to achieve its strategic objectives. Given the importance of food assistance for lifesaving, WFP conducted various assessments integrating risk analysis and frameworks throughout the programme design and implementation phases to mitigate protection concerns and to ensure the dignity of affected populations. WFP continued to reinforce the capacity of its staff and its cooperating partners on protection issues to prevent exacerbation of protection risks for its beneficiaries. WFP formulated a guidance and trained all staff on protection rules at distribution sites for all programmes and activities to mitigate protection risks to beneficiaries. WFP's field level agreement contractual model included an annex dedicated specifically to the thematic areas of gender equality and protection, which recognized them as key cross-cutting areas across the programmatic cycle including assessment, design, implementation, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.

WFP ensured accessibility and security for all its distribution sites through the establishment of a number of selection criteria and the provision of guidance on safe food and cash distributions to its cooperating partners. Distribution sites were selected based on travel distance and roads frequently used by community members, and roads leading to and from the site were clearly marked. Where possible, WFP employed alternative strategies to enable safe access to distributions, for instance by facilitating transportation of beneficiaries from remote areas, to reduce protection risks and travel time. WFP regularly prioritized the most vulnerable at distribution sites through separate lines and ensured that drinkable water and shade were available. WFP ensured that its beneficiaries were well informed about their entitlements for all its projects as well as on date, timing and location of distribution points. Local authorities were also informed to reduce vulnerability risks and exposure of affected populations to the occurrence of theft, embezzlement or the demand of services or favours from beneficiaries in exchange for receiving food

assistance. Community committees were also established for oversight and to support the mitigation of gender-based violence risks.

All cash-based transfers were handled by a Financial Service Provider. In remote areas, cash was distributed through a protected onsite distribution point, to reduce transportation costs and security risks. WFP staff were systematically present at distributions to ensure the safety and dignity of beneficiaries being served.

In the case of FFA activities, WFP has developed work norm standards that allow flexibility and inclusion based on an individual's existing capacities and vulnerabilities. Specific activities can be redefined for vulnerable groups including people with disabilities, PLW and the elderly to ensure that they are able to continue to receive assistance.

### **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

WFP continued to promote a “beneficiary-centred” approach, as this modality places beneficiary choice and prioritization of their needs at the forefront of the response. WFP ensured the provision of accurate, timely and accessible information to affected people about its assistance in order to strengthen its credibility and cooperation with communities and improve programme outcomes. The information provided included, inter alia, the scope and the objectives of the assistance, the type of assistance received, the targeting criteria and procedures, as well as the different ways to provide complaints or give feedback on WFP activities. WFP also continued its efforts to involve communities throughout the different steps of its activities where beneficiary targeting information was not available or project had specific targeting criteria. For targeting and selecting beneficiaries, WFP involved local leaders and communities by setting up selection committees composed of trusted community representatives who identified the households that satisfied the targeting criteria of the various projects. This process allowed WFP to build on local knowledge for beneficiary selection and maximized the targeting acceptance within the communities. Also, for activities related to resilience, WFP continued to implement the three-pronged approach (3PA), a consultative process which enabled WFP to involve communities in the design of resilience projects.

WFP established a toll-free hotline, providing a complaint and feedback mechanism for targeted communities and enabling them to voice their complaints and/or provide feedback at any given moment in real-time. Hotline numbers were printed on beneficiary cards and were shared with beneficiaries during registrations and distributions through banners and other communication channels.

Finally, during the Baseline and PDM surveys, households were systematically interviewed on their knowledge about the assistance and the complaint feedback mechanism. Between January and June, WFP received a total of 373 calls, 13 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 91 percent of all current calls. People mainly called to get information on distribution calendars, but also to check targeting criteria and entitlements. In response to the calls received, 100 percent of complainants received specific feedback on their call, and corrective actions were taken whenever required. The low proportion of calls received within emergency and resilience activities is mainly explained by the fact that the targeted community knowledge about the hotline remains limited. As so, WFP is reviewing the communication strategy about the hotline to promote a better knowledge and understanding of this mechanism among beneficiaries.

### **Environment**

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Of the world's countries, Haiti is the fourth most vulnerable to climate change, [1] with food systems severely affected by extreme climate events and other recurrent phenomena. Indeed, Haiti's geographic location in the Caribbean and on the Gonâve microplate makes it vulnerable to natural disasters which are unpredictable, both in timing and magnitude. Haiti is prone to recurrent weather-related disasters, including cyclones, droughts, and flooding. Climate change and environmental degradation exacerbate these risks. There is an increasing fragility of the ecosystem due to deforestation and poor land management, which intensifies vulnerability to shocks and related food insecurity and malnutrition. More recently, Haiti experienced two consecutive years of drought caused by the El Niño phenomenon which affected a large part of the country. This shock caused significant losses in terms of production, particularly crops (cereals and beans), leading to a drop in production.

Through asset and livelihood interventions, WFP will support sustainable rural development by reducing the risk of future hardship and improving the regeneration of ecosystems in productive drought-resistant agriculture, land management practices and environmental conservation measures. In addition, WFP will aim to provide broader support such as post-harvest loss prevention, insurance against disasters and shocks.





WFP will also seek to mitigate the environmental impact of school feeding by sensitizing communities to sustainable practices and encouraging the use of gas or fuel-efficient stoves while taking into consideration safety security and women's protection needs.



## Summary

[1] Households in crisis phase - IPC 3 and emergency phase IPC 4.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a tool for improving food security analysis and decision-making. It is a standardised scale that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a statement about the nature and severity of a crisis and implications for strategic response.

Unfortunately, regarding the SDG, there is no baseline or target set by the government for most of the indicators.

## Context and operations

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

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

[3] [https://germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019\\_2.pdf](https://germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019_2.pdf)

[4] Between March and June 2019

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Households in crisis phase - IPC 3 and emergency phase IPC 4. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a tool for improving food security analysis and decision-making. It is a standardised scale that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a statement about the nature and severity of a crisis and implications for strategic response.

Notes to Tables:

- A.1 Affected populations receive sufficient food assistance to enable them to meet their basic food needs. For children and PLW, there are no actuals as no specific activities for these groups were implemented.

Outcome results: Food insecure Households; Artibonite; Cash: No Post distribution Monitoring occurred during the period for this activity as the last one took place in December, 18. As so, there is no data available.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Decentralized local purchases facilitated through WFP cash transfers to smallholder farmers associations.

## Strategic outcome 04

Notes to Tables

Outcome results: Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash: No Post distribution Monitoring occurred during the reporting period for this activity as the last one took place in December, 18. As so, there is no data available.

## Accountability to affected populations

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance). Act 01 : Food Insecure Households; Artibonite; Cash and Act 06 Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash :

No Post distribution Monitoring occurred during the period for these activities as the last ones took place in December, 18. As so, there is no data available.


## Environment

[1] Haiti was identified as the fourth most affected country by climate events in the period 1998-2017,


[https://germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019\\_2.pdf](https://germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019_2.pdf)

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	248,848	251,852	500,700	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	68,270	63,020	131,290	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			49.3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	68,270	63,020	131,290	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	248,848	251,852	500,700	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	19.9	24	21.9	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	91,097	84,953	176,050	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	3.3	4.2	3.7	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	91,097	84,953	176,050	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	7.2	6	6.6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	91,097	84,953	176,050	

Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	54	56	110	
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 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator			Direct	Indirect			
		Overall				Overall				
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	4					
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	60					
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%		Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	2,209,846					
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	3,486,575					

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	398,863	250,522	63%
	female	416,637	250,178	60%
	total	815,500	500,700	61%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	10,401	895	9%
	female	10,293	895	9%
	total	20,694	1,790	9%
24-59 months	male	15,268	1,791	12%
	female	15,268	1,791	12%
	total	30,536	3,582	12%
5-11 years	male	235,779	168,701	72%
	female	227,580	162,210	71%
	total	463,359	330,911	71%
12-17 years	male	30,537	3,581	12%
	female	26,720	3,134	12%
	total	57,257	6,715	12%
18-59 years	male	95,427	68,959	72%
	female	121,508	71,167	59%
	total	216,935	140,126	65%
60+ years	male	11,451	6,595	58%
	female	15,268	10,981	72%
	total	26,719	17,576	66%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	815,500	500,700	61%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	3,600	802	22%
Corn Soya Blend	115	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	120	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	17	0	0%
Iodised Salt	45	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	315	110	35%
Beans	0	357	-
Peas	900	0	0%
Split Peas	0	63	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize Meal	679	0	0%
Rice	2,885	1,334	46%
Bulgur Wheat	1,236	893	72%
Iodised Salt	128	73	57%
Vegetable Oil	425	242	57%
Beans	0	420	-
Peas	1,200	131	11%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Rice	594	0	0%
Iodised Salt	7	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	52	0	0%
Peas	149	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	3,150,000	1,378,031	44%
Cash	1,476,000	265,124	18%
Commodity Voucher	525,000	525,953	100%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	1,710,000	437,562	26%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Households in affected areas have access to sufficient and adequate food to meet their basic food needs after a shock		- Crisis Response - Emergency Response				
Activity 01	Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Affected populations receive sufficient food assistance to enable them to meet their basic food needs							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	140,376 134,874 275,250	37,281 35,819 73,100		
		Children	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,756 2,869 5,625			
		Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	19,125 0 19,125			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	76,500 73,500 150,000	29,676 28,514 58,190		
A.2		<b>Food transfers</b>		MT	5,112	1,332		
A.3		<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			US\$	3,150,000	1,378,031	
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Food insecure Households; Artibonite; Cash								
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	14 17 15	<14 <17 <15	<14 <17 <15		9 9 9
Food Insecure Households; Artibonite; Cash								
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b>								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	5 5 5	>5 >5 >5	>5 >5 >5		12 12 12

Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	16	<19	<19	11
			<b>Male</b>	29	<29	<29	
			<b>Overall</b>	20	<20	<20	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	53	<53	<53	31
			<b>Male</b>	60	<60	<60	
			<b>Overall</b>	54	<54	<54	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	23	<23	<23	46
			<b>Male</b>	6	<6	<6	
			<b>Overall</b>	20	<20	<20	

#### Food Expenditure Share

	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	46	>46	>46	25
			<b>Male</b>	54	>54	>54	
			<b>Overall</b>	48	>48	>48	

#### Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash, Food

#### Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	11.38	≥11.38	≥11.38	22.86
			<b>Male</b>	16.40	≥16.40	≥16.40	
			<b>Overall</b>	14.39	≥14.39	≥14.39	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	29.34	≥29.34	≥29.34	47.14
			<b>Male</b>	33.20	≥33.20	≥33.20	
			<b>Overall</b>	31.65	≥31.65	≥31.65	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	59.28	<59.28	<59.28	30
			<b>Male</b>	50.40	<50.40	<50.40	
			<b>Overall</b>	53.96	<53.96	<53.96	

#### Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	11.64	<11.64	<11.64	10.05
			<b>Male</b>	9.97	<9.97	<9.97	
			<b>Overall</b>	10.64	<10.64	<10.64	

#### Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)



Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	2.99 1.60 2.16	≥2.99 ≥1.60 ≥2.16	≥2.99 ≥1.60 ≥2.16	7.14 6.28 6.63
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	16.77 13.60 14.87	<16.77 <13.60 <14.87	<16.77 <13.60 <14.87	13.57 17.39 15.85
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	71.86 75.60 74.10	<71.86 <75.60 <74.10	<71.86 <75.60 <74.10	61.43 56.04 58.21
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	8.38 9.20 8.87	<8.38 <9.20 <8.87	<8.38 <9.20 <8.87	17.86 20.29 19.31
<b>Food Expenditure Share</b>							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	46 43 44	<46 <43 <44	<46 <43 <44	27 22 24

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	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 02	Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Food insecure populations receive cash based transfers to enable them to meet their basic food needs							
Output E, E*	Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit of behavioral change communications to encourage consumption of age appropriate, nutritiously diversified foods and meet their nutrition needs							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,910 20,090 41,000	4,417 4,243 8,660		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	1,476,000	265,125		
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	<b>Number</b>	5,000	4,857		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	<b>Number</b>	5,000	5,055		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>

Children 6-23 months; Grand'Anse; Cash							
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b>	8	>8	>8	16.38
			<b>Male</b>	7	>7	>7	20
			<b>Overall</b>	8	>8	>8	20.10
Food Insecure Households; Grand'Anse; Cash							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b>	31	≥31	≥31	40
			<b>Male</b>	40	≥40	≥40	63
			<b>Overall</b>	37	≥37	≥37	53
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b>	32	≥32	≥32	40
			<b>Male</b>	29	≥29	≥29	20
			<b>Overall</b>	30	≥30	≥30	28
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b>	37	≤37	≤37	20
			<b>Male</b>	31	≤31	≤31	17
			<b>Overall</b>	33	≤33	≤33	19
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b>	13	>13	>13	11
			<b>Male</b>	16	>16	>16	13
			<b>Overall</b>	15	>15	>15	12
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b>	2	>2	>2	5
			<b>Male</b>	1	>1	>1	5
			<b>Overall</b>	1	>1	>1	5
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b>	26	<26	<26	30
			<b>Male</b>	25	<25	<25	34
			<b>Overall</b>	25	<25	<25	33

Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	54 53 53	<53 <53 <53	<53 <53 <53	47 41 43
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	18 21 20	<18 <21 <20	<18 <21 <20	18 20 19
<b>Food Expenditure Share</b>							
	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	17 15 16	<17 <15 <16	<17 <15 <16	40.24 32.17 35.53
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	22 37 32	>22 >37 >32	>22 >37 >32	22 36 30
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	70 86 80	>70 >86 >80	>70 >86 >80	82 88 85
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	70 86 80	>70 >86 >80	>70 >86 >80	81 90 86
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	2 3 3	>2 >3 >3	>2 >3 >3	0 0 0

Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 1 0	<0 <1 <0	<0 <1 <0	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	=0 =0 =0	=0 =0 =0	0 0 0
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	76 60 65	<76 <60 <65	<76 <60 <65	78 64 70
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	30 13 20	<30 <13 <20	<30 <13 <20	18 12 15
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	30 14 20	=0 =0 =0	=0 =0 =0	19 10 14

Woman reproductive age; Grand'Anse; Cash

#### Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	27	>27	>27	100
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Strategic Outcome 03	Pre-primary and primary school-aged children have adequate access to nutritious food all year long	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, N*	Pre-primary and primary school children in targeted public schools receive nutritious meals to reduce chronic hunger, increase enrolment and improve educational outcomes							

A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	208,250 216,750 425,000	143,399 149,253 292,652		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,250 12,750 25,000	16,356 17,023 33,379		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	6,553	3,093		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	525,000	525,955		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	52,582	52,282		
	Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	53,788	53,788		
	Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	103,439	103,439		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools		School feeding (on-site)	<b>instance</b>	7	7		
	Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		School feeding (on-site)	<b>stove</b>	6	6		
	Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	70	67		
	Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	<b>item</b>	6,280	0		
	Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	154	154		
	Number of school gardens established		School feeding (on-site)	<b>garden</b>	5	5		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	1,243	1,243		
	Number of literacy centres assisted		School feeding (on-site)	<b>literacy center</b>	40	42		
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	1,243	1,243		
	Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	83	79		
	Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	160	112		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	30	30		

	Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	211	187		
	Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		School feeding (on-site)	<b>structure</b>	1,243	1,243		
	Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	40	43		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	110	99		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	1,120	1,120		
	Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	93	82		
	Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	144	80		
N*.2	<b>Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)</b>							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Days</b>	16	13		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Local Authority; Haiti; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]</b>								
	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	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥2	≥2	1	1
School-age child; Haiti; Food								
<b>Enrolment rate</b>								
	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	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b>	4.30	>6	>6	5.61	0
			<b>Male</b>	5.60	>6	>6	8.12	0
			<b>Overall</b>	5	>6	>6	6.89	0
<b>Pass rate</b>								
	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	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b>	74	≥74	≥74	70	74
			<b>Male</b>	72	≥72	≥72	64	72
			<b>Overall</b>	73	≥73	≥73	67	73
school-aged children; Haiti; Food								
<b>Retention rate</b>								

	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	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b>	92	≥92	≥92	91.36	91
			<b>Male</b>	92	≥92	≥92	90.77	91
			<b>Overall</b>	92	≥92	≥92	91.07	91

<b>Strategic Outcome 04</b>	<b>Food insecure vulnerable smallholders have more resilient livelihoods to meet their food security and nutrition needs throughout the year</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>						
Activity 05	Provide market support for smallholder farmers and organisations to aggregate and sell a diversified agricultural production	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output F	Smallholder farmers benefit from increased sales of diversified nutritious food to local markets to improve their income							
Output F	Smallholder farmers and organizations receive training to strengthen value-chains and access local markets to increase their productivity and income							
F.1	<b>Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>							
	Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	21	21		
F.2	<b>Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>							
	Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Mt</b>	881	400		
Activity 06	Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	25,245 24,255 49,500			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	15,300 14,700 30,000	18,415 17,690 36,105		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	801	0		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	1,710,000	437,563		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							

	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	54,000	53,710		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	79	62		
	Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	142	138		
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>meter</b>	15,000	10,473		
	Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>m3</b>	15,000	9,500		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	54	61		
	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>m3</b>	25,200	14,180		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Country wide; Haiti; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems</b>								
	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	34	≥34	≥34	50	51
Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash								
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits</b>								
	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥90		97
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	24	≥24	≥24		32
			<b>Male</b>	26	≥26	≥26		38
			<b>Overall</b>	24	≥24	≥24		36
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	39	≤39	≤39		40
			<b>Male</b>	22	≤22	≤22		34
			<b>Overall</b>	35	≤35	≤35		36



Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	37	≤37	≤37	28
			<b>Male</b>	52	≤52	≤52	28
			<b>Overall</b>	41	≤41	≤41	28
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							
	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	13	<13	<13	14
			<b>Male</b>	15	<15	<15	13
			<b>Overall</b>	14	<14	<14	13
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b>							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	5	>5	>5	7
			<b>Male</b>	5	>5	>5	10
			<b>Overall</b>	5	>5	>5	9
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	17	<17	<17	32
			<b>Male</b>	12	<12	<12	33
			<b>Overall</b>	15	<15	<15	33
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	57	<57	<57	39
			<b>Male</b>	67	<67	<67	36
			<b>Overall</b>	59	<59	<59	37
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	22	<22	<22	21
			<b>Male</b>	16	<16	<16	20
			<b>Overall</b>	20	<20	<20	21
<b>Food expenditure share</b>							
	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	52	<52	<52	22
			<b>Male</b>	52	<52	<52	12
			<b>Overall</b>	52	<52	<52	16

<b>Strategic Outcome 05</b>	<b>Governmental institutions and other organizations at national and local-levels, have enhanced capacities to address food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations by 2030</b>	<b>- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes</b>
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Activity 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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Affected populations benefit from government institutions enhanced capacities to target food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations to ensure their food security							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	<b>individual</b>	17	17		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Emergency preparedness activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	<b>training session</b>	3	3		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Country Wide; Haiti; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index</b>								
	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	Emergency preparedness activities	<b>Overall</b>		2.25	>3	>3	2.75 2.75

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity									
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Food Insecure Households; Artibonite; Cash	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	=100			98
			Male	0	=100	=100		96	
			Overall	0	=100	=100		97	
Food Insecure Households; Grand'Anse; Cash	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	=100	=100	96		
			Male	0	=100	=100	95		
			Overall	0	=100	=100	95		
Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	=100	=100			98
			Male	0	=100	=100		92	
			Overall	0	=100	=100		95	
Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	=100	90		
			Male	0	=100	=100	89		
			Overall	0	=100	=100	89		

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Artibonite; Cash	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	32	≥25	≥25		61
			Decisions made by men	Overall	38	≤25	≤25		10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	30	≥50	≥50		29
Food Insecure Households; Grand'Anse; Cash	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	Decisions made by women	Overall	35	≥25	≥25	87	

			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	40	≤25	≤25	6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	25	≥50	≥50	7
Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	32	≥25	≥25	51
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	38	≤25	≤25	20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥50	≥50	29
Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥25	≥25	53
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥25	≥25	21
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤50	≤50	26

**The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence (yes/no)**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Households; Grand'Anse	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting		<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=1	0	
Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution		<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=1	0	

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

**Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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Food Insecure Households; Artibonite; Cash	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	<b>0</b> <b>0</b> <b>0</b>	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70		40 39 40
Food Insecure Households; Grand'Anse; Cash	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	<b>0</b> <b>0</b> <b>0</b>	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	60 54 57	
Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash	Act 06: Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	<b>0</b> <b>0</b> <b>0</b>	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70		32 37 35
Food Insecure Households; Nord ouest; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	<b>29</b> <b>32</b> <b>31</b>	>100 >100 >100	>100 >100 >100	55 61 59	

## **World Food Programme**

Cover page photo © Cover photo © WFP/Antoine Vallas

A girl enjoys her lunch at a WFP-supported school in Gonaïves, Artibonite.

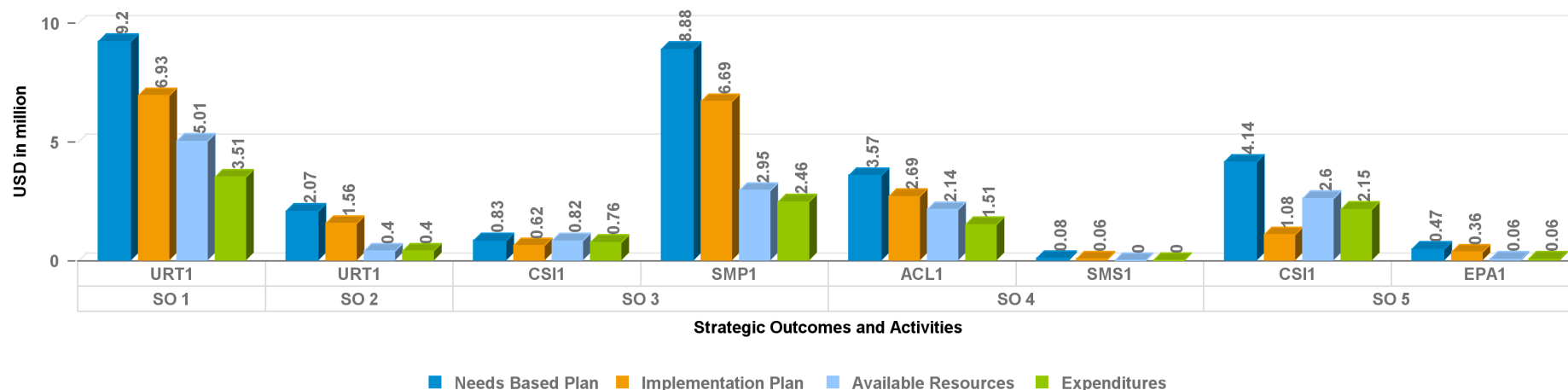
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/haiti>

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Households in affected areas have access to sufficient and adequate food to meet their basic food needs after a shock
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable households in areas with a high prevalence of chronic food insecurity have access to nutritious food during the lean season
SO 3	Pre-primary and primary school-aged children have adequate access to nutritious food all year long
SO 4	Food insecure vulnerable smallholders have more resilient livelihoods to meet their food security and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 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
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households
CS1	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
CS1	Support policy implementation, analysis of school feeding models and provision of tools for the Ministry of Education, including literacy and education materials
EPA1	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
SMP1	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
SMS1	Provide market support for smallholder farmers and organisations to aggregate and sell a diversified agricultural production
URT1	Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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	9,203,957	6,934,338	5,013,427	3,508,372
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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.	2,065,062	1,555,667	399,137	397,386
	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	827,527	623,399	822,721	756,689
		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	8,877,201	6,689,305	2,946,539	2,456,460
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	146,168	0
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>20,973,747</b>	<b>15,802,709</b>	<b>9,327,992</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	3,574,874	2,694,171	2,138,155	1,510,628
		Provide market support for smallholder farmers and organisations to aggregate and sell a diversified agricultural production	81,870	61,675	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>3,656,744</b>	<b>2,755,846</b>	<b>2,138,155</b>	<b>1,510,628</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	4,136,493	1,078,921	2,603,646	2,149,638
		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	472,423	355,889	60,208	59,706
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,608,916</b>	<b>1,434,810</b>	<b>2,663,854</b>	<b>2,209,345</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	38,831	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,831</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>29,239,407</b>	<b>19,993,364</b>	<b>14,168,832</b>	<b>10,838,879</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>7,156,512</b>	<b>7,180,930</b>	<b>3,208,536</b>	<b>2,591,307</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>36,395,919</b>	<b>27,174,295</b>	<b>17,377,367</b>	<b>13,430,186</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,365,735</b>	<b>1,766,329</b>	<b>-170,380</b>	<b>-170,380</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			38,761,653	28,940,624	17,206,987	13,259,805



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

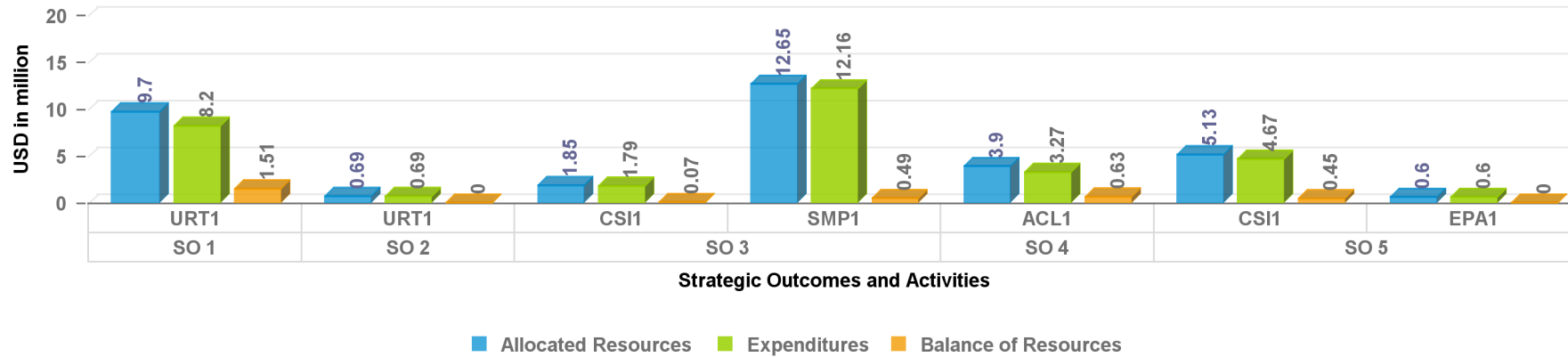
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Households in affected areas have access to sufficient and adequate food to meet their basic food needs after a shock
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable households in areas with a high prevalence of chronic food insecurity have access to nutritious food during the lean season
SO 3	Pre-primary and primary school-aged children have adequate access to nutritious food all year long
SO 4	Food insecure vulnerable smallholders have more resilient livelihoods to meet their food security and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 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
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional food assistance for productive agriculture assets creation to food insecure households
CSI1	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
CSI1	Support policy implementation, analysis of school feeding models and provision of tools for the Ministry of Education, including literacy and education materials
EPA1	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
SMP1	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
URT1	Provide nutrition sensitive, targeted seasonal food assistance to families with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months.
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure households affected by shocks

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	19,141,240	9,701,027	0	9,701,027	8,195,972	1,505,055
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	2,888,970	1,852,590	0	1,852,590	1,786,558	66,032
		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	25,209,746	12,654,781	0	12,654,781	12,164,701	490,080
		Non Activity Specific	0	146,168	0	146,168	0	146,168

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	4,492,901	689,467	0	689,467	687,715	1,752
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>51,732,857</b>	<b>25,044,033</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,044,033</b>	<b>22,834,947</b>	<b>2,209,086</b>
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	9,304,585	3,897,715	0	3,897,715	3,270,188	627,527
		Provide market support for smallholder farmers and organisations to aggregate and sell a diversified agricultural production	305,901	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>9,610,486</b>	<b>3,897,715</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,897,715</b>	<b>3,270,188</b>	<b>627,527</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

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 national social protection safety net programme on vulnerability targeting through training and coaching, data management, and systems, policy and organizational development	7,268,870	5,126,528	0	5,126,528	4,672,521	454,007
		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	1,486,519	600,861	0	600,861	600,359	502
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>8,755,389</b>	<b>5,727,390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,727,390</b>	<b>5,272,881</b>	<b>454,509</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Haiti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	38,831	0	38,831	0	38,831
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>38,831</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,831</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,831</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>70,098,731</b>	<b>34,707,969</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,707,969</b>	<b>31,378,015</b>	<b>3,329,953</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>12,503,466</b>	<b>5,815,715</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,815,715</b>	<b>5,198,487</b>	<b>617,228</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>82,602,198</b>	<b>40,523,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,523,683</b>	<b>36,576,502</b>	<b>3,947,181</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>5,369,143</b>	<b>2,654,295</b>		<b>2,654,295</b>	<b>2,654,295</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>87,971,340</b>	<b>43,177,978</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,177,978</b>	<b>39,230,797</b>	<b>3,947,181</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures